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Tuesday, August 21, 1984
Sravana 30, 1906 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifteenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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C O N T E N T S

No. 20, Tuesday August 21, 1984/Sravana 30, 1906 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 21, 1984/Sravana 30,
1906 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, हमने नियम 388 में एक नोटिस दिया है कि जानबूझ कर ट्रेन और हवाई जहाज को लेट किया गया और यह रेलवे मिनिसट्री का मामला है...

(व्यवधान)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed them.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। आप राइटिंग में दोगे तो मैं पता करूंगा।

Mr. Ramavatar Shastri.

समाचार पत्रों को अखबारी कागज का आबंटन करने संबंधी नीति

*395. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने समाचार पत्रों को अखबारी कागज का आबंटन करने हेतु 1984-85 के लिये किसी नई नीति की घोषणा की है ;

यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) समाचार पत्रों पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir, the Newsprint Allocation Policy for 1984-85 was announced on 21.7.1984.

(b) The salient features of the Policy are as under :

(i) The estimated demand of 3,85,000 M.T. of newsprint is to be met by indigenous production of 2,00,000 M.T. and import of 1,85,000 M.T.

(ii) Small and medium newspapers with annual entitlement upto 300 M.T. newsprint will have the option to lift their requirements either in full or in part in part in imported and/or indigenous newsprint.

(iii) Newspapers with higher annual requirement of newsprint will be eligible to receive 35% of their entitlement in imported newsprint and the balance 65% in indigenous newsprint.

The Policy was also laid on the Table of the House in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3447 on 14.8.1984.

(c) Small & Medium newspapers with annual requirement of newsprint upto 300 M.T. are not affected in any way. Medium category newspapers with annual requirement of more than 300 M.T are less affected compared to big newspapers. However, with the increasing domestic production of newsprint, it is inevitable that newspapers will have to accept more and more of indigenous newsprint.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय के जवाब के मुताबिक हमारे देश के समाचारपत्रों को 3.85 लाख मीट्रिक टन अखबारी कागज की आवश्यकता है और हमारे यहां उत्पादन हो रहा है 2 लाख मीट्रिक टन, जिससे 1.85 लाख मीट्रिक टन की कमी रह जाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए अतिरिक्त क्षमता पैदा करने की कोई योजना बनाई है या नहीं। हम कब तक बाहर से अखबारी कागज मंगाते रहेंगे? हमारे यहां समाचारपत्र बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और लोग समाचारपत्र पढ़ना चाहते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में हमारे यहां ज्यादा से ज्यादा कागज पैदा हो, क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में विचार-विमर्श कर के कोई नीति निर्धारित की है या नहीं, यदि हाँ, तो वह क्या है?

श्री एच. के. एल. भगत : जो अखबारी कागज मुल्क में बनता है और जो उसकी खपत है, उसमें जो फर्क है, उसको दूर करने के लिए मिनिस्ट्री आफ इंडस्ट्री ने योजना बनाई है। हमने भी उससे बानचीत की है और इसमें कुल बढ़ोतरी तथा इम्प्रूवमेंट हुई है। अखबारी कागज के मामले में हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें, इसके लिए मिनिस्ट्री आफ इंडस्ट्री कोशिश कर रही है। उसने कुछ कन्क्रीट स्टेप्स लिए हैं। अगर आनरेबल मेंबर नोटिस देंगे, तो मैं उनको डीटेल में इन्फॉर्मेशन दे दूंगा। आनरेबल मेंबर ने कहा है कि देश में समाचारपत्र बढ़ रहे हैं, उनको कागज की जरूरत है और वह उनको मिलना चाहिए।

सरकार इस बात से बहुत खुश है कि समाचार पत्रों की तादाद बढ़ रही है। उनकी जरूरत को पूरा किया जा रहा है। किसी समाचार-पत्र ने पहले साल जितना कागज कनज्यूम किया है, उसको देखते हुए उनको नीड-बेस्ड कागज दिया जाता है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या यह सच है कि छोटे और मझोले समाचारपत्रों की बढ़े समाचारपत्रों की तुलना में बहुत ही कम विज्ञापन मिलते हैं। कागज के मामले में छोटे और मझोले समाचारपत्रों को सरकार पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा निर्भर करना पड़ता है, क्योंकि उनके पास पूंजी की कमी होती है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि बड़े-बड़े और मझोले समाचारपत्रों की तुलना में, जिनको ज्यादा विज्ञापन मिलते हैं, जिनकी पूंजी असीमित है और जिनको मानोपलिस्ट्स, इजारेदार, पूंजीपति चलाते हैं, गरीब, कम पूंजी वाले या साधारण समाचारपत्रों को ज्यादा कागज दिया जाय?

क्या यह बात सत्य है कि इस कागज की कमी की स्थिति में भी, हमारे बिहार में ठाकुर पेपर मिल बन्द है जहां कागज पैदा हो सकता है और उम इलाके में कागज पैदा करने की सामग्री भी काफी है।

इस बारे में आप कह देंगे कि उद्योग मंत्री जानें। तब तो फिर मामला यहीं खत्म हो जाता है, लेकिन आप उम मिल को खुलवाने में दबाव डाल सकते हैं या नहीं और क्या सरकार उसे अपने हाथ में लेकर चलायेगी जिससे कागज की कमी की पूर्ति हो सके?

श्री एच. के. एल. भगत : आनरेबल मेंबर ने सवाल किया है कि छोटे समाचार-पत्रों के पास साधन कम हैं, इसलिये उनको ज्यादा न्यूजप्रिंट दिया जाये, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि छोटे, मध्यम या बड़े समाचार-पत्रों को

उनकी जरूरत के मुताबिक, जितनी खपत उन्होंने कागज की पिछले साल की है, या जितना वह मांग करते हैं, उसके मुताबिक उनको एलोकेशन दिया जाता है। उसके अलावा उनको इंक्रेज करने के लिये और तरीके से मदद की जाती है। जैसे मैंने कहा कि जिन स्माल पेपर वालों की रिक्वायरमेंट 300 मेट्रिक टन है उनको ऑप्शन है कि वह चाहे इम्पोर्टेड उठाये या देसी उठाये। क्योंकि इम्पोर्टेड के दाम कम हैं इसलिये उनको अक्सर मिल जाता है। छोटे समाचार-पत्रों से कस्टम ड्यूटी नहीं ली जाती है, उनके लिये वह भी कन्सीशन है। छोटे अखबारों का खासतौर से सरकार ध्यान रखती है।

ठाकुर पेपर मिल के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, उसकी मुझे ज्यादा जानकारी नहीं है। जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा है वह मैं उद्योग मंत्री को बता दूंगा। देश में कागज पैदा करने के लिए 3 मिलें इस समय काम कर रही हैं, चौथी मिल के बारे में बताया गया है कि शायद इस साल काम करना शुरू कर देगी। यह ठाकुर मिल है या कोई और, उसकी जानकारी मेरे पास नहीं है।

श्री अनादि चरण दास : माननीय मंत्री ने छोटे और बड़े समाचार-पत्रों के लिये पालिसी बना रखी है, लेकिन जो कभी-कभी जरूरत हो जाती है मोबेनार, कमोरेशन और पीरियोडिकल छापने की तो उसके लिये आपने क्या पालिसी बना रखी है, इसका व्यौरा दीजिये।

श्री एच. के. एल. भगत : मैंने शुरू में ही कहा है कि हमारे देश में जो इसको मांग करता है, उसको कागज दिया जाता है। उसके बारे में क्राइटीरिया है, उसकी टर्म्स एण्ड कंडीशन्ज हैं जो नये अखबार छपते हैं, उसको भी न्यूज प्रिंट दिया जाता है, उनके जो पंपोजल आते हैं, उसका भी प्रोसीजर है।

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : The policy specified by the Government is not at all helpful for the small and medium papers in the country.

The hon. Minister said that there is shortage and indigenous production is not coming up. The price of the imported paper is less as compared to the price of the indigenously manufactured paper. At the same time, the weight of the paper indigenously-made is also very high and the number of copies are also getting decreased if the newspapers use the indigenously-made papers.

Recently, all the papers were forced to increase the price of their papers. In view of this fact, will the Government import more paper till we are able to produce more indigenous paper so as to reduce the price of paper and improve the conditions of the small and medium papers of the country and help them to carry on their production ?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : I have already said that Government has been keen to help these small and medium papers ; it is helping them by taking some prescribed steps which I have already indicated. The operative part of the hon. Member's question is whether we shall import more because there is less production of indigenous paper. That we are doing. Wherever there is a shortfall, we do import more. But, the hon. Member would agree with me that we cannot ignore the indigenous production. Though imported paper is cheaper, at the same time, we cannot also ignore the indigenously-produced paper, because that will go against the policy of self-reliance. If indigenous, paper production is increased, obviously we shall have to give more concession and in that also they have said that they have given concession the small paper who consumes up to 300 MT. What the hon. Member is suggesting is precisely what we are doing.

Power requirements of Kerala

*396. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that Kerala is getting presently only 1000 M.W. of power ;

(b) whether any exercise has been done to assess the power requirement of Kerala during the next five years ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the special steps being taken to augment its power generation capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The present installed capacity of the Kerala power system is 1011.5 MW.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Working Group on Power set up in connection with formulation of the Seventh Plan has assessed the energy requirements of Kerala in 1989-90 as 8647 MU.

(d) Five hydro schemes with a total installed capacity of 710 MW are presently under implementation in Kerala. Four more schemes with a total capacity of 250.5 MW have recently been accorded techno-economic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority. Kerala would also receive its share of power from Central Sector Projects in the Southern Region.

SHRI P. J. CURIEN : The hon. Minister in this reply has stated that the installed capacity which is presently under implementation is 710 MW and the techno-economic clearance has been recently given for four more schemes with a total capacity of 250 MW. I hope the hon. Minister would kindly give me the figure for the pending proposals from Kerala and the period in which these proposals have been sent. The basic question is that Kerala has an immense hydro-electric potential which is still to be tapped. Every-body knows that hydro-electric power is the cheapest which the country can generate. But I do not understand why the hydro-electric potential which can be easily tapped is not being tapped. At the same time, we are going in for thermal and nuclear powers. I would like to know whether the Government has conducted any survey on the total available hydro-electric power potential in the State of Kerala and for that matter in other States also. If so, what is the percentage of the hydro-electric power tapped so far and also the reason why we have not been able to tap the remaining resources ? I do not know why the Government is going in for other highly expensive power production.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Sir, for augmenting power generating capacity in Kerala, the Central Electricity Authority have accorded techno-economic clearance for more hydro-electric schemes with a total capacity of 250.5 MW. These schemes are :

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. Puyanputty | 240 MW |
| 2. Muvattupuzha Vely | 6 MW |
| 3. Madupatty—small hydro electric scheme | 2 MW |
| 4. Malaimpuzha | 2.5 MW |

Then, the last 3 which I have mentioned, are of a total capacity of 10.5 MW and we hope that they will yield benefits in the Seventh Plan and steps are being taken for starting the projects. The schemes which are under examination in the Central Electricity Authority are :

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Kuttiyadi | —at an estimated cost of Rs. 13.05 crores. |
| 2. Pandiar Punnapuzha | —at an estimated cost of Rs. 21.95 crores. |
| 3. Mananthawady | —at an estimated cost of Rs. 69.12 crores for 4 units 60 MW. each. |

MR. SPEAKER : You can place this information on the Table of the House.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Yes, Sir, These are the 4 schemes which have been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority. CEA has been unable to clear those schemes because of the inter-State disputes. Unless they themselves resolve those disputes CEA will not be in a position to clear those schemes.

About the total hydro-electric potential, Kerala at the rate of 60 per cent load factor, has been assessed at 2980 MW, out of which 1011.5 MW have already been developed, and another 710 MW are under development. Schemes for 250.5 MW have been cleared by the CEA, and schemes pending with CEA are to the tune of 850.5 MW. The total thus comes to 2802.5 MW. It will be seen from this that practically all the hydro-electric potential in Kerala has either been developed or is under development.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : The hon. Minister said that Kerala would be getting a share in power from the Central projects. What is the percentage of share of power that Kerala would be getting from the Central projects ? We have no objection to Kerala being given power from the Central projects which are situated in other States, but when electricity is transmitted from far away places, it leads to transmission losses which sometime account for as high as 20 per cent. Thus, transmission of power from far away places is not at all economical. In view of this, why don't you consider setting up Central projects in each State ? I hope, there is none in the State of Kerala. Will you kindly consider setting up a Central Project in the State of Kerala, thermal or nuclear ? Is there any proposal at present, or if not, will you consider it ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : The very basis of setting up a Super Thermal Power Station is that it should be located near the pithead of coal. The State Governments themselves are setting up their own thermal power plants. At present there is no proposal of setting up a Central power project in Kerala. However, Kerala is getting its share from the Central sector projects set up in the Southern region, including its share of power from the Kalpakkam Unit 2, Ramagundam and Neyveli Second Mine Cut.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Sir, Kerala is a State which has to depend for its energy resources mostly on hydro-electric power, because the vagaries of monsoon have become a problem. Last year we had shortage of power due to this, though earlier we used to supply power to other States. In view of this, I would like to know whether the Government or the CEA have submitted a proposal of having other sources of energy either nuclear or thermal to be installed in Kerala, particularly because of the peculiar situation of the hydro-electric power ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : This year, the power position has improved in Kerala because of good monsoons. Kerala has, in fact, entered into an agreement to supply electricity to Tamil Nadu. The Government of Kerala propose to install a thermal power plant with a capacity of 4 x 210 MW and the Kerala State Electricity Board have requested the CEA to assist

them in the preparation of a feasibility report for the project. The CEA has asked for the relevant material, so that we can help them in setting up thermal power station.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : We experienced shortage of power in Kerala last year. It is rumoured and said also that there is a proposal to set up a nuclear plant in Kerala State for electricity. What is the exact position ? Have you decided to have a thermal or nuclear plant in the State of Kerala ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : The question of setting up of an atomic power plant is still under consideration; i.e. setting it up in the South is still under consideration. Secondly, the matter is dealt with directly by the Deptt. of Atomic Energy. So, you may direct this question to that Department.

Violation of Tripartite Agreements Under Emigration Laws by the Employers

***397. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tripartite Agreements in the context of Protector General of Emigrants are signed by the employer, the employee and the protector of Emigrants ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that there are cases when the emigration laws, rules and regulations and the directions of the Government have been violated by the employers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने सवाल के जवाब में कहा है - "नो सर" "क्वश्चन डज़ नाट एराइज़", अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रोटेक्टर जनरल आफ इमिग्रेंट जो

लोग बाहर जाते हैं उनके इन्स्ट्रूट को सेफ गार्ड करने के लिए है लेकिन यहां तो एंप्लायर्स को सेफ गार्ड किया जा रहा है। इसी विषय पर अनस्टांडिंग क्वेश्चन नम्बर 3467, दिनांक दो मई 1984 को आया था। इस पर हाफ एन आवर डिस्कशन भी हुआ था। मंत्री जी ने जवाब में बताया था कि जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है। जो लोग बाहर जाते हैं, चाहे लेबरर हों इंजीनियर्स हों या और लोग हों, उनका बड़ा एक्सप्लाइडेशन हो रहा है। एंप्लायर्स उनको न बेजेज देते हैं, न प्रेच्युटी देते हैं, न ओवर टाइम देते हैं। मिनिमम लिविंग कंडीशंस भी पूरी नहीं की जा रही है। इसी प्रकार ट्रिपार्टीट एग्रीमेंट के बारे में बताया गया कि प्रोटेक्टर जनरल साइन नहीं करते हैं। इसके लिए मैं आपके ध्यान में एग्रीमेंट नम्बर 1527 की ओर दिलाऊंगा। यह दिनांक 10.9.81 को मैसर्स सोमदत्त बिल्डर्स मि. सत्यम और प्रोटेक्टर जनरल आफ इमीग्रेंट्स दिल्ली ने साइन किया। आप ने बताया है कि ट्रिपार्टीट एग्रीमेंट नहीं होता। यह मैं स्पेसिफिक केस आपको बतला रहा हूं। इसमें प्रोटेक्टर जनरल, अंडर सेक्रेटरी ने और डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी ने तीन बार लिखा कि जहां बेजेज, फूड अलाउन्स, प्रेच्युटी नहीं दी गयी है, यह दी जाए। इसके बावजूद मैसर्स सोमदत्त बिल्डर्स नहीं दे रहे हैं। आपने उनको मैन पावर एक्सपोर्ट लायसेंस दिया है। बैंक गारंटी दी है व गारंटी देकर लोन दिलवाया है। क्या ये सब बातें सही नहीं हैं। एक डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी सी बी आई के रेड में पकड़ गए और उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही चल रही है। कोर्ट में केस चल रहा है। यह सब आपकी जानकारी में हो रहा है। आपने सीधा सा जवाब दे दिया कि "नो सर।"

MR SPEAKER : Order, order. I think the House is no longer interested in the Questions and Answers.

(Interruptions)

श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी : यह मैं आपको स्पेसिफिक केस दे रहा हूं। इसमें तीन बार लिखा गया है। इस हाउस के 5 मेंबर भी आपसे मिले हैं। एक साथ भी मिले हैं, अलग-अलग भी मिले हैं। लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ है। इसका पेमेंट क्यों नहीं हो रहा है। क्या मैसर्स सोमदत्त बिल्डर्स का मैन पावर एक्सपोर्ट लायसेंस कंसिल किया जाएगा। क्या उनको जो बैंक से पैसा दिलवाया गया है, उसमें से पेमेंट करवाई जाएगी। इसी तरह से बाकी लोगों का जो एक्सप्लाइडेशन हो रहा है, उसको रोकने का आप प्रबंध करेंगे ?

श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने एक जनरल क्वेश्चन पूछा है जो लोग बाहर जाते हैं इमीग्रेंट्स वे प्रोटेक्टर जनरल के सामने कुछ डाक्यूमेंट्स प्रोड्यूस करते हैं। उसमें एक डाक्यूमेंट अपाएंटमेंट लेटर होता है जिसमें अपाएंटिंग कंडीशंस दी हुई होती हैं। जब वह प्रोटेक्टर जनरल के सामने पेश हो जाता है तो वह कंडीशंस जेनविन हैं या नहीं, इसको स्पेसीफाई करने के बाद वह अटेस्ट करता है। माननीय सदस्य यह समझ बैठे हैं कि क्योंकि प्रोटेक्टर ने अटेस्ट किया है, इसलिए वह भी एक पार्टी है। यहां पर ट्राइ-पार्टीट एग्रीमेंट का कोई सवाल नहीं है। जो भी बाहर जाता है तो बाइ-पार्टीट एग्रीमेंट होता है। एक तरफ एम्प्लायर और दूसरी तरफ एम्प्लाइ का। एग्रीमेंट, सही और जेनुइन है, उसको सेटीसफाई करने के बाद ही प्रोटेक्टर, अटेस्ट करता है। माननीय सदस्य ने सोमदत्त बिल्डर्स के बारे में पूछा है। अगर, मूल प्रश्न सोमदत्त बिल्डर्स के बारे में होता तो मैं अवश्य इस बारे में इन्फार्मेशन लाकर देता। सोमदत्त बिल्डर्स के बारे में एक झगड़ा है। उन्होंने एक एम्प्लाय को बगदाद में भेज दिया है। वह कंसट्रक्शन मैनेजर है। मैंने देखा है कि कंसट्रक्शन मैनेजर एमीग्रेशन बिल की डेफीनेशन में नहीं आता

है। इस बिल में कौन आता है, वह तो एक देखने से मालूम हो जायेगा। जब वह एमीग्रेशन की डेफीनेशन में नहीं आते हैं तो तब भी माननीय सदस्य मेरे पास आए, मैं अपने गुड आफिसेज यूज करके एम्प्लायर्स को कहूंगा कि जो भी बाजबी देना है, वह दे दीजिए। इससे पहले भी हमने कोशिश की है। अब भी मैं कोशिश करूंगा और उसके लिए सोचने के लिए तैयार हूं।

श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी : जो एम्पलाइज का इस तरह से तंग करते हैं, क्या उनके मैन पावर लाईसेंस को कैंसिल करने और उनकी बैंक गारन्टी या बैंक लोन को खत्म करने के बारे में गवर्नमेंट सोच रही है? ऐसे कितने केसेज आपके सामने हैं, जिनमें एम्पलाइज का एक्सप्लायटेशन बाहर जाने के बाद हुआ है?

श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल : बहां पर भी एम्पलाइज का एक्सप्लायटेशन होता है, उसके लिए एमीग्रेशन एक्ट इसी सदन में पास हुआ है। उसमें काफी प्रावधान है। इससे काफी कार्यवाही उन पर कर सकते हैं। मेरे पास तफसीलत है, मैं उनको पढ़कर सदन का वक्त जाया नहीं करना चाहता। अगर आप एमीग्रेशन एक्ट पढ़ेंगे तो उससे मालूम हो जायेगा कि कोई एम्पलायर या रिक्रूटिंग एजेंट, जो एमीग्रेंट बाहर जाता है, उसकी चीट करता है, उसको बराबर बेजेस नहीं देता है तो उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के लिए काफी प्रोबिजन एमीग्रेशन एक्ट में है। बहुत से रिक्रूटिंग एजेंट्स को हमने ब्लैक लिस्ट भी किया है और बहुत से एजेंट्स के खिलाफ कार्यवाही भी हमने की है। इस तरह जो भी कम्प्लेंट्स एमीग्रेंट्स को एक्सप्लायट करने के संबंध में हमारे पास आती हैं, उन पर कार्यवाही होती है। कानून के हिसाब से जो भी एक्शन लिया जाना चाहिए, वह लिया जाता है। मैं समझता हूं, अब जो भी कम्प्लेंट्स हमारे पास आई हैं,

वह बहुत कम हैं। वैसे तो तकरीबन दस लाख हमारे एमीग्रेंट्स बाहर और गल्फ कंट्रीज में काम कर रहे हैं। 1982 में 171, 1983 में 375 और 1984 में 79 कम्प्लेंट्स हमारे पास आयी हैं। इस तरह से जब भी हमारे पास कम्प्लेंट्स आती हैं तो हम रिक्रूटिंग एजेंट या एम्पलायर जो भी है, अगर उसने कानून के खिलाफ काम किया है तो हम जो भी सजा उनको कानून के हिसाब से हो सकती है, वह देते हैं।

Requirement and Supply of Slack Coal to Gujarat

***398. SHRI AMAR SINH RATHAWA :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of slack coal asked for by the Gujarat State during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(b) the quantity of slack coal supplied during the said period to meet the demand ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the quantity supplied was much less than the demand; if so whether Government are aware that due to short supply of slack coal most of the kilns were forced to close ; and

(d) the steps being taken to meet the demand of slack coal for the year 1984-85 so that the construction work is not disturbed due to non-availability of bricks ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHNKAR) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statements

The quantities of slack coal programmed for movement by rail for brick burning industry in Gujarat during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 and the quantities supplied by rail against the same are furnished below together with the percentage of materialisation against the programme :

(Figures in thousand tonnes)

Year	Programme submitted for movement by rail for brick kiln units within the ceiling limits fixed by the Railways.	Actual despatch of coal by rail	Percentage of materialisation
1981-82	290.0	189.3	65.3
1982-83	302.8	207.2	68.4
1983-84	124.8	112.3	90.0

2. The demand for coal by brick kilns during 1983-84 was seriously affected by an All-India strike in the industry for a number of months.

3. The main reason of shortfall in rail movement for brick kilns industry in Gujarat is the non-availability of adequate number of wagons. However, in addition to supply by rail, coal was also made available from Coal India stockyards in Gujarat as well as from collieries by road. Government is not aware whether brick kilns in Gujarat were forced to close down due to short supply of slack coal.

4. Slack coal for manufacturing bricks is supplied by Coal India against the recommendations issued by the sponsoring authorities. It is, therefore, for the sponsoring authorities to assess the demand of slack coal during 1984-85 in order to take care of brick burning industry in the State of Gujarat. Slack coal is, however, available in plenty with Western Coalfields Ltd. which is the rational source of supply for brick burning industry in Gujarat and we do not apprehend any difficulty in meeting their requirement.

श्री अमर सिंह राठवा : अध्यक्ष जी, गुजरात में कई ईट भट्टे वालों को अपने ईट के भट्टे बन्द करने पड़े हैं। उसका कारण यह है कि स्लैक कोयले की सप्लाई ठीक तरह से नहीं हुई। सप्लाई न होने से ईट के भट्टों में काम करने वाले मजदूर भी बेकार हो गए हैं। आपने जवाब में बताया

है कि उसी मुताबिक अगर होता तो शायद यह प्राबलम नहीं होती। पोजीशन यह है कि गुजरात में आज भी कई ईट के भट्टे बन्द हैं। वह चालू हो सकें इसलिए उनको कोयला पहुंचाने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : अध्यक्ष जी, जहां तक स्लैक कोयले का संबंध है, बैस्टन कोल फील्ड में स्लैक 'कोयले की कमी' नहीं है। जितने भी रेल बैगन्स मिलते रहे हैं, उस हिसाब से गुजरात में ईट के भट्टों को स्लैक कोयला पहुंचाया गया है। मान लीजिए अगर रेल बैगन्स न हों तो रोड्स के जरिए भी कोयले को भिजवाया गया है। यह जरूर है कि काफी ईट के भट्टों पर लेबर-लाज इम्पोज किया जा रहा था इसलिए उन्होंने काम करना बंद कर दिया। यह कहना कि कोयले की कमी की वजह से ईट के भट्टे बंद हुए हैं, यह गलत है। बैस्टन कोल फील्ड में कोयला काफी है। इसका इतना प्रावधान है कि इस कोयले को कहीं भी भिजवाया जा सकता है।

श्री अमर सिंह राठवा : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि गुजरात में स्लैक कोयला पहुंचाने के लिए आपने कोई संशोधन किया है या कोई योजना बनायी है ?

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : योजना का तो प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। प्रदेश, एक अपना प्रोग्राम देता है कि हमको इतने कोयले के बैगन्स मप्लाई किए जाएं, उस हिसाब से अगर बैगन मप्लाई न हों तो यह हो सकता है कि कोयला वहां पर न पहुंचे। अगर कोयला न पहुंचे तो उस मूरत में जैसे मैंने पहले निवेदन किया, रोड्स के द्वारा कोयले को भेजने का प्रावधान किया जाता है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : जैसे गुजरात में कोयले का अभाव है, ठीक वैसे ही उत्तर प्रदेश में भी कोयले का अभाव है, ईंट के ज्यादातर भट्टे बंद हो गए हैं और ईंट का मूल्य अनवरत बढ़ता जा रहा है। दो सौ रुपया में लेकर चार सौ और माढ़े चार सौ रुपए में भी आज ईंट नहीं मिल पा रही है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि कोयला अच्छे ढंग से भट्टों पर पहुंच सके और उपभोक्ताओं को मिल सके, इसके लिए आपने उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या कार्यवाही की है, और क्या हो रहा है ?

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : अध्यक्ष जी, जैसा मैंने इससे पहले निवेदन किया कि स्लैक कोयले की कमी नहीं है। ईंट के भट्टों में जो गड़बड़ हुई है, वह इस वास्ते हुई कि लेबर-लाज को वहां पर इम्पोज किया जा रहा था जिसकी वजह से ईंट भट्टों के मालिकों ने अपने ईंट के भट्टे बंद कर दिए।

Expenditure Incurred on Radio and T.V.

*399. SHRI N.E. HORO. Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether there has been any deficiency in the expansion and development of radio programmes due to the extra attention being given to T.V. during the last few years ; and

(b) the actual expenditure incurred on radio and T. V. separately during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha

Statement

The expenditure incurred on Radio and Television separately during the last 3 years is as under :—

	Rs. in crores	
Year	AIR	Television
1981-82	80.69	43.27
1982-83	92.12	77.89
1983-84	103.49	105.91
Total	276.30	227.07

श्री एन० ई० होरो : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने पूछा था कि आल इण्डिया रेडियो के विकास और विस्तार के लिए कुछ कठिनाई हो रही है या नहीं ? इनके जवाब से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि पैसे के अभाव में आल इण्डिया रेडियो का विस्तार और विकास नहीं हो सका है। आल इण्डिया रेडियो और दूरदर्शन के खर्च को अगर देखा जाए तो तीन सालों में ए० आई० आर० का 80 से बढ़कर 103 और दूरदर्शन का 43 से बढ़कर 105 हो गया है। यह स्पष्ट है कि आपने दूरदर्शन की ओर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया है। आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में जो आल इण्डिया रेडियो के प्रोग्राम्स होते हैं, वह बहुत घटिया किस्म के होते हैं। दस वर्ष पहले जो प्रोग्राम थे, वही आज भी चल रहे हैं। मैं आपसे जानना चाहूंगा कि रेडियो स्टेशन के विकास और विस्तार का कार्यक्रम और इसके प्रोग्राम्स में सुधार का कार्यक्रम जो आपने हाथ में लिखा है, वह आप कब तक कर सकेंगे ?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Sir, the hon. Member wanted to know whether it is because of the T.V. expansion that the deficiency in radio expansion is taking place, I say 'no'. At the same time, in my statement I have quoted figures to show the expansion of radio and television. In one thing the hon. Member is correct that certainly we are giving more attention to T.V. expansion than what we were doing before and that is very natural and very necessary. In fact, the T.V. expansion that we are doing now is because of the demand in the country to expand it more. When we are doing the T.V. expansion, we are also doing T.V. expansion for the NEFA and the North-East areas also. Special plan for T.V. expansion in those areas has also been sanctioned where by they will be able to get programmes in their local languages and in other languages too. But the expansion of AIR services has gone on according to the Sixth Five Year Plan. Some schemes have been completed, some are in the process of completion and in some cases the radio stations have been proposed to be upgraded. Then there is a national channel also, there are external services also and we are taking care of the North-East Frontier Area as well. The whole expansion of AIR is also going on. The present coverage is 89 per cent, but by the implementation of these Schemes in the Sixth Five Year Plan, the percentage will be 95. All the same, I must say that even with all the expansion programmes of the AIR or that T.V., the media facilities the T.V. and radio services to my mind, keeping in view the development in the country, the variety of its culture and its responsibility as an important nation of the world, need to be expanded more and we are trying to take care of this by considering proposal for the Seventh Plan I have got all the details and if the hon. Member is interested in a particular station, I can give him all the details. I can even send a copy to him or I am even proposed to keep a copy of the statement on the Table of the House.

श्री एन. ई. ओ. होरो : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि आप टेलीविजन पर ज्यादा एटेंशन दे रहे हैं और रेडियो पर कम दे रहे हैं। इसका बिस्तार जैसा होना

चाहिए, वैसा नहीं कर रहे हैं। गरीब तो रेडियो ही सुन सकता है। टीवी तो कुछ लोग खरीद सकते हैं। खेतों में काम करे, तो रेडियो सुन सकता है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि रेडियो बिस्तार का कार्यक्रम जो आपने लिया हुआ है, वह कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ? दूसरी बात यह है कि रेडियो प्रोग्राम्स की क्वालिटी को भी आप कब तक इम्प्रूव करेंगे ?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I once again assure the hon. Member that we are giving and we shall continue to give serious attention to the expansion of the A.I.R. stations. I agree with him that the reach of radio is larger and radio is in a way more useful for the people in the sense that radio sets are available at cheaper rates. The radio programmes are also of a longer duration. So obviously, radio to my mind, is no less important. In fact, it is more important than the T.V. and, therefore, we are giving attention to it in our programme policy. We are very keen to see that people get local programmes on both T.V. and radio as soon as possible. Keeping in view the feeling that the hon. Member has expressed, we shall see that necessary attention is given to the radio expansion schemes, and it has been done also. It is not that it is suffering because we are giving attention to T.V. or we are diverting funds towards that, nothing of the kind. We are giving attention to T.V. expansion and all the same we are taking more care to see that radio stations also expand and on urgent lines.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Has any effort been made to supply at concessional rates TV sets to village panchayat ghars, and some of the offices also, so that the general public would be able to take advantage of this ? Secondly, has any effort been made to transfer some of the useful programmes which are being shown on the TV back again to the AIR so that there would be some co-ordination between the two and AIR can be benefited from the experience of the programmes of the TV ?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : The hon. Member wishes to know what we are doing for providing TV sets at concessional rates to

the villages. I may say that I had discussion with the Chief Ministers and we have written to the Chief Ministers also that they should provide community sets in every village. They have made some progress. They have shown some response. Different States have fixed different targets for the community sets being made available to the villagers.

So far as concessional rate for TV and radio is concerned, I do not deal with the subject. At the same time, I would like to give the information which is available with me. Government have given a lot of concessions in customs duty, I think to the tune of Rs. 85 crores. The idea is that both black and white and also colour sets should become cheaper. A programme has already been prepared by the Ministry of Industries for producing more low priced sets. The price of black and white sets has come down. According to the Industries Ministry, in the next six months or one year the price of colour sets will also come down. So, steps are being taken for providing cheap sets.

It is a matter of satisfaction that in the villages where TV signals are available, community sets are being provided. The number of people who purchase TV sets has also gone up, because of their popularity.

Then the hon. Member wanted to know what we are doing to take the TV programmes on the AIR. The position is rather the other way round. AIR has more experience, being in the field for a longer time. We have given instructions that there should be co-ordination between AIR and TV so that there can be exchange of programmes between the two. I must say that so far there is not much progress, as I anticipated, but we are chasing this.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : The hon. Minister has admitted in his answer that in 1983-84 more expenditure has been incurred on TV than on the radio. They are paying more attention to the TV programmes to show the picture of mother and son and the hon. Minister to the people of India. Recently, low-powered TV stations have been opened in Burdwan and Durgapur

and other places. But they are not able to view the programmes even from the nearby Calcutta centre, because there is no micro-wave connection. I find that the hon. Minister, Shri Gadgil, is present here. I would like to know whether at the earliest possible time Burdwan and Kharagpur will be connected with the micro-wave system. Secondly Calcutta radio centre is perhaps the oldest radio centre of our country. But we cannot hear the radio programme of Calcutta from Delhi or Bombay. At the same time, we can hear the programme of Dakha radio centre from Delhi or Bombay. I would like to know whether they will upgrade the transmission power of the Calcutta Radio centre so that it will be on par with the Delhi Radio Centre, so that anybody can hear the Calcutta programme sitting in Delhi, Chandigarh or Bombay.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : The first question of the hon. Member is whether Burdwan and some other station in Bengal will be connected with Calcutta by micro-wave link. It is our policy to link these stations by micro-wave so that they can get the programme. Now, the question whether the Calcutta station will be linked to the micro wave will depend on the availability of the micro-wave links. Certainly our policy is to link these regional stations with the micro-wave. It is a long-range objective and it will take time subject to the resource availability. Therefore, as it is a long-range objective, I cannot put a time limit. We want even that with the availability of camera and other equipment, the low-power stations should be able to record certain programmes and put them through the technical devices in the low power transmitters and be able to transmit them.

Again I must say that the Calcutta AIR is already operating on 100 KV, which is a medium range. It is covering the service of the area for Calcutta. It is not the aim that Calcutta AIR should serve the Bombay region or other regions. It is for the Calcutta area and it is already working on that level.

Now, Sir, whatever the hon. Member has suggested, certainly I will look into that, but this is the position that I have stated.

Complaints regarding less weight and bad quality of coal supplied to Steel Plants

*400. SHRI A. K. ROY. Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of complaints received on less weight and bad quality of coal including the mixture of stones shales supplied to the steel plants in the last three years; facts in detail with year-wise and plant-wise break up;

(b) whether in some cases payment was deducted by the customers; if so, the details of the amounts deducted in the same period with years-wise and plant-wise break up; and

(c) the steps taken on each of such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Since most of the coal supplied to steel plants is washed coking coal, the question of presence of stones or shale in such coal does not arise. However, steel plants have complained that the receipts of coal at their end were less than the quantity despatched by the coal companies. Complaints have also been received about quality which relate mainly to ash percentage in the prime coking coal. There are no complaints regarding the quality of the medium and blendable coal supplied to steel plants which is almost half of the total coal supplies to them. Information regarding plantwise break up of complaints is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House.

(b) The steel plants have been making deductions from the bills of the coal companies for various reasons such as quality, sales-tax on cesses, unde-loading in unweighed wagons etc. The deductions stood at Rs. 40.14 crores as on 31.5.84. These figures are under dispute. The information regarding plantwise break-up of deductions is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) As regards short receipts of coal by the steel plants, the coal companies prefer the

bills on the basis of the weight recorded at weighbridges on the railway receipts. If there is any loss in transit, Coal India cannot be held responsible. It is a matter between the consignee and transporter, namely the Railways.

A number of measures have been adopted to improve the quality of coking coal as indicated below :—

(1) Supply of raw coal to washeries from sources with high ash percentage has been stopped.

(2) Utmost attention is given to all breakdowns of machinery and operational troubles etc. in the washeries.

(3) A number of steps are being taken to improve the working of the washeries such as modification of the plants to beneficiate the, installation of the balancing facilities to optimise the plant operation etc.

SHRI A. K. ROY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Statement which has been laid on the Table of House, raises more questions than it answers. Sir, for some time during the question Hour we are discussing about the problem of supplying stones shales and the supply of under-quantity of coal to power plants. One of the acid tests to confirm this is to study the pattern of deductions made by the different units which receive coal.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Roy, didn't we have this question before also ? I think it is a repetition.

SHRI A. K. ROY : You just read, Sir, It is a different aspect. If you read you will find that only steel plants...

MR. SPEAKER : It is the same thing.

SHRI A.K. ROY : The Steel plant alone have made deduction of Rs. 40 crores. From the supply of coal, the total loss to the Coal-India this time is nearabout Rs. 134 crores. And out of that the Steel factories' deduction amounts to more than Rs. 40 crores. In this connection I would like to know what are the deductions made by other units like the power plants ? What is the total deduction

made by different receiving units for the supply of bad quality coal.

My second question is...

MR. SPEAKER : Let him answer the first question.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Sir, regarding Rs. 40 crores, I would like to know the break-up about the underloading and the supply of stones and shales so that we could know whether your Officers are deceiving us with the over-reporting of actual production of coal.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, the question is related to only the steel plants. My friend would like to have a wide remissions of the question. But, as I have already said, so far as the Statesment itself is concerned, it is with reference to the prime coking coal. Because of the more ash content the deductions were sought to be made. The deductions by the Steel plants, so far as the money payments are concerned, are effected on two grounds. One is with reference to the quantity. At the loading point of the Railways the coal is weighed and we put it in the wagons, but at the receiving end, according to them the coal quantity has become less. Therefore, they have deducted on that basis. That is one point on which they have deducted the money. The second is, because of the more ash content it is not the question of the stones or the shales when it comes to the supply to the steel plants. There are no complaints with reference to the medium or blendable coal. This is only with no reference to the prime coking coal.

On the point as to what are the deductions that have been made in the other sectors, I must submit that in loco...this is as on 31st May 1984...the amount that has not been paid is Rs. 30.62 crores. That is based on the full bill and the deductions that have been made are Rs. 19.38 crores making a total of Rs. 50 crores. In respect of power it is Rs. 279.36 crores. In respect of steel, I have already said, deductions are Rs. 40.14. Apart from that, the full bill that is payable is Rs. 51.93 crores making a total of Rs. 92.07 crores. Then in respect of Government it is Rs. 12.98 crores and private parlies it is Rs. 2.96 crores. These are the details of the

amounts that are due to the Coal Department and the different sectors.

SHRI A. K. ROY : That is a fantastic amount. That is, total comes to more than Rs 300 crores or something like that. I would like to know whether anybody has been made responsible for such a big thing because what they are deducting is more than whatever total loss the Coal India has, rather it is one-third of the total loss the Coal India has incurred in ten years. The second point is, I would like to know whether any body has been made responsible for that. The next point is that it is not a good thing because it questioned the very credibility of how much you are producing because you are coming out with a production figure. This year you have produced 135 million tonnes of coal. I would like to know how much coal you are producing, how much of stones you are producing, how much coal you are producing on paper. Everything we must know. I would like to know whether you will appoint a Committee out of your own Consultative Committee, a small sub-committee which will go into the matter and consult both the power sector and the coal sector apart from the truth about the actual position in the Coal India Limited.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : My hon. friend seems to put a question about everything under the sun with reference to coal. The question that he has posed is only with reference to steel plants. Now, he would like to know how much we are producing stones and how much coal. This is a matter which I cannot answer. Nobody produces a stone because he produces it in his imagination. We produce coal. I do not deny, and I have said in the House also that the quality of coal has not been that good, there have been stones, there have been shales. I have said that, but when it comes to the question of supply to the steel plants, I categorically state that no stones or shales are supplied to the steel plant because the prime coking coal goes through the process of washeries. So far as the blendable and the medium coal is concerned, no question of quality arises which is the quality of the proper form. The only complaint with reference to the prime coking coal is that the ash content is more. On that

basis deductions were made. That is a disputable question, the matter has not been sorted out. They are claiming that the ash content is more and that so far as the quantity is concerned, the quantity should be reckoned at the time when the consignment of the coal has been effected—if anybody is to be responsible it is the carrier, not the Coal Department.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, the Minister has admitted that there are complaints about the high ash content of the coal. Does it mean that the working of the washeries which have been set up precisely in order to reduce the ash content is unsatisfactory? What is the reason that despite all the expenditure on the washeries these complaints about high ash content are continuing? And I would like to know whether it is a fact that because of this we are having to spend a huge amount on import of coking coal from abroad.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I must submit, as I have said, that the blendable coal and the medium coal that is supplied to the steel plants is more than 50 per cent. So far as the prime coking coal is concerned the ash content is a little more. The Steel plants require the ash content in the prime coking coal at 19%.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : No, no.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : That is what the agreement is. I am saying on the basis of agreement. The ash content has been found upto 21%. The washeries are taking care of it.

On the question of import, I must submit the import has been negligible in the last two to three years. If the hon. Member wants to have the figures of the exact quantum of the import of the prime coal, I may submit that in 1982 it is practically negligible. I will give the figures separately. But the quantity is not much.

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Upgradation of Bhopal Station of A.I.R.

*401. **SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Madhya Pradesh have raised the issue of upgrading the Bhopal Station of All India Radio ; and

(b) if so, action taken thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are 9 AIR Stations in Madhya Pradesh. They are providing good coverage to the State to the extent of 85% area and 87% by population. Therefore, in the Sixth Five Year Plan, there is no proposal for upgrading the Bhopal Station's transmitter.

Construction of Hazira-Bijaipur-Jagdishpur Gas Pipeline

*402. **SHRI NAWAL KISHOR SHARMA :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated cost of the 1700 km. long Hazira-Bijaipur-Jagdishpur (HBJ) gas pipeline ;

(b) whether Government have received offers for construction of this 1700 km. gas pipeline project ;

(c) the names of the countries which have sent their offers for the construction of the said gas pipeline ;

(d) whether any decision has been taken to award the contract for the construction of the gas pipeline ;

(e) if so, the details thereof ;

(f) if no decision has been taken so far, the reasons for delay in taking a final decision in this regard ; and

(g) when the construction work of the gas pipeline is likely to start ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The estimated cost of the pipeline is Rs. 1700.17 crores.

(b) to (f) Offers have been received in response to the tenders. The process of evaluation of bids is underway. It is not the commercial practice to disclose details at this stage.

(g) The construction of the gas pipeline is expected to commence in February-March 1985.

मध्य प्रदेश में बांध व ताप बिजलीघर

*403. श्री मोतीलाल सिंह :

श्री काली चरण शर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश विजली बोर्ड ने मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात राज्यों को संयुक्त परियोजना के रूप में सीधी जिले में 4x500 मेगावाट का बांध व ताप बिजलीघर स्थापित करने के लिए कोई परियोजना रिपोर्ट पेश की है ;

(ख) इस परियोजना के लिए कोयले की सप्लाई हेतु कौन सी कोयला खान नियत की गई है ; और

(ग) बांध व ताप बिजलीघर पर कार्य कब शुरू किए जाने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी. शिव शंकर) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है । सुनिश्चित कोयला लिंक, जल की उपलब्धता, पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से स्वीकृति और

वित्तीय साधनों की उपलब्धता जैसे आवश्यक निवेश सुनिश्चित किये जाने हैं ताकि परियोजना का तकनीकी-आर्थिक दृष्टि से मूल्यांकन किया जा सके और अनुमोदन-प्रदान किया जा सके ।

Follow up action on the complaints about irregularities committed by officers put on election duty.

*404. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state: :

(a) whether the Election Commission is worried over lack of follow up action on its complaints about irregularities committed by officers deputed by State Governments on election duty ;

(b) whether the Commission had complained against some State Government officers on election duty ;

(c) the remedial measures being adopted and the advice given to the Election Commission in this regard ; and

(d) whether Government propose to provide statutory powers to the Election Commission so as to deal effectively and speedily with such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Election Commission has proposed certain amendments to Election Law and Procedure to deal effectively with instances of dereliction of duty on the part of officers drafted for election duty. The recommendations of the Commission are under active consideration.

Maharashtra Proposals to Meet Power Requirements

*405. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether with a view to meeting the future requirements of power, Government of Maharashtra have submitted to his Ministry proposals for setting up/expansion of six power units in the State ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals ;

(c) the projection of power generation for the State of Maharashtra during the Seventh Plan period ; and

(d) when a decision with regard to its pending requests will be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) The following schemes from Maharashtra are before the Central Electricity Authority :—

S. No.	Scheme	Proposed Installed Capacity (MW)	Date of receipt
THERMAL			
1.	Dabhol TPS (St. I)	2×210	June 81
2.	Dabhol TPS (St. II)	3×210	June 81
3.	Uran Gas Turbine (St. II) (Unit 8)	1×108	May 84
4.	Uran Gas Turbine (St. III)	8×108	June 84
5.	Khaperkheda TPS Extn. (St. II)	2×210	May 84
HYDRO			
6.	Manik Doh	1×6	Oct. 83
7.	Ghatghar	2×125	Jan. 84
8.	Koyna St. IV	6×125	Feb. 84
9.	Warna	2×8	April 84
10.	Dudhganga	2×12	Dec. 81
11.	Koval	1×10	Oct., 82
12.	Surya	1×5	July 82
13.	Talamba	3×2	March 83

A proposal for one unit of 500 MW at Bassein submitted by Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Ltd., a distribution licensee in the private sector, cannot be considered in the light of the present policy:

(c) Based on likely benefits from ongoing and CEA cleared schemes and including allocated/anticipated shares from Central Sector Projects, the installed capacity in Maharashtra by the end of the Seventh Plan is expected to be 9492 MW.

(d) In respect of items 1 and 2 in the list above, coal linkage has not been found feasible. Replies of project authorities to comments of CEA/CWC in respect of Manik Doh, Ghatghar, Koyna St. IV, Dudhganga, Koval and Talamba are awaited. Warna and Surya are at an advanced stage of examination. The time required for clearance of the various projects by the Ministry will depend on settlement of various issues such as coal linkage, environmental clearance and availability of financial resources.

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-
जातियों के लिए सरकारी आवास
के आवंटन में आरक्षण

*407. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : क्या रसायन
और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या बहुत साल पहले वित्त मंत्रालय
(सार्वजनिक उद्यम ब्यूरो) ने उर्वरक कारखाना
गोरखपुर को आदेश जारी किए थे कि
अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित
जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों के लिए
सरकारी आवास आवंटन में 10 प्रतिशत
आरक्षण किया जाए;

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त आदेश जारी होने के
बावजूद, आवंटन केवल बरीयता के आधार
पर ही किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसे कार्यान्वित न किए
जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बसंत
साठे) : (क) से (ग) वित्त मंत्रालय (सरकारी
उद्यम ब्यूरो) ने हाल ही में केवल कुछ मार्ग
दर्शन जारी किए हैं, जिनमें अनुसूचित जाति/
अनुसूचित जन जाति के कर्मचारियों के लिए
टाइप-I और-II क्वार्टरों में 10 प्रतिशत तथा
टाइप-III और IV क्वार्टरों में 5 प्रतिशत
आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की गई है। वास्तव में
31 मार्च, 1984 की स्थिति के अनुसार,
भारतीय उर्वरक निगम की गोरखपुर एकक
के 416 में से 94 अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित
जन जाति के कर्मचारी कम्पनी के क्वार्टरों के
आबंटी हैं।

Increase in Price of Bulk Drugs not
Controlled under D.P.C.O.

*408. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA :
Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND
FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of bulk drugs which are
not being controlled at present under the
Drug Price Control Order;

(b) the comparative prices of these bulk
drugs and formulations during the last three
years, year-wise; and

(c) how Government propose to protect
the general public against the increase in the
prices of the drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND
FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :

(a) to (c) Price controlled bulk drugs are
specified in the first and Second Schedules to
the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979.
Formulations which are price controlled are
specified in the third Schedule of said order,
There is no price control on the bulk drugs
required for the production of price decon-
trolled formulation and therefore, their prices
are not monitored by my Ministry. On the
whole, the increase in the prices of drugs and
formulations has been lower than that of
increases in the wholesale price of all
commodities.

Derecognition of Trade Unions by
Coal India Ltd.

*409. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased
to state ;

(a) whether Coal India Ltd. has de-
recognised five trade unions in one hundred
collieries in Western Coalfields Ltd., and in
Central Coal-fields Ltd.;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the unions concerned are
also debarred from representation on the
J.B.C.C.I.; and

(d) whether his Ministry's prior appro-
val for de-recognition was taken ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI
P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) Accord-
ing to the management, no union has been
derecognised.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arises.

Setting up of A Joint Venture Power Corporation By Tamil Nadu

*410. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Government of Tamil Nadu for setting up a joint venture power corporation for generating 400 MW;

(b) whether there is any proposal for setting up methanol-based power stations using U. S. technology for which the technical assistance of U. S. firm has been sought, and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of private sector power project that has been approved for Tamil Nadu ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No such proposal has been received in the Central Electricity Authority.

(c) No private sector thermal power project has been approved by the Central Electricity Authority.

Setting up of Electronic Telephone Exchange at Ghatkopar in Bombay

*411. R. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Electronic Exchange at Ghatkopar in Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when the exchange is expected to be commissioned; and

(d) the total capacity of this Electronic Exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is an E-10B type Electronic Exchange imported from France. The installation has already commenced.

(c) The Exchange is likely to be commissioned during 1984-85.

(d) The equipped capacity of this Exchange is 5,000 subscriber lines plus 5,000 Tandem lines.

Recovery of Unintended Profits made on Rifampicin

*412. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 10520 on 8 May, 1984 and state :

(a) the progress of recovery of unintended benefit on Rifampicin;

(b) the action taken against the manufacturers to recover the unintended benefit; and

(c) whether any claim notices have been issued for Rifampicin, if so, the names of the Companies with date and amount involved ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) Nineteen Manufacturers of Rifampicin formulations were issued notices asking them to furnish details of actual imports, their c.i.f. prices etc. for the year 1979-80 to 1983-84. The details received were scrutinised and based on this scrutiny the amounts due were calculated and notices were issued to fifteen out of the said nineteen manufacturers of formulations. The manufacturers were asked either to deposit the amount or make their submission against the said recovery. Replies received from twelve of the fifteen manufacturers are under process. Action to recover the unintended benefit, if any, is on, in accordance with the due process of law.

बिहार के पलामू जिले में उत्तरी कर्णपुरा
नाम कोयला खान खोलना

*413 श्री रणजीत सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार बिहार के पलामू जिले में बालूमाथ और चांदवा प्रखंडों में "उत्तरी कर्णपुरा" कोयला खान खोलने का है ;

(ख) क्या काश्तकारों की भूमि का मूल्यांकन करने के बाद सरकार काश्तकारों को मुआवजा दे रही है ;

(ग) क्या उन लोगों को भी मुआवजा दिया जाएगा जिनकी भूमि इस कोयला खान के अन्तर्गत पड़ती है और क्या उनके परिवारों के सदस्यों को भी रोजगार दिया जाएगा ; और

(घ) सरकार का विचार यह कार्य कब शुरू करने का है और इसका कार्यालय किस स्थान पर खोला जाएगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क), (ग) और (घ) बिहार के पलामू जिले के नार्थ करनपुरा कोयला क्षेत्र के बालूमठ और चांदवा ब्लॉकों के कोयलाधारी क्षेत्रों का अभी तक पूरा समन्वेषण नहीं हुआ है। अब तक उपलब्ध आरंभिक सूचना के आधार पर यह निष्कर्ष निकाला गया है कि उसी नार्थ करनपुरा कोयला क्षेत्र में बेहतर और आसानी से खनन योग्य कोयले के भंडार हैं जिनमें खनन-कार्य सातवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना के दौरान शुरू किया जाएगा। बालूमठ और चांदवा के कोयले भंडारों का दोहन तभी होगा जब कोयले की मांग उस क्षेत्र के अन्य अधिक किफायती भंडारों की क्षमता से ज्यादा हो जाएगी। काश्तकारों को मुआवजे के प्रश्न पर कारंवाई कानून के प्रावधानों के अधीन की जाएगी और कार्यालय का प्रश्न केवल तभी उठेगा जब खानें खोली जाएंगी।

(ख) जी, हां। जब कभी खनन उद्देश्यों के लिए भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया जाता है तो काश्तकारों को मुआवजे का भुगतान उस अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अधीन किया जाता है जिसके अधीन भूमि-अधिग्रहण किया जाता है।

पालना ताप बिजली संयंत्र की स्थापना

*414 श्री मनफूल सिंह चौधरी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पालना ताप बिजली संयंत्र की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव कब से विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) पालना ताप बिजली संयंत्र का निर्माण करने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ;

(ग) इस योजना में कुल कितनी घनराशि अन्तर्ग्रस्त है और इसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार और राजस्थान सरकार का हिस्सा कितना-कितना है ;

(घ) जिस स्थान पर पालना ताप बिजली संयंत्र की स्थापना की जानी है उसका कितना विकास हुआ है ;

(ङ) क्या किसानों को उनकी भूमि का मुआवजा दे दिया गया है अथवा नहीं ;

(च) पालना ताप बिजली संयंत्र को कहां से पानी मिलेगा ; और

(छ) इस योजना को कब तक अन्तिम रूप दिया जायेगा और कार्यान्वित कर दिया जायेगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : (क) से (छ) बीकानेर जिले में पालाना में 60-60 मेगावाट की दो यूनिटों वाले लिग्नाइट पर आधारित एक ताप विद्युत केन्द्र की प्रतिष्ठापना के प्रस्ताव को केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण ने 22.5.1980 को 67.38 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर तकनीकी-आर्थिक दृष्टि

से अनुमोदित कर दिया था। चूँकि अपेक्षित मात्रा में लिग्नाइट की उपलब्धता स्पष्ट रूप से सुनिश्चित नहीं हो पाई थी इसीलिये परियोजना को निदेश के लिए अनुमोदित नहीं किया जा सका था। तथापि लिग्नाइट के पर्याप्त भंडार नवम्बर, 1983 में सुनिश्चित किये गये हैं। परियोजना को अब खनन का अनुमान लगभग 277 करोड़ रुपये लगाया गया है। राजस्थान सरकार को सलाह दी गई है कि परियोजना की अधनन अनुमानित लागत के संदर्भ में परियोजना की व्यवहार्यता का पुनः मूल्यांकन कराये और राज्य की योजना में परियोजना के लिए और लिग्नाइट की खानों के विकास के लिए निधियों की उपलब्धता के बारे में बताये ताकि परियोजना को मंजूरी देने के बारे में विचार किया जा सके।

यह परियोजना राज्य क्षेत्र में है। व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट के अनुसार परियोजना के लिए जल का प्रस्तावित स्रोत मुख्य राजस्थान नहर से निकलने वाली लिफ्ट सिंचाई नहर है। परियोजना के लिए स्थल के विकास की कार्यवाही और भूमि अधिग्रहण का कार्य सामान्यतः योजना आयोग द्वारा परियोजना अनुमोदित हो जाने के बाद ही शुरू किया जाता है।

**Soft Drink Advertisements on T. V.
and A. I. R.**

3974. **SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE :**
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why even after the deadline of 15 June 1984 all soft drink advertisements over A. I. R. and T. V. do not display and to do not explain the fact that they are "Artificially Flavoured" and "Contains no Fruit Juice";

(b) the action taken to ensure that all newspapers, magazines and print-media stop

violation of clause 11 (3) of FPO and ensure that all advertisements in print-media duly incorporate the statutory notice required in soft drink advertisements; and

(c) what are the statutory and specific rules, regulations, or legal provisions under which the Government of other bodies like the Press Council, Registrar of Newspapers etc. can persuade or enforce the inclusion of the statutory notice in all printed advertisements and whether there is any provision under which a consumer, or newspaper-reader can take action to ensure compliance of this statutory provision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) No such instance of any violation of the Fruit Products Order, 1955 has been brought to the notice of AIR/Doordarshan. AIR and Doordarshan have given strict instructions to the Stations and Kendras that no advertisements on soft-drink attracting the provision of the Fruit Products Order, 1955 should be broadcast/telecast without the stipulated statutory declaration. The orders have been enforced from 15th June, 1984.

(b) and (c) Printing of newspapers and magazines is largely in the private sector, and this Ministry have no control over their contents. However, action can be taken against the erring newspapers, magazines etc.

in terms of the provisions contained in Fruit Products Order, 1955 by the competent authority prescribed under the said order. The Press Council of India and Registrar of Newspapers are respectively governed by the Press Council Act, 1978 and the Press & Registration of Books Act respectively and are not vested with authority to enforce the inclusion of the statutory notice in the printed soft drink advertisements.

**Panel for Promotion to the Post of
Deputy Director (Photo Division)**

3875. **SHRI R. N. RAKESH :**
SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the

Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7939 on 17 April, 1984 regarding promotion to the post of Deputy Director (Photo Division) and state :

(a) whether the review DPC presided over by a member of the UPSC was convened ; and

(b) if so, the details of the action taken in pursuance of the advice of Review DPC ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Review DPC presided over by the Chairman, UPSC recommended 4 candidates for 4 posts of Deputy Director in Photo Division, out of which 2 are general candidates for 2 non-reserved posts and 2 candidates belong to Scheduled Castes for 2 reserved posts-one each for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The recommendations of the Review DPC have been accepted and implemented.

भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड में छटनी

3876. श्री शिबू सोरन : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार के मशीनीकरण कार्यक्रम के अधीन भारत कोकिंग कोल लि० के 10,000 से अधिक श्रमिकों की छटनी कर दी गई है और वे बेरोजगार कर दिए गए हैं और भविष्य में और श्रमिकों की छटनी का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस संबंध में पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इन बेरोजगार श्रमिकों को बैकल्पिक रोजगार प्रदान करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Telecast of Ranji Trophy Final's Highlights

3877. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why Doordarshan news bulletins are showing mainly the faces of the news announcers and they are not able to show a video recording of events;

(b) whether they are not able to get video tapes of events from cities other than Delhi on the same day;

(c) the reasons why the Ranji Trophy final's highlights of the day were not shown on the same day in the news;

(d) whether in the 7.30 P.M. news bulleting telecast from Delhi on April 13, 1984 the result of the Ranji Trophy match was not even mentioned; and

(e) if so, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) It has always been the endeavour of Doordarshan to provide, to the extent possible, visual coverage of events covered in the news bulletins.

(b) Availability at Delhi of visuals of events in other places on the same day depends on various factors like time of the event, operation of microwave links, availability of flights for air-lifting the recordings in case of recorded coverage, etc.

(c) The English and Hindi news bulletins telecast from Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi on 31.3.84, each contained 30 seconds of visuals of the Ranji Trophy final matches. On the other days, Doordarshan Kendra, Bombay could not feed the visual coverage to Delhi because of technical problems.

However, dry news about the Ranji Trophy matches was covered in the news bulletins of Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi from 30th March to 4th April, 1984, i.e., the period during which the matches were played.

(d) No, Sir. The matches were played between 30th March and 4th April, 1984.

(e) Does not arise.

Appointment of Chargemen for Repairing Retail Outlets in Rajasthan

3878. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some dealers have complained that petrol dispensing machines remain out of order mostly;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is only one chargeman to look after so many outlets in Udaipur District in Rajasthan;

(c) whether it is a fact that the chargeman, being busy elsewhere, does not attend to important repairs on receipt of notice; and

(d) the reasons why more chargemen are not appointed looking to load of work especially in long distance retail outlets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) M/s. Mahavir Automobiles Sagwara, Doongarpur District, Rajasthan, have reported to the District Authorities that the dispensing machines (Pumps) at their outlet mostly remain out of order.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Complaints are immediately attended to by the Chargemen unless they are away from headquarters at the time of receipt of complaints. Even in such cases the concerned Chargeman is telegraphically/telephonically directed to proceed to the affected location directly on completion

of the work in the hand. Chargemen are posted at each location in line with the norms prescribed by the Oil Companies on an all-India basis. These norms are arrived at detailed study taking into account various aspects.

Manufacturers of Electronics Components

3879. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether manufacturers of electronic components have expressed fears that they will be forced out of business if the Indian Telephone Industries goes ahead with its plans to manufacture components for future electronic exchanges;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the points raised by them; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to meet their demands ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Discussions are being held with Indian Telephone Industries and component manufacturers through their association ELCINA to arrive at the optimum approach for manufacture of electronic components; in-house manufacture vis-a-vis bought out components after taking into account the techno-economic viability for meeting the requirement of electronic exchange manufacturing programme.

Request made by Station Director,
Calcutta to West Bengal Chief
Minister for Interview Over
Calcutta Doordarshan

3880. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) when exactly the Station Director, Calcutta Doordarshan requested the Chief Minister of West Bengal for an interview over Doordarshan;

(b) whether the West Bengal Chief Minister was in Calcutta at that time; and

(c) if so, the response of the Chief Minister to the said request by the Station Director ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K. L. BHAGAT): (a) to (c) The Director, Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta had requested the Private Secretary to the Chief Minister of West Bengal on 23rd May, 1984 to ascertain whether the Chief Minister would like to take part in a TV programme of interview with a panel of interviewers on Centre-State fiscal relations or any other subject. The Chief Minister of West Bengal was in West Bengal on 23rd May, 1984. As a sequel to the aforesaid letter of the Director Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta, the Chief Minister of West Bengal sent a communication dated 31st May, 1984 to the Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting wherein the Chief Minister observed that the Finance Minister of the Government of West Bengal should have been given an opportunity to express the State Government's point of view on Centre-State fiscal relations through Doordarshan. In his reply to the Chief Minister of West Bengal, the Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting pointed out that the facility to use the medium of Doordarshan for placing important matters of State before the people was available to the Chief Minister of a State and he was welcome to use it.

**Disciplinary Action against Employees
in Mica Mines Labour Welfare
Organisation, Karma, Bihar**

3881. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Government Employees in Mica Mines Labour Welfare Organisation, Karma, Bihar, who

were responsible for mis-behaviour with some Adivasi nurses have been protected by the Welfare Commissioner;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Deputy Labour Commissioner, Hazaribagh having been satisfied with the circumstances of the case recommended their transfer out of the district which has not been implemented as yet; and

(c) whether Government propose to revive the case and taken disciplinary action to create healthy atmosphere for smooth working in the organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA VIR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

New Scheme for Staff Artistes

3882. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the brief outlines of the new scheme for Staff Artistes;

(b) whether it is a fact that the new terms and conditions for the "Artiste" category have been challenged in the Supreme Court as well as in other Courts; if so, brief details; and

(c) the number of Staff Artistes both in Doordarshan and A.I.R. who have opted for the 'New Scheme' for Artistes and action taken by Government to finalise their cases ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) Staff Artists of all Indian Radio and Doordarshan are contract employees. They were not hitherto eligible for pension, though, they were getting the benefits under CPF scheme. It has been decided that with effect from 6th March, 1982, Staff Artists, on the basis of their options and screening by the Department, would be eligible for receiving pension. For this purpose and for also

improving their career prospects/terms, those Staff Artists who are doing functions similar to those of regular Government servants will be treated as regular Government servants, subject as mentioned above, to their options and screening. Those Staff Artists who appear before the mike or on the TV screen, who have also been granted pensionary benefits, would, however, continue to be on short-term contract. The higher fee scales have been sanctioned for each category. They will also be permitted to apply during the currency of a contract if they possess the prescribed qualifications, etc. to vacancies advertised in the same category or in any other category with higher fee scale.

(b) Some Staff Artists in the category of Announcers and News-readers-cum-Translators have challenged the categorisation and the new terms and conditions in the Supreme Court and in the High Court of Calcutta. The cases have not yet been finally disposed of. The Supreme Court has, however, extended the option date for Staff Artists in the 'Artists' category.

(c) The number is respectively 638 in AIR and 57 in Doordarshan. Screening of the options is going on and is likely to be completed shortly.

Action against Dean of National Institute of Labour, New Delhi

3883. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the structures against the Dean of National Institute of Labour, New Delhi (Times of India, dated 19th July, 1984) and if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken in the matter; and

(b) whether Government propose to put the Institute under the charge of a professional ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The Government have obtained a copy of the Supreme Court Order dated the 18th July, 1984 after their attention was

drawn to the Press report in the Times of India dated 19th July, 1984. It is observed from the Order that no strictures have been passed by the Supreme Court against Shri Pais. On the statement of the Dean, National Labour Institute that he had no intention of flouting the order dated 7th March, 1984 of the Supreme Court as also on tendering regret for the delay in complying with the said order, the Supreme Court accepted the unconditional apology of the Dean, and close the proceedings. In view of this, the Government do not propose to take any further action.

(b) This question does not arise as the present Dean has been properly selected on the basis of his qualifications.

Prices of Daily Newspapers

3884. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any limitation on the prices of daily newspapers, particularly for the issues containing publication of result sheets;

(b) if so, the steps, if any, which are taken to check violation of rules;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether National Herald has published the U. P. High School results in four parts and charged Rupees six for each part; and

(e) if so, the legality and propriety of such exorbitant prices and steps taken there-on ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is essentially for the newspapers themselves to determine their selling price after taking into account factors like cost of production, etc.

(d) It seems that the results of U. P. High School examination were published in National Herald, New Delhi on 6th July, 1984 in two parts at a price of Rs. 6/- each.

(e) There is at present no provision in the law to provide for a maximum price at which a newspaper can be sold.

भीनमल और बम्बई के बीच डायल प्रणाली प्रारम्भ करना

3885. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या संसार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भीनमल (राजस्थान)- बम्बई सीधी टेलीफोन लाइन पर ट्रंक काल की औसत संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या इस समय 'कालों' की बढ़ी संख्या को देखते हुए मानव चालित लाइन पर अधिक दबाव है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का इस कमी पर काबू पाने की दृष्टि से भीनमल और बम्बई के बीच डायल प्रणाली आरम्भ करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) भीनमल-बम्बई सीधे ट्रंक सर्किट पर दोनों ओर से प्रतिदिन ट्रंक कालों की औसत संख्या 68 है ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) सातवीं योजना अवधि के दौरान अतिरिक्त कैरियर और कोएक्सियल प्रणालियां चालू होने के बाद भीनमल से बम्बई के बीच सीधी डायलिंग ट्रंक सर्किट प्रदान किया जाएगा ।

(घ) भीनमल से बम्बई के लिए अतिरिक्त ट्रंक सर्किटों की व्यवस्था करने के उद्देश्य से जालोर से सिरौही और पालनपुर-आबू रोड-सिरौही-पाली और जोधपुर के बीच कोएक्सियल प्रणालियों की योजना बनाई गई है । ऐसी संभावना है कि यह कार्य 1989-90 तक पूरा हो जाएगा ।

Setting Up of Agro Service Centres Under Agro Service Centre Scheme

3886. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Agro entrepreneurs who set up Agro Service Centres under the Centrally sponsored Agro Service Centre Scheme;

(b) the particulars of the persons who had applied for distributorship of petroleum products marketed by the petroleum companies; and

(c) the particulars of the persons who have been appointed as distributors by the said Companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The number as on 31-12-83 was 3013.

(b) and (c) Since there is no reservation for Agro Service Centre entrepreneurs in the award of dealerships of petroleum products, separate data in respect of any such cases is not maintained.

Procurement of Industrial Valves by ONGC

3887. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the efforts being made by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to indigenise its equipment requirement;

(b) the quantity of Industrial valves purchased by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission from abroad and from various sources in India during 1982-83 and 1983-84; and

(c) the names of the foreign and Indian manufacturers of industrial valves on the approved list of suppliers of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) A number of incentives have already been provided to indigenous manufacturers such as exemption from customs, excise and import duties benefit of deemed export and price preference upto 15% depending upon the domestic value added. Some of the major items of equipment for which orders on indigenous sources have already been placed are offshore platforms, offshore jack-up rigs, drillship, offshore supply vessels, multipurpose supply vessels, onland rigs etc.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Opening of New Post Offices in Bilaspore Distt. of Orissa

3883. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to open new post offices in the Bilaspore district of Orissa during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the names of the towns/villages where the post offices are likely to be opened during the current financial year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. Opening of 6 new Post Offices is under consideration.

(b) TOWNS

1. Charampa Bazar

2. Jagannathpur

VILLAGES

1. Gopalpur

2. Radhakishorepur

3. Bahabalpur

4. Jayanagar

World Bank Assistance for Murad Nagar Super Thermal Power Station

3889. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to provide assistance for the Super Thermal Plant at Murad Nagar (U. P.);

(b) if so, the total outlay of the project and the quantum of assistance offered by the World Bank; and

(c) the terms and conditions of the assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The National Capital Region Super Thermal Power Project (Stage-I) at Muradnagar has been posed to the World Bank for financial assistance.

(b) and (c) As per the feasibility report of the project, the estimated cost of stage-I (4x210 MW) of the project is Rs. 911.96 crores. The quantum and the terms and conditions of financial assistance by World Bank can be known after the loan has been negotiated.

Increase in Time of Broadcast/Telecast of South Indian Languages Programme from A. I. R. and Doordarshan Delhi

3890. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the time allotted per week to programmes in the South Indian languages such as Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu and Kannada in the programmes from A.I.R. and Television Stations of Delhi; and

(b) whether Government propose to increase the time allotted to the South Indian languages, taking into consideration the number of South Indians in Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD :

(a) ALL INDIA RADIO

All India Radio, Delhi is broadcasting Karnatak Music consisting of compositions in Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu and Kannada for a duration of approximately 4 hrs 30 mts every week. Karnatak Music in these languages are broadcast in classical music chunks of Delhi A and B and Yuv Vani, is, Delhi that D.

In addition, music in different regional languages including Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu and Kannada are also broadcast in Folk Music and Light Music chunks from Delhi.

DOORDARSHAN

Besides the main languages of the Kendra i.e., Hindi and English, Delhi Doordarshan also telecaste programmes in other languages. For instance feature films in regional languages are telecast by rotation on 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th Sundays of the month at 2.00 P. M. Likewise, songs and dance sequence of films from various regional languages are included in the Chitramala programme telecast on Monday at 9.20 P. M. Long plays in regional languages are also telecast on 4th Sunday of the month at 2.00 P. M. There is, however no fixed time allotted for any particular regional language.

(b) ALL INDIA RADIO

Looking to the percentage of population speaking the four South Indian languages,

the present duration of output of programmes is considered adequate. There is, therefore, no proposal to increase the time allotted to these languages.

DOORDARSHAN

The transmission hours being limited, it is not feasible to increase the quantum of regional language programmes.

Production of Sebasic Acid

3891. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any unit has been licensed for the manufacture of Sebasic Acid in the country, if so, the name and location thereof and its capacity;

(b) whether any applications for permission to set up a plant for the manufacture of Sebasic Acid indigenously or with foreign collaboration are under consideration of Government, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the sebasic Acid manufacturing unit is reserved for small sector, if so the reasons why MRTP Houses are permitted to enter into this field ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) and (b) No unit has been licensed for the manufacture of Sobasic Acid in the country. There is also no application under consideration of the Government for the setting up of a plant to manufacture Sebasic Acid indigenously or with Foreign Collaboration.

(c) No, Sir. Manufacture of Sebasic Acid is not reserved for the Small Scale Sector.

Hydel Projects Taken up in Sixth Plan in Orissa

3892. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the eastern region, Orissa alone has the highest potential for hydel power;

(b) if so, the number of hydel projects taken up in Orissa in the Sixth Plan so far;

(c) whether Lower Chipilina Hydel Project which is part of Hirakud Stage-III in Orissa is expected to be taken up during the Seventh Plan with full Central Funds; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir, Orissa has the highest potential.

(b) Details of the hydroelectric projects under construction in Orissa are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) The Project Report on Hirakud Stage-III (5×50 MW) envisaging construction of a barrage across the river Mahanadi downstream of Chipilina Power House received in the Central Electricity Authority in May 1984 is under examination in Central Electricity Authority/Central Water Commission. The Project would be considered for clearance after its techno-economic feasibility is established. The question of Central funding in this regard could be considered after the feasibility of the scheme is established and the State Government agree to the Central formula for the sharing of benefits and power from the Central Sector hydroelectric projects.

Statement

S. No.	Project	Installed Capacity (MW)
1.	Rengali	2×50
2.	Upper Kolab	2×60
3.	Hirakud (7th Unit)	1×37.5
4.	Upper Indravati	4×150
5.	Pitteru (recently sanctioned)	4×1.5

Cost Audit of Consumer Oriented Companies

3893. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :

SHRI R. P. SARANGI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 217 on 24 July, 1984 and state the names of companies in each of 29 industries appended to the reply under reference which have been subjected to cost audit till date indicating the year of audit in each case and companies/years where audit reports have not been received so far ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : The data is not available in a compiled form nor it is required under law, to be maintained in such compiled form. The efforts involved in compiling this information would not be commensurate with the benefits sought to be derived. There are as many as over one thousand companies belonging to the first 28 industries, referred to in the Statement attached to Part (d) of the reply to Question No. 217, most of which have been subjected to Cost Audit some time or other (The companies belonging to the last mentioned industry, viz. 'Steel Tubes & Pipes' have not been subjected to cost audit so far, as the Cost Accounting Record Rules in respect of this industry have been recently notified). However, if the Hon'ble Member desires to have such information in respect of any specific company, the same can be furnished.

Production and Export of Industrial Alcohol

3894. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of industrial alcohol exported during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84, the amount earned and the names of the countries to whom exported; and

(b) the steps being taken to increase the production of alcohol to meet the indigenous demand as well as to increase the export ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) : (a) The export of alcohol during the year 1981-82 was

Year	Qty. (in Metric Tonnes)	Value (in lakh rupees)	Countries to which exported
1982-83	7000	182.61	U, S. A.
&			&
1983-84			FRANCE

(b) with a view to ensure proper storage of molasses and better capacity utilisation of distilleries, the Government had set up Working Groups on storage of molasses and capacity utilisation. The recommendations of the Working Group will be implemented through a Task Force which has been set up for the purpose.

**Number of Disputes Over Bonus Issue
Since 1980**

3895. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of major disputes or work stoppage on the issue of bonus since 1980, State-wise both in the private as well as in the State sector; and

not permitted. During the year 1982-83 & 1983-84, the following quantities of alcohol (Rectified Spirit) were exported :—

(b) what are the measures taken by Government for setting the disputes so far on this score ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA VIR) : (a) A Statement giving information on the number of work stoppages on the issue of bonus from 1980-1983 State-wise and sector-wise, is attached.

(b) Government have issued instructions to the authorities concerned to ensure that bonus payments are made only in accordance with the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965. Subject to this, the Conciliation Machinery both at the Centre and in the States have been taking steps to resolve disputes over bonus through preventive mediation, arbitration and adjudication.

STATEMENT SHOWING NO. OF WORK STOPPAGES ON THE ISSUE OF BONUS DURING 1980-1983 STATEWISE AND SECTORWISE

NO. OF WORK STOPPAGES

Name of States/ Union Territories	1980	1981			1982(P)			1983(P)				
	Public Sector 2	Pvt. Sec. 3	Total 4	Pub. Sec. 5	Pvt. Sec. 6	Total 7	Pub. Sec. 8	Pvt. Sec. 9	Total 10	Pub- Sec. 11	Pvt. Sec. 12	Total 13
1. Andhra Pradesh	5	3	8	—	7	7	4	5	9	3	4	7
2. Assam	—	12	12	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	1	1
3. Bihar	2	6	8	—	4	4	—	6	6	1	6	7
4. Gujarat	2	29	31	1	33	34	—	10	10	—	15	15.
5. Haryana	2	3	5	2	—	2	—	2	2	—	1	1
6. Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Karnataka	2	2	4	—	1	1	—	4	4	1	4	5
9. Kerala	—	9	9	—	18	18	4	16	20	1	6	7
10. Madhya Pradesh	4	5	9	6	12	18	3	8	11	2	4	6
11. Maharashtra	12	20	32	7	29	36	2	18	20	1	22	23
15. Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15. Orissa	—	2	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	4	4
16. Punjab	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4	4
17. Rajasthan	2	3	5	—	1	1	—	7	7	1	6	7
18. Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Tamil Nadu	4	28	32	4	50	54	3	16	19	6	23	29
20. Tripura	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Uttar Pradesh	2	8	10	4	7	11	5	16	21	—	10	10
22. West Bengal	—	11	11	1	2	3	—	1	1	1	1	2
23. Andaman & Nicobar	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Delhi	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
29. Lakshdweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Pondicherry	2	—	2	2	1	3	2	5	7	—	1	1
Total	41	125	196	27	180	207	24	116	140	17	115	132

(P) = Provisional. (—) = Nil.

Fraud in Settlement of P. F. Claims of Employees in Karnataka Region

3896. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether many cases of fraud in settlement of provident fund claims of employees in the Karnataka Region have been detected;

(b) if so, the amount involved;

(c) who are the persons responsible; and

(d) what action has been taken against the persons responsible for such frauds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA VIR) : (a) According to the Provident Fund authorities, one case of fraud in settlement of Provident Fund claim has been detected by them.

(b) The amount involved is Rs. 3,524.30p.

(c) One Junior official of the Regional Office at Bangalore is alleged to be responsible for the fraud.

(d) The official has been placed under suspension and the case is under investigation by the CBI authorities.

Abolition of Contract Labour System in Mines

3897. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to abolish the contract labour system in mines; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARAM VIR) : (a) and (b) Proposals for abolition of contract labour system in certain jobs/operations processes in Chromite, Magnesite, Gypsum and Mica mines as per details given below are under consideration :—

S. No.	Name of the Industry	Nature of jobs/processes/operations
1.	Chromite Mines	(i) Over burden excavation and removal; (ii) Drilling and Blasting; (iii) Raising of Ore; and (iv) Transportation of Overburden to dumps and Ore to stocking sites.
2.	Magnesite Mines	(i) Over burden removal; (ii) Drilling and Blasting; and (iii) Raising of Minerals.
3.	Gypsum Mines	(i) Over burden removal; and (ii) Mining/raising of mineral.
4.	Mica Mines	(i) Raising of mica; (ii) Drilling and Blasting; (iii) Dewatering of mines; (iv) Muck removal; and (v) Processing of mica.

Opening of New Post Offices in Andhra Pradesh

3898. SHRI A. R. MALLU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to open new post offices in the State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the names of the towns/village where these post offices are going to be opened, district-wise, during the current financial year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N.PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The list of branch post offices already found justified and to be opened in the current financial year is given in the attached statement.

In the rural areas also more post offices will be opened where justified subject to total ceiling of 120 for 1984-85.

In addition, in urban areas post offices will be opened where ever justified from time to time.

Statement

ANNEXURE-I

Name of village		Name of District
1. Alipur.)	
2. Upparapalli.)	
3. Ramajipalli.	)	Rangareddy Dt.
4. Lekdaram.	)	Medak
5. Annaram.)	
6. Mubarasapur)	
7. S. Chandepalli.	)	Nalgonda
8. Sarampet.	)	Chittoor
9. Potlapahad.)	
10. Nallangadu.)	
11. Konganapalli)	
12. Rampuramkurd)	
13. Venkatapuram	)	Nizamabad.
14. Burgul)	
15. Pulthota)	
16. Uttamanellore	)	Nallore.
17. Hastakaveri)	
18. Cherlaikyala)	
19. Chennapuraopalli	)	Mehaboobnagar.
20. Tatipamula)	
21. Kamsanipalli)	
22. Pacherla)	
23. Betapadu)	
24. Maruproluvariapalac	)	Guntur,

Name of Village		Name of District
25. Parumalipuram)	
26. Pavara	)	East Godavari Dt.
27. P. Kothagudem)	
28. Baswarpura		Khammam
29. Gunupidi)	
30. Vommali	)	Visakhapatnam.
31. Padmapur)	
32. Koranganipalli)	
33. Akuthotappli	)	Anantapur.
34. Malakpet)	
35. Kamaram.)	
36. Vasantapur	)	Warangal.
37. Kotheredial)	
38. Govindapur)	
39. Pardi K.)	
40. Kobhai	)	Adilabad.
41. Khanpur)	

**West Bengal Dissatisfaction Over Investments
by Centre in Seventh Plan**

3899. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have submitted a Memorandum pointing out its dissatisfaction over the proportion of investments fixed by the Centre on the demand forecast of power of different States at the recently held Power Ministers's Conference;

(b) whether the allocation proposed to be made by the Centre for Power generation in West Bengal during the Seventh Plan would not even fully meet the cost of Rs. 60 crore Bakreshwar Power Project which has been cleared by the Centre for inclusion in the Seventh Plan; and

(c) if so, whether Government will consider the direct need of West Bengal for allocation of adequate funds for its power generation schemes during the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) The power programme for the Seventh Plan has not yet been finalized.

**Applications for Telephones in Dharamsala
Telegraph Engineering Division**

3900. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether at least ten intending subscribers have applied for telephones at each of following places in Dharamsala Telegraph Engineering Division of North Western Telecommunication Circle :—(i) Lathiani (District Una) (ii) Takoli (District Una) (iii) Bhumpal (District Hamirpur), (iv) Namhol (District Bilaspur), (v) Barmana (District Bi aspur) (vi) Kalol (District Bilaspur), (vii) Swarghat (District Bilaspur) (viii) Jaur Bar (District Kangra), (ix) Sansar Pur Terrace (District Kangra), (x) Thana Kalan (District Una) and (xi) Bharoli Kalan (District Bilaspur);

(b) if so, the dates on which the applications have been received in each case;

(c) the names of the places in the above list, where 25 lines SAXs have since been sanctioned; and

(d) the likely date by which the remaining SAXs would be sanctioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Out of the 11 places mentioned there is a waiting list of 10 or more applicants at Lathia-ni, Taicoli Namhol, Barmana and Swarghat only.

(b) The date of the application received in each place is (i) Lathiani-13-8-83, (ii) Taicoli-(14-6-83), (iii) Namhol (17-5-84), (iv) Barmana (23-5-84) (v) Swarghat (11-8-80).

(c) An SAX has been sanctioned at Barmana :

(d) The information is given in statement attached.

Statement

Lathiani & Soharj Taicoli :

The proposal for opening SAXs have been considered and found to be non-viable even under the liberalised policy of the department.

Namhol :

Errction of SAX junction involves power parallelism with two 400 KV and one 220 KV Power lines. The case for sanction of SAX can only be considered after the line is cleared by Central Power, Telecom. Coordination Committee to whom case is being referred.

Swarghat

A Single channel VHF has been installed between Swarghat and Bilaspur as the junction is not possible on land line. This system is under test. The proposal for exchange will be sanctioned after the VHF System stabilises.

Drugs and Drug Intermediates lying uncleared at Various Ports

3902. **SHRI J. S. PATIL :** Will the Minister of **CHEMICALS [AND FERTILIZERS]** be pleased to state :

(a) the drugs and drug intermediates alongwith time period that are lying at various ports/godowns in the country and their owner ship rests with the canalising agency.

(b) the drug and drug intermediates by various private importers that have been imported and cleared by custom authorities during the last five years after payment of penalty;

(c) what is their landed cost after payment of penalties vis a vis notified price by Government for indigenous production and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :

(a) to (d) Ministry of Finance (Central Board of Excise & Customs) have reported that the Custom Houses do not maintain any commodity-wise or importer-wise statistics. As such, comparison, of the landed cost after payment of penalties vis-a-vis notified price for indigenous productions, is not possible.

Increased Supply of Coal to Tuticorin Power Station

3903. **SHRI N. DENNIS :** Will the Minister of **ENERGY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have promised increased supplies of coal to the Tuticorin Power Station;

(b) whether any discussion between the representatives of the Centre and the States have taken place in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the decision to make proper arrangements to ensure increased supplies arrived at between the Centre and the Tamil Nadu Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALVIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) A number of meetings have been held with the representatives of

Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and Government of Tamilnadu regarding coal supplies to Tuticorin Power Station. It was decided that coal should be moved to Tuticorin by rail-cum-sea route and by all rail route as follows :—

Via Haldia	1.60 lakh tonnes per month
Via Paradip	0.40 lakh tonnes per month
By all rail route from C. I. L.	0.20 lakh tonnes per month
Total	2.20 lakh tonnes per month

The movement has not, however, materialized to this extent mainly due to various problems at Haldia and Paradip ports. Port authorities, Railways, Coal India Ltd. and T. N. E. B. have been asked to make all necessary arrangements to maximize the movement of coal to Tuticorin.

डाक और तार विभाग में विभागेतर कर्मचारियों को सुविधाएं

3904. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या संघार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में जून 1984 तक डाक और तार विभाग तथा टेलीफोन विभाग में श्रेणीवार और पदनाम वार कितने विभागेतर कर्मचारी और दिहाड़ी मजदूर कार्यरत थे ; और

(ख) इस श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को विभाग की तरफ से दी जाने वाली विशेष सुविधाओं का व्यौरा क्या है ;

संघार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) अधीनस्थ यूनिटों से जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है तथा यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) अतिरिक्त विभागीय कर्मचारी विभाग के नियमित कर्मचारी नहीं होते हैं ।

वे केवल अंशकालिक कर्मचारी होते हैं । इसी प्रकार दिहाड़ी मजदूर केवल नैमित्तिक मजदूर होते हैं । अतः उन्हें कोई विशेष विभागीय सुविधाएं नहीं दी जाती हैं ।

Construction of Buildings by P and T Department for Telephone Exchanges

3905. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone exchange buildings taken on hire in the country;

(b) how many buildings out of them of which hire agreement is over, are still under the occupation of Government;

(c) how many cases are in the Courts of Law for vacating the building; and

(d) the Government policy in regard to construction of its own buildings for establishing telephone exchanges ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) to (c) There are 9965 Telephone Exchanges as on 31-3-84 in India. Thousands of small exchanges are situated in small villages/Rural Towns in various states in rented building. It could be very difficult to collect this huge information. However if hon'ble MP desires information in respect of any particular Dist/Town the same can be furnished.

(d) Efforts are being made to acquire plots of land and construct Departmental buildings as per availability of funds.

Implementation of Award by the Management of Jayka Nagar Colliery Burdwan

3906. **SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether an award in reference No. 10/82 before Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 3, Dhanbad has been accepted by Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Labour did not approve of Management's decision to go on appeal against this award;

(c) if so, whether the said award has been implemented by the Management of Jaykaynagar Colliery Burdwan; and

(d) if not, the reasons for defying Centre's directives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA VIR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. On 19.5.1984, the Department of Labour advised the Department of Coal to ask the management not to appeal against the award given by the Industrial Tribunal. On 31.5.1984, the Department of Coal directed the Eastern Coal Field Limited to implement the Award.

(d) Does not arise.

Power shortage faced by Coal Mines

3907. **SHRI MANMOHAN UDU :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the severe power shortage faced by coal mines at present;

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the power supply of the coal mines; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The power supply is less than the actual demand; and frequent power interruptions and trippings affect coal production.

(b) and (c) The following steps have been taken to improve power supply to coal mines;

(i) Establishment of captive generation in mines for emergency operations to avoid development of dangerous conditions in the mines;

(ii) Continuous liaison with Damodar Valley Corporation and the State Electricity Boards of Bihar and West Bengal for priority allocation to coal sector and effective transmission.

अशोधित तेल पर रायल्टी

3908. **श्री मोतीभाई आर चौधरी :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्री महोदय को गुजरात वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मण्डल के अध्यक्ष द्वारा अशोधित तेल पर रायल्टी के संबंध में दिनांक 21 मई, 1984 को भेजा गया एक अम्मावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें क्या मानों की गई हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इन मांगों के संबंध में अब तक क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं और यदि अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो इन मांगों पर कब तक निर्णय लिये जाने की सम्भावना है ।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) मुख्य मांगें इस प्रकार हैं :—

- (I) कच्चे तेल पर 20 प्रतिशत की रायल्टी
(II) बिजली कर की हानि के लिए प्रतिपूर्ति
(III) पिछली हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति (IV)
रायल्टी में तीन वर्षों के बदले एक वर्ष अथवा
दो वर्षों के बाद पुनरीक्षण करना आदि ।

(ग) तेल क्षेत्र (विनियमन और विकास)
संशोधन अधिनियम, 1984 इस उद्देश्य से
पारित किया गया है ताकि सरकार 3 वर्षों
के बाद अर्थात् 1.4.1985 के स्थान पर
1.4.1984 रायल्टी में संशोधन कर सके ।
सरकार द्वारा रायल्टी दर में संशोधन की
प्रक्रिया भी आरम्भ की गई है और निर्णय यथा
शीघ्र लिया जाएगा ।

मृत्यु होने और अपंग हो जाने की स्थिति

में श्रमिकों को दिए जाने वाले

मुआवजे की राशि

3909. श्री बिलास मुत्तेमवार : क्या
श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने कार्य
करते हुए मर जाने अथवा अपंग हो जाने
वाले श्रमिकों के परिवारों को क्रमशः 20,000
रुपये और 21,000 रुपये का मुआवजा देने
का निर्णय लिया है ;

(ख) सरकार उन असंगठित श्रमिकों तथा
ठेकेदारों के अधीन काम करने वाले श्रमिकों
को मुआवजे का भुगतान किस प्रकार करेगी ;

(ग) क्या उनके लिए इस संबंध में कोई
कानून बनाया जाएगा ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या
है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण
हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) जी, हां । मृत्यु हो जाने
की दशा में कर्मकार प्रतिकर अधिनियम,
1923 के अधीन देय मुआवजे की न्यूनतम
राशि 20,000/-रुपये निर्धारित की गई है,
जब कि विकलांग हो जाने की दशा में मुआ-
वजे की राशि 24,000/-रुपये निर्धारित की
गई है ।

(ख) से (ङ) कर्मकार प्रतिकर अधि-
नियम, 1923 की अनुसूची II से विनिर्दिष्ट
कुछ जोखिमपूर्ण रोजगारों में नियोजित
कर्मकारों (जिनमें ठेकेदारों द्वारा नियोजित
कर्मकार भी शामिल हैं) को काम पर चोट
लग जाने की वजह से विकलांगता या मृत्यु
हो जाने की दशा में, उक्त अधिनियम के
अधीन मुआवजे की अदायगी करने की पहले
ही व्यवस्था है । अधिनियम के अधीन राज्य
सरकारों को अधिकार है कि वे किसी अन्य
ओखिमपूर्ण व्यवसाय को उक्त अनुसूची में
जोड़ सकते हैं । अधिनियम के अधीन मुआवजा
अदा करने का उत्तरदायित्व नियोजक का
है ।

Installation of T.V. Relay Station at Coimbatore

3910. SHRI ERA MOHAN : Will the
Minister of INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the instal-
lation of T.V. Relay Station at Coim-
batore;

(b) the time by which it is likely to be
completed and Coimbatore hooked to the
national telecast programme; and

(c) the names of places in Tamil Nadu
where the work in this connection has started
but not yet completed and by what time
they will be brought in national TV map ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Construction of building for TV Relay Centre, Coimbatore is nearing completion and part of the equipment has been received at site.

(b) It is expected to be completed and commissioned by October this year.

(c) Installation of low power transmitters at Coimbatore, Kumbakonam and Neyveli is in progress and the centres are expected to be commissioned by October, '84.

Theft of Instruments and Equipment from Allahabad A.I.R.

3911. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several instruments and equipment were stolen from Allahabad station of All India Radio during the year 1982-83;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is mismanagement at this station due to mutual differences among the officers;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government had appointed an enquiry committee to go into all these things last year ;

(d) whether this enquiry committee has submitted its report to Government and if so, the main findings thereof; and

(e) whether Government have taken any action against the concerned officers so far and if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) 11 morots from old and unserviceable tape-decks were found to have been stolen. This was in May, 1982.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) A Police complaint was lodged. The report from the Police authority is still awaited. Taking action against these culpable would arise on the basis of such a report.

Meanwhile a departmental enquiry was conducted and the corrective measures/procedures recommended by the Inquiry Officer have also been adopted.

देश में श्रमिक न्यायालय औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण

3912. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में 31.7.1984 को श्रमिक न्यायालयों/औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरणों की संख्या कितनी थी ;

(ख) देश में उपरोक्त तारीख को श्रमिक संघों और प्रबंधकों के बीच कितने औद्योगिक श्रम-विवाद लम्बित पड़े थे ;

(ग) उनमें से कितने मामले दो वर्षों से अधिक समय से लम्बित पड़े हैं ;

(घ) कितने मामले 3 वर्षों से अधिक समय से लम्बित पड़े हैं ; और

(ङ) इन मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल):

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालयों की संख्या दस है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 191 श्रम न्यायालय/औद्योगिक अधिकरण और 6 औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ख) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, 30.6.1984 की स्थिति के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार

औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालयों के समक्ष 4,2(9 विवाद तथा 31.3.1983 को राज्य संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों औद्योगिक अधिकरणों/श्रम न्यायालयों के समक्ष 1,51,246 विवाद लंबित पड़े थे।

(ग) 43,857

(घ) 19,699

(ङ) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने चण्डीगढ़ और कानपुर में नए केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय स्थापित किए हैं। राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र भी, जब कभी आवश्यक समझते हैं, नए श्रम न्यायालय/अधिकरण स्थापित करते हैं। औद्योगिक विवाद (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1982 में विवादों के समयबद्ध निपटान की व्यवस्था है। विवादों के निपटान के लिए मानदण्ड भी निर्धारित किए गए हैं।

बरेली और बदायूं जिलों में विद्युतीकृत गांवों की प्रतिशत और संख्या जिनका विद्युतीकरण किया गया है

3913. श्री जगपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बदायूं और बरेली जिलों में कितने प्रतिशत और कुल कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया है और कितने गांवों का अभी विद्युतीकरण किया जाना शेष है और तत्संबंधी पूर्ण म्योरा क्या है ; और

(ख) इन सभी गांवों का विद्युतीकरण कब तक किए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) बदायूं और बरेली जिलों में कुल गांवों की संख्या विद्युतीकृत गांव (31.3.84 की स्थिति के अनुसार) तथा विद्युतीकरण की प्रतिशतता का स्तर और वे गांव जिन्हें अभी विद्युतीकृत किया जाना है के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति नीचे दिए गए अनुसार हैं :—

जिले	कुल गांवों की संख्या	की स्थिति के अनुसार विद्युतीकृत गांव	विद्युतीकरण का प्रतिशत स्तर	वे गांव जिन्हें अभी विद्युतीकृत किया जाना है।
1. बदायूं	1814	938	51.71	876
2. बरेली	1922	990	51.51	932

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में शत प्रतिशत विद्युतीकरण दसवें दशक के प्रारम्भ में हो जाने की आशा है बशर्ते इस बीच की अवधि में अपेक्षित निधियां उपलब्ध हों।

Piling up Stock, Capacity Utilization and Loss due to Rishikesh Unit in IDPL

3914. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES ; Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether heavy inventories are being built up by the IDPL;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and the details of particular formulation that have contributed maximally to the huge inventories accumulated in the Antibiotics Plant, Rishikesh in the year 1984-85;

(c) the installed capacity of the IDPL and the capacity being utilised at present;

(d) whether the IDPL is running in a loss;

(e) if so, whether there has been loss of production of life saving antibiotics at the Antibiotics Plant in Rishikesh because of loss yield perbatch/more rejection of streptomycin due to non-sterility problems and stock-out of raw materials;

(f) whether there has been stock-out problems; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken against those responsible for it?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Finished goods inventory of IDPL as on 30.6.1984 was of Rs. 36.23 crores.

(b) Maximum inventory has been of narrow spectrum antibiotics such as Sod. Penicillin 5 lacs, Sod. Penicillin 10 lacs, Procaine Penicillin 4 lacs, Penicillin Streptomycin $\frac{1}{2}$ gm., Streptomycin Sulphate and Tetracycline capsules, Inventory build-up is due to lower sales during the 1st quarter of 1984-85.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

(d) Yes, Sir. However, losses are progressively being reduced.

(e) and (f) IDPL have reported that there has been no loss of production or stock-out of raw materials during the current financial year.

(g) Does not arise.

Statements

INDIAN DRUGS & PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED Production Statement for the year 1983-84

Product	Unit	Annual rated capacity	Actual 83-84	% Capacity Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5
IDPL, Rishikesh				
BULK	MMU+MT	190.0	91.4	48
Total		+327.0	+ 159.6	+48
Formulations				
1. Injectables	Lacs	1800.6	857.00	48
2. Capsules	„	4200.6	2440.00	58
3. Tablets	„	960.0	823.30	86
IDPL-Hyderabad				
BULK				
Total	MT	2329.5	1336	59
FORMULATIONS:				
Tablets(H)	Mill ons	• 2000	1780.10	89

1	2	3	4	5
IDPL-Gurgaon				
Tablets	Millions	1141	680.5	53
Capsules	..	50	17.58	35
IDPL-Muzaffarpur				
Acetic Acid	MT	4365	2283 362	52
Niacinamide	MT	180	38.10	21
IDPL-Madras				
Formulations				
Tablets	Millions	105	204 42	67
Capsules	..	10	8.61	66
Surgicals				
Instruments	Millions	1	0.58	58

Direct Telephone Service Between Sujangarh and Jaipur in Rajasthan

3915 SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state : *

(a) whether there is no direct telephone service from Sujangarh, the main city of District Churu, Rajasthan to Jaipur;

(b) if so, whether 65 per cent of the trunk calls have to be cancelled almost every day because the same fail to materialise;

(c) whether Government propose to provide direct telephone service between Sujangarh and Jaipur;

(d) if so, by what time; and

(e) if not, the detailed reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir, there is no direct trunk circuit between Sujangarh and Jaipur.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. A direct trunk circuit between Sujangarh and Jaipur is justified.

(d) The direct circuit will be provided on completion of Jaipur-Bikaner Microwave link during 1986-87.

(e) Not applicable in view of 'd' above.

Progress made in Providing Legal aid to the Poor in Madhya Pradesh

3916. DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by Madhya Pradesh Government in giving free legal aid and advice to the poor during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that Madhya Pradesh Government have requested for special financial assistance under the Central Legal Aid Scheme to follow up the work and targets under the State Legal Aid and Advice Board; and

(c) the amount sanctioned by Central Government to Madhya Pradesh Government to extend this scheme during 1982, 1983 and 1984.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Madhya Pradesh State has enacted the "Madhya Pradesh Samaj Ke Kamjor Vargon Ke Liye Vidhik Sahayat Tatha Vidhik Salah Adhinyam, 1976" (No. 26 of 1976). This legislation covers civil, criminal and revenue cases. As provided by Section 33 of the said Act, the following persons including members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are eligible for legal aid or legal advice :

- (i) landless agricultural labourer or a rural artisan; or
- (ii) he is a member of the family, income whereof is two hundred rupees or less per month; or
- (iii) the family of which he is a member holds one hectare of irrigated land or two hectares of unirrigated land or land less than that and such family has no other source of income except agriculture on such land.

The Legal Aid and Advice Board constituted in the State of Madhya Pradesh as an apex body has formulated committees in 45 districts and 222 tahsils of the State. With effect from 26-1-1977 all Gram Panchayats have been declared to be the Gram Legal Aid & Legal Advice Committees and the Board has invested them with powers to compromise the cases. As per the information available, the number of poor persons who have benefited through grant of free legal aid and advice in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years is as under :

Year.	Number of Persons benefited
1981-82	42,328
1982-83	36,863
1983-84	31,375

(b) & (c) To supplement their budget, the Madhya Pradesh Government made a request to the Central Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes for financial assistance only this year. The same is pending consideration before the Central Committee. No such request was made during 1982 and 1983.

पाली में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना

3917: श्री मूल चंद डागा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान देश में स्थान वार कितने टेलीविजन ट्रांसमीटर स्थापित किए गए हैं और प्रत्येक ट्रांसमीटर की शक्ति तथा रेंज का व्यौरा क्या है और उन्हें स्थापित करने का मापदण्ड क्या है ;

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है ;

(ग) पाली जो कि एक बड़ा औद्योगिक नगर है (राजस्थान) में दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटर स्थापित न किए जाने के कारण क्या हैं जबकि राज्य बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर और खेतड़ी में दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटर स्थापित किए गए हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार का पाली नगर में कब तक दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटर स्थापित करने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संसदीय कार्य राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच. के. एल. भगत) : (क) देश में 21.8.82 से 20.8.84 तक की अवधि के दौरान उच्च शक्ति वाले 8 ट्रांसमीटर तथा अल्प शक्ति वाले 73 ट्रांसमीटर चालू किए हुए थे। इन ट्रांसमीटरों के स्थान, शक्ति और पश्चिमी संलग्न विवरण 1 और 2 में दी गई है। ट्रांसमीटरों के स्थानों और उनकी शक्ति के चयन में विभिन्न बातों का ध्यान रखा जाता है यथा जनसंख्या का घनत्व, ग्रामीण/शहरी जनसंख्या, सीमावर्ती/दूरवर्ती तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का कवरेज तथा कार्यक्रम निर्माण सुविधाओं तथा लिकेज सुविधाओं और अन्य अवस्थापना की उपलब्धता, दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटरों के स्थानों और उनकी शक्ति का निर्धारण संसोधनों की स्थिति को ध्यान में

रखते हुए उक्त बातों का विवेकपूर्ण मिश्रण से किया जाता है।

(ख) उच्च शक्ति वाले एक ट्रांसमीटर पर 270 लाख रु० लागत आती है जबकि अल्प शक्ति वाले एक ट्रांसमीटर पर लगभग 23 लाख रु० लागत आती है।

(ग) और (घ) देश के दूरदर्शन सेवा का विस्तार चरणबद्ध ढंग से किया जा रहा है। पाली सहित जिन क्षेत्रों में दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं है उनमें दूरदर्शन सेवा की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में विचार संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करते हुए भाषी योजनाओं में किया जाएगा।

विवरण-I

क्रम सं०	उच्च शक्ति प्रेषित	क्षमता	सेवा क्षेत्र किलोमीटर में
1.	पणजी	1 किलोवाट	40 किलोमीटर
2.	इलाहाबाद	1 किलोवाट	30 किलोमीटर
3.	अहमदाबाद	1 किलोवाट	30 किलोमीटर
4.	त्रिवेन्द्रम	1 किलोवाट	30 किलोमीटर
5.	आसनसोल	1 किलोवाट	30 किलोमीटर
6.	विजलवाड़ा	1 किलोवाट	45 किलोमीटर
7.	गोरखपुर	1 किलोवाट	30 किलोमीटर
8.	कोडैकनाम	1 किलोवाट	175 किलोवाट

विवरण-II

अल्पशक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटर	क्षमता	सेवा क्षेत्र किलोमीटर में
1	2	3
1. जम्मू	100 वाट	25
2. शिमला	100 वाट	25
3. देवरिया	100 वाट	25
4. सूरतगढ़	100 वाट	25
5. गोहाटी	100 वाट	25
6. ईटानगर	100 वाट	25
7. गंगटोक	100 वाट	25

1	2	3
8. शिलांग	100 वाट	25
9. कोहिमा	100 वाट	25
10. इम्फाल	100 वाट	25
11. एंजबाल	100 वाट	25
12. अगरतल्ला	100 वाट	25
13. मालदा	100 वाट	25
14. पटना	100 वाट	25
15. भुवनेश्वर	100 वाट	25
16. पोर्ट ब्लेयर	100 वाट	25
17. काकीनाडा	100 वाट	25
18. इन्दौर	100 वाट	25
19. भोपाल	100 वाट	25
20. खालियर	100 वाट	25
21. भटिडा	100 वाट	25
22. गंगानगर	100 वाट	25
23. जोधपुर	100 वाट	25
24. कालीकट	100 वाट	25
25. कोचीन	100 वाट	25
26. धनबाद	100 वाट	25
27. जबलपुर	100 वाट	25
28. तिरुपति	100 वाट	25
29. बदोदरा	100 वाट	25
30. उदयपुर	100 वाट	25
31. कोटा	100 वाट	25
32. तिरुचिरापल्ली	100 वाट	25
33. नेल्लीर	100 वाट	25
34. कुण्डपा	100 वाट	25
35. शाहजहांपुर	100 वाट	25
36. गया	100 वाट	25

1	2	3
37. करीमनगर	100 वाट	25
38. अलवर	100 वाट	25
39. बिशाखापत्तनम	100 वाट	25
40. खेत्री	100 वाट	25
41. अकोला	100 वाट	25
42. पठानकोट	100 वाट	25
43. रायबरेली	100 वाट	25
44. सुल्तानपुर	100 वाट	25
45. मंगलौर	100 वाट	25
46. हिसार	100 वाट	25
47. देवनगरे	100 वाट	25
48. निजामाबाद	100 वाट	25
49. भद्रावती	100 वाट	25
50. बरेली	100 वाट	25
51. वेल्लोर	100 वाट	25
52. मंगेर	100 वाट	25
53. सुरत	100 वाट	25
54. सलेम	100 वाट	25
55. आगरा	100 वाट	25
56. नामिक	100 वाट	25
57. वारंगल	100 वाट	25
58. कुल्लु	100 वाट	25
59. खडगपुर	100 वाट	25
60. झांसी	100 वाट	25
61. राजामुंदरी	100 वाट	25
62. कुर्नुल	100 वाट	25
63. विलासपुर	100 वाट	25
64. बर्दमान	100 वाट	25
65. बीकानेर	100 वाट	25

1	3	2
66. कोल्हापुर	100 वाट	25
67. पांडिचेरी	100 वाट	25
68. नैनिताल	100 वाट	25
69. भावनगर	100 वाट	25
70. बरहमपुर	100 वाट	25
71. पाटन	100 वाट	25
72. अन्नतपुर	100 वाट	25
73. भीलवाड़ा	100 एट	25

Petrol and Diesel Pumps given to Dealers in Northern Zone by I. O. C.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

3918. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several petrol and diesel pumps were given to dealers in Northern Zone by Indian Oil Corporation since 1980;

(b) if so, the details of the pumps given in Ghaneki Setubadh in Patna Darbhanga District and Delhi areas;

(c) whether any tenders were invited in respect of these allotments;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Oil Corporation has not awarded any retail outlet dealership for the location called Ghaneki-Setu-Bandh. During the last three financial years and upto July 31, 1984 in the current year the following retail outlets have been allotted by the Corporation in the districts of Patna and Darbhanga in Bihar and in Delhi :

Years	District	Location	Name of the candidate	Category
1981-82	Darbhangha	Benipur	Shri Ram Sunder Jha	OPEN
1982-83	Patna	Didarganj	S/Shri Sudhir Kumar and K. Prasad Singh (partners)	UEG
1983-84	Patna	Nisarapur	Shri B. Upadhyay	UG
1984-85				
(Upto 31-7-84)	Delhi City	Majnuka-tila	Shri Sanjeev Soni	SC

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

(e) Dealerships of petroleum products are awarded by the Oil Companies in accordance with the prescribed policy guide-lines by inviting applications through press advertisements in the local newspapers.

**Filling of Posts of Asstt. Account Officers
in PF Organisation**

3919. SHRIMATI SUSHILA GOPALAN
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of post of Assistant Account Officers in P. F. organization region-wise, and the work norm based on which the posts are created;

(b) whether any demand for more Assistant Account Officers from Kerala is pending with the C. P. F. Commissioner;

(c) the reasons for delay in filling up of the posts;

(d) what are the other posts for which request from the regional office of Kerala is still pending with the P. F. Commissioner; and

(e) whether it has come to the notice of Government that lack of staff in the P.F.

Organisation is creating hard-ships to the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) 72 posts of Assistant Accounts Officers have so far been sanctioned in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation. The Region-wise distribution of these posts is given in the statement attached. The work norms suggested by the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance for sanctioning the post are :—

(i) One Assistant Accounts Officer per 40,000 subscribers in unexempted establishments.

(ii) One Assistant Accounts Officer per 2,50,000 subscribers in exempted establishments.

Government have also directed that until the existing posts of Accounts Officers are wasted out, they should be pooled with those of Assistant Accounts Officers for determining the number of the latter category of posts required to be created.

(b) As per available records, no such demand is pending with the Central Provident Fund Commissioner.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) None, Sir, as per available records.

(e) No, Sir.

Statement

Region-wise distribution of the posts of Assistant Accounts Officers in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation

Sl. No.	Region	Total No. of Assistant Accounts Officers posts sanctioned
1.	Andhra Pradesh.	4
2.	Assam.	4
3.	Bihar.	4
4.	Delhi.	5
5.	Gujarat.	6

6.	Kerala.	4
7.	Madhya Pradesh.	4
8.	Maharashtra.	6
9.	Orissa	3
10.	Punjab.	4
11.	Haryana.	3
12.	Rajasthan.	3
13.	Tamil Nadu	6
14.	Uttar Pradesh	6
15.	West Bengal.	6
16.	Karnataka.	4
Total :—		72

Gas Agencies Operating in States

3920. **SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD** : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the rules and guidelines evolved by the Government for grant of LPG gas agencies in each State;

(b) the number of such agencies operating in each State and the details of Oil Corporations under which these agencies are functioning;

(c) the number of cities covered having population of one lakh and above or below one lakh; and

(d) the number of rural areas in each State covered by these companies for LPG gas agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA : (a) Copy of guidelines is enclosed.

(b) The Company-wise details of LPG distributorships operating in each State are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) All the cities in the country having a population of 50,000 or more have already

been covered by the Oil Industry for providing LPG facility. Towns having a population between 20,000—50,000 are being covered in a phased manner.

(d) Barring rural areas which are contiguous to and on the periphery of cities/towns where LPG is being marketed, no specific locations in rural areas have yet been covered by the Oil Industry for opening LPG distributor ships. However, small towns with population of 20,000 and more, offering sufficient marketing potential to set up an economically viable dealership are being covered by the Oil Industry for opening LPG distributorships in a phased manner.

Statement

Briefly, the recommended selection procedure is as follows :

1.1. The present procedure of advertising all dealerships will continue.

1.2. The candidates who apply will have to furnish detailed information duly supported by documentary evidence with regard to :

(a) eligibility in accordance with the criteria laid down ;

(b) the candidate's plans as to how he intends to run the dealership—whether by

himself as a working dealer with the dealership business as his main source of income, or by taking partners, etc.

The applications have to be made in duplicate. If the documentary evidence produced by the candidate is ever found incorrect, the candidate will not be considered further and also if the incumbent has been appointed as a dealer, his dealership is liable to be terminated.

1.3. All the applications received against the specific advertisement dealership will be screened by the Regional Manager/Divisional Manager of the company which has advertised the dealership. In due course this screening will be sought to be computerised. The R. M./D. M. will be responsible for the scrutiny of the applications vis-a-vis the eligibility of the candidates. After establishing this, the R M / D.M. will send a list of all eligible candidates together with their applications to the Selection Board. He will also send the Selection Board the list of names of the candidates, who had applied, together with their applications, but who have been found ineligible, giving reasons for declaring them ineligible.

1.4. On receipt of the list of candidates that have been found eligible by the R.M./D.M. on the basis of the eligibility criteria, the Selection Board will fix dates for interviewing the eligible candidates at suitable locations. The Selection Board may also call a candidate not found eligible by RM/DM, if in its opinion, the rejection by the RM/DM was not justified. The Selection Board will issue call letters to the candidates giving adequate notice to appear before it for the interview. At the time of interviewing the candidates, the Selection Board will take into account the following factors :

1. Business ability ;
2. Salesmanship ;
3. Capability to provide the required facilities within the stipulated time ;
4. Full time working dealer, which is a basic necessity ;
5. Extra curricular activities ;

6. Outstanding sportsman/sportswoman who has represented the country in international events ;
7. Personality ;
8. General Assessment ;
9. In the category of (i) Physically Handicapped (ii) Govt personnel disabled on duty (iii) widows of Govt. personnel who die in the course of duty, preference will be given to subcategory (iii) namely widows. While making selection from this category preference would be given to those who are not already gainfully employed
10. Other things being equal, Cooperative Societies of respective Reserved Categories will be given preference in dealerships ;
11. Cooperative Societies applying against other (0) category will not normally be given any preference unless there are special circumstances that warrant such preference.
12. In case no eligible/suitable candidates under any categories are available for interview by the Selection Board even after two advertisements. Selection Board is to approach the concerned Collector and Social welfare Departments for sending a panel of names for being considered for the selection of dealers. If no suitable candidates are available even thereafter then only the social objective categories can be changed to other categories with the prior permission of the Government.
13. In respect of reserved categories, Government has introduced a scheme for providing Bank Finance for running the dealership from the Nationalised Banks on concessional terms. In view of this, in regard to the reserved categories, inadequacy of personal finances should not be a ground for disqualification if the candidate is otherwise found suitable.

The Board will determine the suitability of the candidate keeping in view the above and evaluate each candidate by allotting marks out of a total of 100. After interviewing all the eligible candidates and evaluating them on the above basis, the Selection Board will submit a panel of 4 names in order of merit suitable for the award of dealership/distributorship. The panel of 4 names along with their application forms will be sent by the Selection Board direct to the concerned RM/DM with a copy to the Head Office of the oil company concerned,

1.5. On the receipt of the list of the empanelled candidates from the Selection Board, the oil company concerned will conduct field investigation of the candidates empanelled, within a fortnight. The objective of the field investigations is to verify the accuracy of the factual data furnished by the empanelled candidates in their application form. Verification of the affidavits filed by the candidate will normally not be undertaken unless a specific complaint is received and investigation is authorised by the selection Board. The field investigation reports will be forwarded to the Selection Board which will then formulate its final recommendations in the matter.

2. Reservation for Dealership/Distributorship :

2.1. Reservations of all the dealerships/distributorships of petroleum products for various categories, subject to review by Government from time to time, when considered appropriate, would be as under :

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST) 25%

Unemployed Graduates including unemployed engineering graduates (UG) remaining unemployed at least for one year before the date of application. 25%

Physically handicapped/Government personnel disabled on duty/widows of Government personnel who die in the course of duty (PH) 15%

Freedom Fighter (FF) 5%

Others (O) 30%

3. Eligibility Criteria :

3.1. Residence : The applicant should be a resident in the concerned district within which the location is situated for the appointment of dealer/distributor. However, in the case of UG category candidates, the residence eligibility criteria will be determined on the basis of the candidates parents' (or legal guardians) stay in the concerned district in the event the candidate has been studying at a place other than his home district.

In support of the residence eligibility criteria, the candidate will produce a certificate from the District Magistrate/Collector.

In the case of widows of Government personnel who die in the course of duty and of Government personnel who die in the disabled on duty, Industry should not insist on the candidate being resident of the particular place for which he or she is applying. She or he may choose any place of her or his choice within a State.

3.2. Relationship :

(a) No person shall be awarded a new dealership if he/she already holds a dealership of LPG/Kerosene/LDO/HSD/MS/Lubricating oil of any oil company.

(b) No person shall be awarded a new dealership if any of the following close relatives of the person already holds a dealership of LPG/Kerosene/LDO/HSD/MS Lubricating oil with any oil company.

- (i) Spouse
- (ii) Father/Mother
- (iii) Brother/Sister
- (iv) Son/Daughter
- (v) Son-in-law/Daughter-in-law
- (vi) Parents-in-law.

(c) The above list will be treated as exhaustive.

3.3. Age : (i) Age limit for Unemployed Graduates Minimum 21 years and maximum 35 years.

(ii) SC/ST/Physically Handicapped/Other Minimum 21 years and maximum 50 years.

(iii) FF-No age limit.

Documentary evidence as prescribed will be required.

3.4. Educational Qualifications : For Unemployed Graduates the minimum qualifications will be graduation or equivalent. For SC/ST, PH, and O (Others), the minimum educational qualification will be matriculation or equivalent. For FP, no minimum educational qualification is required.

3.5. Income : The income of the candidate, his parents, spouse and dependent children should not exceed Rs. 24,000/- per annum. The candidate will have to furnish an affidavit sworn before a magistrate or notary public containing a statement of income in support of his claim. The income will include income from all sources such as salary, property, interest/dividend, business/profession/vocation, agriculture and other sources. It is only the income of a person and his family, namely of his spouse and dependent children which has to be considered for the purpose of ceiling. It is only in the cases of dependent children that the income of the parents should be taken into account.

3.6. Oil Companies' Employees/Relations:

Employees of oil companies will not be eligible for the dealerships. Relations of the existing employees will be eligible unless they are debarred under the Companies' Conduct Rules or the guidelines laid down by the Bureau of Public Enterprises. Exemployees of oil companies will be eligible only after two years of their leaving the company except if they have been dismissed from service for misconduct will not be eligible for dealership. For relatives of ex-employees, the two year bar will not be applicable. However, the applicant should mention in the application whether he is an ex-employee or is related the employee (s) of any oil company.

3.7. Eligibility for Freedom Fighters :

The persons applying for the dealership

under this category should produce a certificate or Tamrapatra from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India of his being a Freedom Fighter.

3.8. Eligibility for PH : Persons applying

for dealership under 'PH' category should produce a certificate from the Civil Surgeon/Chief Medical Officer of Superintendent of Government Hospital that he is orthopaedically handicapped to the extent of a minimum 40% permanent/partial disability of either upper or lower limbs or 50% permanent/partial disability of both upper and lower limbs together. For the purposes of the estimation of disability, the standards contained in the 'Manual for Orthopaedic Surgeon in evaluating permanent-physically impairment' brought out by the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons USA and published on its behalf by the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, G. T. Road, Kanpur, shall apply.

3.9. Eligibility for Government Personnel disabled on duty/Widows of Government Personnel, who die in the course of duty.

Persons applying for the dealership under this category will have to produce a relevant certificate from the Government Department concerned. In the case of Government Personnel disabled on duty, the criteria laid down for the eligibility for Physically Handicapped persons under para 3.8 would also apply. Government personnel who die in the course of duty would include only personnel of the Armed Forces, paramilitary Force (namely BSF, CRPF, CSIF, ITBP) and Police forces including Railway Protection Force, and Special Reserve Police/Special Armed Police. It also includes Customs and Central Excise personnel who die on patrol duty.

3.10. Persons already gainfully employed :

- (i) Salaried persons with an income of Rs. 1000 or more ; and
- (ii) Professionals like doctors, chartered accountants, lawyers and engineers, who are gainfully employed, should not be considered for agencies.

Sl. No.	State	Number of distributors			
		IOC	BPC	HPC	AOD
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38	24	91	—
3.	Assam	17	—	—	20
4.	Gujarat	55	—	7	—
4.	Bihar	76	31	63	—
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	21	—
6.	Haryana	28	8	6	—
7.	Himachal Pradesh	9	—	—	—
8.	Karnataka	39	27	55	—
9.	Kerala	28	9	4	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	45	12	48	—
11.	Maharashtra	3	137	216	—
12.	Manipur	2	—	—	3
13.	Meghalaya	2	—	—	4
14.	Nagaland	2	—	—	2
15.	Orissa	14	—	22	—
16.	Punjab	38	14	9	—
17.	Rajasthan	29	10	20	—
18.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	111	23	9	—
20.	Tripura	1	—	—	1
21.	Uttar Pradesh	141	22	10	—
22.	West Bengal	64	—	46	—

UNION TERRITORIES

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	—	—	—
2.	Chandigarh	10	—	2	—
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	1	—
4.	Delhi	70	20	20	—
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	5	14	—
6.	Mizoram	1	—	—	1
7.	Pondicherry	3	—	—	—

Total

828

342

664

29

Crisis in Communication System in Calcutta

3921 SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 255 on 24th July, 1984 regarding crisis in communication system due to heavy rains in Calcutta and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that still a large number of telephone subscribers have been facing problems for their dead telephones due to failure of Calcutta Telephones to restore subscribers phones even after three months from the date of last deluge;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the number of dead telephones in the exchanges viz., 41/42, 47/48, 45/49 and in other exchanges of Calcutta Telephones with details of each; and

(c) how many subscribers are to be refunded the rental amounts for the period their telephone remained dead beyond the usual period of restoration of fifteen days ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) As on 10.8.1984 number of telephones continuing to be out of order exchange wise since deluge in early June are :—

Russia (41/42/43).....	157
Kalighat (47/48).....	110
Alipur (44/49).....	156
Jadavpur and Behala (72/77).....	49
South Suburban Exchanges (Narandapur, Amtola), Budge Budge and Baruipur).....	61
City Exchange (22/23/25/26/27...)	641
Entally(21/24/29).....	181
Burabazar (31/32/33/34).....	1085
Circus (43/44).....	155

Minicktola (35/36).....	57
Bagbazar (54/55).....	681
North Exchanges .....(52/58)	530
Dum Dum and Barasat (57 and 617).....	244
North Suburban Exchanges..... (Barrackpore, Bhatpara and Kalyani).....	60
Howrah Exchange (64/66/67/69).....	684
Serampore (62).....	12
Chinsurah Group of Exchange (Chinsurah Chandannagar and Triveni).....	10

Total : 4873

(c) Refund of Rental in these cases is not provided for under Departmental rules.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour in Slate Quarries Near Bandolamottu, Distt. Guntur (A P.)

3922. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether 400 bonded labourers employed by various contractors were rescued from slate quarries near Bandolamottu, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether they were rehabilitated in the slate quarries by removing contractors;

(c) whether bonded labourers formed a cooperative to mine the quarries and sought for lease;

(d) if so, whether lease would be granted in relaxation of the Forests (Preservation) Act;

(e) whether High Court of Andhra Pradesh appointed a Commissioner to take stock of the situation, if so, the salient features of Commissioner's report;

(f) whether Inspector of Labour, Guntur Andhra Pradesh has given any report on the working conditions of bonded labourers;

(g) if so, the main features of his report; and

(h) whether Government will evolve permanent measures for rehabilitation by granting mining lease to the labour cooperative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (h) Necessary information has been called for from the Government of Andhra Pradesh and on receipt will be laid on the Table of the House.

Opening of Separate P and T Circle at Gauhati (Assam)

3923. SHRI BISHNU PRASAD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations to open a separate P&T Circle at Gauhati for the State of Assam; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The opening of a new Postal or Telecommunications circle depends on the administrative needs. No decision has yet been taken regarding opening of a separate Postal or Telecommunications Circle for the State of Assam

Pension for Pensioners Who Retired in Pakistan

3924. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether pensioners who retired in Pakistan and are receiving adhoc pension through Ministry of Rehabilitation are not being given the benefit of liberalised pension as allowed by the recent Supreme Court's decision to those Government Servants who retired before 31 March, 1979; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARAMA VIR) : (a) and (b) The pensioners who retired in Pakistan are receiving pension on humanitarian grounds under the ad-hoc payment scheme of the Department of Rehabilitation, pending verification of their claims by the Government of Pakistan. They are not entitled to the benefits of judgement of the Supreme Court as it is applicable to Central Government Pensioners who retired before 31.3.79 and are governed by Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972, or Army Pension Regulations.

Tax on Advertisements In Newspapers and Journals

3925. SHRI ANANDA PAHAK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to levy a tax on advertisements in newspaper and journals; and

(b) if so, whether such tax on advertisements would not adversely affect the economy of the newspapers and journals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Linear Alkyl Benzene by I.P.C.L., New Delhi

3926. SHRI BHOLA RAUT Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No 10353 on 8th May, 1984 regarding supply of linear Alkyl Benzene by I.P.C.L., New Delhi and state :

(a) the distribution policy of Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation and the authority under which they are supplying LAB to either non-registered or non-power operated units;

(b) whether Government are losing a big chunk of excise duty as no distinction is made between power-operated and non-power operated units, and non-power operated industries are exempted from excise duty when slurry is made from LAB.

(d) the particulars of (i) non-registered and (ii) non-power operated units to whom the LAB has been supplied during the last two years;

(d) whether only one tonne of LAB per month is being supplied to certain industries which are registered under SSI and power operated though they have been demanding atleast 5 tonnes per month; and

(e) the reasons for giving preference to non-registered units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (e) Prior to 1983-84 there was no shortage of Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB) and IPCL was supplying LAB to any consumer freely. It is only in 1983-84 that the demand of LAB outstripped the domestic production. IPCL has followed the following approach for the supply of LAB during the year 1984-85 :—

Based on the quantities contracted by them during 1983-84 or their past average offtake, the consumers have been categorised into (i) those whose contracted quantity in 1983-84 or average past offtake was less than 5 MT per month, and (ii) those who contracted quantity in 1983-84 or average past offtake was more than 5 MT per month.

(i) Consumers in category (i) are allocated a quantity equal to the quantity contracted by them in 1983-84 or, in case there was no such contract, a quantity equal to their past average offtake.

(ii) Consumers in category (ii) are allocated a quantity equal to 65% of

the quantity contracted by them in 1983-84 or, in case there was no such contract, a quantity equal to 65% of their past offtake subject to a minimum of 5 MT per month.

In view of this no distinction is made between the registered and non-registered and/or non-power operated units. There does not appear to be a legal requirement that IPCL should supply LAB only to the registered/or power operated units. Certain fiscal concessions are available to non-power operated small scale units as well as to power operated small scale units. Excise duty on LAB is collected by IPCL at the time of sale. The particulars of non-registered units to whom LAB has been supplied in the past two years is attached. The particulars of non-power operated units are not readily available.

Statement

Particulars of non-registered units to whom LAB has been supplied during the last two years.

1. Hansa Chemicals
2. Adeshware Chemicals
3. Navrang Chemicals
4. Barouliya Industries
5. Barouliya Essence Supply
6. Victory Chemical Works
7. Harshada Industries
8. Ambika Products
9. Sunshine Products
10. Aasavari Chem Industries
11. Ashirwad Enterprises
12. Chemtex Industries
13. Kwalisynth Chem Industries
14. Amritlal Hari Bhai
15. Anandji Kalyanji
16. Ankitlal Haribhai
17. Greazol
18. Hebro Chemical Industries
19. Pradeep Industries

20. Texchem Enterprises
21. Shakti Dyes & Chemical
22. Tapar Detergents
23. Bhatinda Salt & Supplies
24. Bajaj Chemicals
25. Superfine Products
26. Sulphochem Industries
27. Mohan Sulphochemicals
28. Laxmi Industries.

**Amendment in Recruitment Rules for
Director General AIR And
Doordarshan**

3927. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that both Akashwani and Doordarshan are now headed by IAS Officers;

(b) whether it is a fact that the recruitment rules for the posts of Director General, AIR and Doordarshan were recently amended so as to debar the professionals to head these organisations and to reserve these posts for officers belonging to IAS cadre; and

(c) if so, the reasons for debarring the professional/departmental candidates for these posts and making them reserved exclusively for the persons belonging to IAS cadre ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) The Director General, All India Radio belongs to the IAS and Director General Doordarshan is an officer who has retired from the IAS.

(b) No, Sir. Neither have the officers belonging to the programme cadre of AIR and Doordarshan been debarred nor have these posts been reserved for IAS officers.

(c) Does not arise.

Visit of Correspondents to Golden Temple

3928. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after the protest lodged by some correspondents on the discrimination made by the Ministry in selecting the correspondents to visit the Golden Temple a second party of pressman was taken to Golden Temple;

(b) if so, particulars of the correspondents who were included in this press party;

(c) whether any of the correspondents who had protested were left out of this press party; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : There were some complaints about the alleged discrimination made in selecting the news media representatives for inclusion in the first press party which was taken to visit Golden Temple Complex on the 14th June 1984. The allegations made however were not correct and the second press party was taken to Golden Temple Complex not exactly to set right any discrimination made where no discrimination in fact existed but with a view to meet the publicity requirements to the greatest extent possible.

(b) The particulars of the news media representatives who were taken to visit the Golden Temple Complex on the second occasion i.e. the 18th June, 1984 are contained in the attached statement.

(c) & (d) The selection of journalists for coverage of officially sponsored visits is required to be made in a balanced manner to ensure that various sections of the press especially language and regional press are adequately represented as far as possible. It was not, therefore found possible to include in the second Press Party all the news media representatives who had earlier protested.

Statement

1. Shri S. M. Bansal	—	Hindustan Samachar
2. Shri N. R. Chandran	—	P. T. I.
3. Shri Rajesh K. Sharma	—	Samachar Bharati
4. Shri G. G. Mirchandani	—	U. N. I.
5. Shri Inderjit	—	INFA
6. Shri Rajendra Sareen	—	POT Analyses & News Services
7. Dewan Berindernath	—	Press Asia International
8. Shri K. G. Joglekar	—	Univarta News Agency
9. Shri R. C. Pandit	—	Aaj
10. Shri B. D. Ranchan	—	Ajit
11. Shri Kuldip Singh	—	Akali Patrika
12. Shri Sukumar Dutta	—	Amrita Bazar Patrika
13. Shri Shyamol Kumar Chakravati	—	Ananda Bazar Patrika
14. Shri K. Ramakrishnan	—	Andhra Jyoti
15. Shri Om Prakash Gupta	—	Caravan
16. Shri Jagannath Shastri	—	Dainik Bhaskar
17. Shri M. Prabhakar Verma	—	Deshbhimani
18. Shri J. P. Chaturvedi	—	Deshbandhu
19. Shri Upendra Vajpai	—	Free Press Journal
20. Shri Venkatnarayan	—	India Today
21. Shri Sadhan Mukherjee	—	Janshakti
22. Shri K. L. Vyas	—	Janmabhoomi
23. Shri Hari Shankar Vyas	—	Janasatta
24. Shri Bipendra Sharma	—	Janyug
25. Shri Debarata Sarkar	—	Jugantar
26. Shri Ved Bhasin	—	Kashmir Times
27. Shri Sailan Chatterjee	—	Kesari
28. Shri Hari Dutt Pathak	—	Lokmat
29. Shri Vinod Kumar Sharma	—	Malayala Manorama
30. Shri Janardhan Thakur	—	Mid Day
31. Shri J. P. Bhatnagar	—	Musalman
32. Shri Ram Saran Joshi	—	Nai Dunia, Hindi (D)
33. Shri Panly V. Parakkal	—	New Age
34. Shri Girish Mathur	—	New Wave

35.	Shri Rajat Sharma	—	Onlooker
36.	Shri Tarun Prakash Ganguly	—	Paribartan
37.	Shri Udayan Sharma	—	Ravivar
38.	Shri V. P. Naik	—	Sakal
39.	Shri D. K. Joshi	—	Samaj, Oriya
40.	Kum. Secma Mustafa	—	Telegraph
41.	Shri S. Sahay	—	Statesman
42.	Miss Kum Kum Chadha	—	Weekend Review
43.	Shri V. S. Sanghvi	—	Sandesh
44.	Shri Vijay Dutta	—	PROBE
45.	Shri Shahid Siddiqui	—	Nai Dunia, Urdu
46.	Shri Rajshekhar	—	Prajavani
47.	Shri Khandekar	—	Kesari, Poona

REPRESENTING FOREIGN ORGANISATIONS ;

48.	Mr. Riccardo Ehrman	—	ANSA
49.	Mr. C. Furst	—	DPA
50.	Mr. Takao Mayama	—	Kyodo News Service
51.	Mr. N. Robbins	—	UPI
52.	Mr. J. Elliott	—	Financial Times
53.	Mr. E. Silver	—	Guardian
54.	Mr. M. Finemen	—	Philadelphia Inquirer
55.	Mr. G. Malone	—	Khaleej Times
56.	Ms. N. Blime	—	Le Figaro
57.	Mr. M. A. Weaver	—	Sunday Times/C. S. Monitor
58.	Mr. W. Claiborne	—	Washington Post
59.	Mr. J. Mills	—	ABC
60.	Mr. R. Wolfgremm	—	German Radio/TV
61.	Mr. Den Weaver	—	Voice of America
62.	Mr. Robert Henry Sexter	—	Los Angeles Times
63.	Mr. Walker	—	ITN
64.	Mr. David Charler Graves	—	Daily Telegraph
65.	Mr. Venugopala Ray	—	I. P. S.
66.	Mr. Ranjan Gupta	—	Sydney Morning Herald
67.	Mr. Jawed Laiq	—	KUNA
68.	Mr. Shyam Bhatia	—	The Observer
69.	Mr. Ross Bonson	—	Daily Express, London

**Unattended Profits Made by M/s.
Themis Chemicals Ltd.**

3929, SHRI DAULAT SINHI JADEJA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Themis Chemicals Ltd has recently marketed a number of new formulations including Tibinex and Tibicin etc.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the company is violating various parameters stipulated by Government such as ratio parameters etc. and

(c) the details of the violations and the steps taken by Government to mop up unintended benefit accrued to the company on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Nothing has come to the Notice of the Government on this account.

(c) The company have not taken any price approval for marketing Tibinex range of formulations. The facts are in the process of verification. The process of recovery of unintended benefit on Rifampicin is on in accordance with the due process of Law.

**Telecast of Interview of West Bengal
Finance Minister over Calcutta
Doordarshan**

3930, PROF RUPCHAND PAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the eve of the Assembly By-elections in West Bengal in the month of May, 1984 the Union Finance Minister had appeared in an interview on Calcutta Centre of Doordarshan when he made certain observations on Centre-State relations with a view to influencing the electorate ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Finance Minister of West Bengal approached the Calcutta Centre of Doordarshan

with the proposal to appear in an interview to place the view points of the West Bengal Government on certain points raised by the Union Finance Minister ; and

(c) if so, the reasons why he was not allowed to appear in a similar interview in Calcutta Centre of Doordarshan, when the Chief Minister of West Bengal was abroad and the Finance Minister of the State was entrusted to place the view points of the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) A discussion programme on Centre-State fiscal relations was telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta on 10th May, 1984 in which Shri Pranab Mukherjee Union Minister had participated alongwith a local economist and two local journalists. The programme had been planned long back but could be recorded only on May 6, 1984. In this discussion, the Union Finance Minister neither referred to the by-elections to be held in the State of West Bengal later in the month of May, 1984 nor was any aspersion cast on any one. The discussions were without any specific reference to any State.

The Joint Director of Information, Department of Information and Cultural Affairs, Government of West Bengal wrote to the Director, Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta on 11th May, 1984 requesting that an interview with the State Finance Minister should be telecast as a rejoinder to the discussion programme with the Union Finance Minister telecast on 10.5.1984. The fact that the discussion programme with the Union Finance Minister was not in any way connected with the impending by-elections in the State was brought to the notice of the Private Secretary to the Finance Minister of West Bengal by the Director, Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta. Moreover, the said discussion programme with the Union Finance Minister did not involve any specific problem related directly to the State of West Bengal.

Over the years, a tradition has come to be established that the Chief Minister

of a State is welcome to use the medium of Doordarshan for matters of State to be placed before the people. This facility, for such a purpose, is normally not extended to other Ministers of the State Governments. It was in view of this that the Director, Doordarshan Kendra, Calcutta could not comply with the request contained in the letter dated 11th May, 1984 of the Joint Director of Information of West Bengal.

कोरबा उर्वरक परियोजना

3931. श्री शिवधरण वर्मा :

श्री जगपाल सिंह :

श्री बी. डी. सिंह : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 5 जुलाई 1984 के "जनमस्ता" में "कोरबा उर्वरक परियोजना" 11 साल से करोड़ों फुकने के बाद भी नींव नहीं खुदी" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस मामले में कोई उच्च स्तरीय जांच की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : (क) जी, हां। मध्य प्रदेश के कोरबा में कोयले पर आधारित उर्वरक परियोजना की स्थापना करने का निर्णय सरकार द्वारा जनवरी, 1972 में लिया गया था और औपचारिक अनुमति जून, 1974 में दी गई थी। उसके पश्चात् भूमि के अर्जन और उसकी सफाई, शैड्स और रेलवे साइडिंग के निर्माण और दीर्घावधि में सप्लाई होने वाले कुछ उपकरणों की प्रगति के साथ परियोजना का कार्यान्वयन प्रारम्भ किया गया था। तथापि, संसाधनों की कठिनाई के कारण 1975-76

में परियोजना पर कार्य लम्बित रहा और पहले से ही की गई बाध्यताओं को पूरा करने के लिए इस परियोजना को निधियों का आबंटन न्यूनतम अपेक्षाओं तक कम करना पड़ा।

कोयले पर आधारित दो उर्वरक संयंत्र अभी तक रामागुण्डम और तालचर में स्थापित किए गए हैं। ये कुछ उपकरण और डिजाइन समस्याओं का सामना कर रहे हैं। इन समस्याओं पर काम चालू पाने और इन संयंत्रों के संचालन को सुस्थिर करने हेतु प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। कोरबा में कोयले पर आधारित संयंत्र का पुनरोद्धार, इन दो संयंत्रों में सुस्थिर स्तर पर उत्पादन प्राप्त करने में सफलता पर निर्भर करेगा।

(ख) जी नहीं

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Mass Scale Transfer of Officials in BCCL

3932. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether mass-scale transfer of officials has taken place in the Bharat Cooking Coal Ltd;

(b) if so, the grounds for the transfer ;

(c) how many outstation transfers have taken place ;

(d) whether some officials have been excluded from the transfer order ; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (t) Transfers of executives have been effected in RCCL in accordance with the provisions made in the

Common Coal Cadre of CIL. Apart from inter-company transfers, the Common Coal Cadre also provides for transfer of executives within the Company for optimising their utilisation and taking into consideration the specific needs of the organisation arising from time to time. No mass scale transfers have taken place.

(c) 80 out-station transfers involving executives have taken place during 1984 in BCCL.

(d) and (e) Coal India have implemented the transfer policy under the Common Coal Cadre of CIL and there has been no discrimination.

‘डेसू’ द्वारा बिजली के कनेक्शन देने के लिए नयी नीति

3933. श्री धर्म दास शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय उपक्रम ने 5 मई, 1983 को आयोजित अपनी बैठक में बिजली के नये कनेक्शन देने के बारे में संकल्प संख्या 186 स्वीकार करके अनेक नयी नीतियां निर्धारित की हैं, जिनसे दिल्ली के लोगों को काफी राहत मिलेगी ; यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त संकल्प में क्या मुद्दे हैं ;

(ख) उपरोक्त संकल्प के पारित होने के लगभग 1½ वर्ष बाद भी इस संकल्प को क्रियान्वित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस संकल्प को क्रियान्वित न होने के कारण, दिल्ली की जनसंख्या के एक बहुत बड़े भाग को अनेक असुविधाओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है क्योंकि उन्हें बिजली के कनेक्शन नहीं मिल रहे हैं ; और

(घ) उपरोक्त संकल्प को कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा और तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान) : (क) संकल्प की प्रति उपाबन्ध “क” में दी गई है। [प्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT—8632/84]

(ख) मामला दिल्ली प्रशासन के बिचारा-धीन है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) संकल्प को क्रियान्वित करना दिल्ली प्रशासन के अनुमोदन पर निर्भर करता है।

यू० आई० आर० एण्ड टी० बी० लेस देन ए नेशनल व्यू” शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार

3934. श्री भीम सिंह :

डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 9 जुलाई, 1984 को “इन्डियन एक्सप्रेस” में “ए. आई. आर. एण्ड टी. बी. लेस देन नेशनल व्यू” शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने दूरदर्शन और आकाशवाणी के विरुद्ध उसमें लगाए गए आरोपों की जांच की है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी ग़ाज़ाब) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) से (घ) आकाशवाणी/दूरदर्शन के कार्यक्रमों के पत्रकारों और समीक्षकों को

स्वाभाविक रूप से प्रसारित कार्यक्रमों की विषयवस्तु, रूप तथा अन्य पहलुओं पर टिप्पणियाँ करने की स्वतंत्रता है। उल्लिखित लेख में कार्यक्रमों कवरेजों पर लेखक के विचार और टिप्पणियाँ हैं। ये उनकी अनुभूतियाँ और निष्कर्ष हैं। अन्य बातों के साथ साथ, उक्त लेख में जो यह बात कही गई है कि समाचार कवरेज, प्रसार, आदि में माध्यम विपक्ष के प्रति भेदभाव बरत रहे हैं, वह सही नहीं है। माध्यमों का कवरेज अनिवार्य रूप से उचित, वस्तुनिष्ठ और संतुलित होता है और उसमें घटनाओं तथा विकासों पर बन के साथ विषय दृष्टिकोणों को भी प्रस्तुत किया जाता है।

Telecast of News regarding National Development Council

3935. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the television news bulletin on 12 July, 1984 included substantial coverage of the resolutions adopted in the meeting of National Development Council held in Delhi on 12 July, 1984 the walk out by four Non-Congress (I) Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal and Tripura in protest against Dr. Farooq Abdullah's dismissal from Chief Ministership of Jammu & Kashmir; and over the Centre's authoritarian attitude;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the statement made on behalf of the four non-Congress (I) Chief Ministers was not televised; and

(c) if so, the reasons why such a discrimination was shown in televising news about the meeting of the National Development Council ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) Items relating to the

meeting of the National Development Council held on July 12, 1984 were included in the news bulletins telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi that evening Appeal made by the Prime Minister, in here capacity as Chair-person of the National Development Council, for Co-operation between Centre and States in the implementation of the VII Plan and the primary emphasis in the VII Plan on food production, employment generation and increasing productivity were highlighted in the news bulletins of July, 12, 1984. The Hindi bulletins telecast at 6.30 p. m. and 9 00 p. m. also mentioned the walk-out staged by the four non-Congress (I) Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal and Tripura and subsequent adoption of a resolution by the National Development Council in respect of this walk-out. No discrimination was shown in the coverage of the events in the meeting of the National Development Council. Thus, the English bulletin telecast at 9.50 p. m. referred to the gist of the press briefing by the four non Congress (I) Chief Ministers regarding the reason for their walk-out. The some bulletin also gave due coverage to the submission of a memorandum by the Leaders of the Opposition and the four non-Congress (I) Chief Ministers to the President regarding the dismissal of Dr. Farooq Abdullah's Ministry in Jammu & Kashmir. The statement made on behalf of the four non-Congress (I) Chief Ministers at the meeting of the National Development Council was, however, not televised because, in course of briefing on the proceedings of the meeting of the National Development Council, it became known that the said statement was considered extraneous to the agenda before the Council for this meeting and later ordered to be expunged from the preceedings by the Chair-person of the meeting.

Sale of Products without Price Approval

3936. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Glaxo Ltd, New Delhi have been issued price approval

letters even for those products which are being manufactured without proper Industrial Licence ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) the number of such licences granted;

(d) whether Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices have fixed the prices of all of its products, if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(e) whether any action has taken by Government against the company for sale of their products prior to fixing the price by BICP and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d) M/s. Glaxo Laboratories Limited Bombay are holding 65 Industrial approvals/Licences. They have been issued price approvals in respect of all price controlled formulations for which applications for price fixation were received from time to time. These price approvals are without prejudice to the statutory requirements of various laws relating to the manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs in the country.

(e) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश के खीरी जिले में लखीमपुर में खाने पकाने की गैस की एजेंसी का आबंटन

3937. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के खीरी जिले में लखीमपुर में खाना पकाने की गैस की एजेंसी का निर्धारित नियमों का उल्लंघन करके आबंटन करने का निर्णय लिया गया है, जिसके विरुद्ध लोगों ने अनेक अभ्यावेदन भेजे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अभ्यावेदनों का क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) तेल चयन बोर्ड द्वारा किए गये चयन के आधार पर मंसूबे भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड ने 28 मई, 1984 को श्री रजनीश भटनागर को एक आशय पत्र जारी किया था। बाद में, शिकायत प्राप्त होने पर जिनमें यह आरोप लगाया गया था कि श्री भटनागर की वार्षिक आय 24,000 रुपये की पात्रता सीमा से अधिक थी, तेल चयन बोर्ड ने भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड को आगे की कार्यवाही रोक देने, शिकायतों की जांच पड़ताल करने तथा एक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कहा था।

Details of Bulk Drugs' produced by FERA Drugs Companies

3938. SHRI ANWAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the bulk drugs for which German Remedies, Fairdeal Corporation, Parke Davis Duphar Interfran have licensed/registered with DGTD during the last three years; production of each drug by each company during the same period against the permitted capacity ;

(b) the captive consumption of each drug of each company and sales to non-associated formulators ;

(c) the formulations based on these drugs being marketed by these companies, name of composition and the retail price of each ; and

(d) whether his Ministry has given price approval to all these formulations ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) M/s. Parke Davis and Duphar-Interfran have not been granted any Industrial licence/DGTD registration for the manufacture of bulk drugs during last three years. Name of bulk drugs for which M/s. German

Remedies and Fairdeal Corporation have been granted Industrial Licences/DGTD registration during the period from 1. 7. 81 to 30. 6. 84 alongwith other details such capacity, captive consumption, sales to non-associated formulators etc. to the extent available are given in the Statement I.

(c) Details of formulations, based on the bulk drugs shown in Annexure-I being marketed by these companies alongwith

details of composition and retail price of each formulations, are given in the Statement II.

(d) Except for Salbetol Syrup and Silver Sulphadiazine Cream of Fairdeal Corporation the prices of all other price controlled formulations under DPCO, 1979 have been approved by the Government. Notice has been issued to the company in respect of the above two products.

Statement-I

1	Name of the Bulk drugs	Unit	Licensed/ Registered Capacity	Production			Captive consumption during			Supply to non-associated formulators during		
				1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-13	1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. M/s. German Remedies@												
1.	Hydroxyethyl* Theophylline	Tons	25.00	9.7	20.2	15.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Sulfamoxole	„	130 (S E)	145.5	107.8	45.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	41.00	14.40	14.40
3.	Hydroxy Progesterone Caproate	„	2	..... Production not reported.....								
4.	Kamomile Extract	K. Ltrs.	25	..... Production not reported.....								
II. M/S. FAIRDEAL CORPORATION												
1.	Silver Sulphadiazine	Tons	1.00	—	0.042	—	—	0.025	—	—	N.A.	—
2.	Trimethoprin	Tons	5.00	3.803	2.311	4.761	0.531	0.404	0.23	2.437	2.801	3.911
3.	Salbutamol Sulphate	kgs.	360.00	0.095	0.137	0.165	0.091	0.084	0.058	0.011	0.045	0.009
4.	Diazepam	Tons	2.00	0.493	0.880	1.957	0.075	0.064	0.132	0.453	0.519	1.609
5.	Diatrizoic Acid	Tons	5.00	—	Production not reported			—	—	—	—	—

@Details of production and supply to Non-associated formulators in respect of M/s. German Remedies are for the calendar years, 1981, 1982 and 1983.

*The company also hold a C.O.B. licence for the manufacture of Hydroxyethyl Theophylline.

Statement-II

Formulations based on Composition Bulk drugs.		Pack	Retail price Excl. E. Duty (in Rs./Ps.)
1	2	3	4
I. M/s GERMAN REMEDIES*			
1. Sulfuno Tablets.	Sulfamoxole 0.5 gm.	100 Tabs	33.60
		500 „	133.35
		1000 „	266.69
2. Supristol Susp.	Each 5 ml Contains Sulfamoxole 200 mg. Trimethoprim 40 mg.	50 ml.	7.51
3. „ Tablets	Each Contains Sulfamoxole 400 mg. Trimethoprim 80 mg.	100 Tablets	84.10
4. „ Pediatric Tablets	Each Contains Sulfamoxole-200 mg., Trimethoprim 40.	100 Tablets	24.91
5. Proluton Depot Inj.	Each 1 ml Contains Hydroxy Progesterone Caproate - 125 mg - 250 mg 2 ml-500 mg	10 Amp. 10 Amp. 5 Amp.	54.50 97.50 90.00
II. FAIRDEAL CORPN.**			
1. Sobride Inj.	Diazepam I.P.	5×2 ml. 50×2 ml. 100×2 ml.	6.37 42.83 84.25
2. Sobride Tablets	Diazepam I.P. 5 mg.	10 Tab. Strip	1.27
3. Diazepam Tablets	Diazepam I.P. 5 mg.	500 Tab. 1000 Tab.	17.98 32.01
4. Salbitol 2 mg.	Salbutamol Sulphate B.P. eq. to Salbutamol 2 mg.	10 Tab.	11.75
5. Salbetol 4 mg.	Salbutamol Sulphate B.P. eq. to Salbutamol 4 mg.	10 Tab.	1.55

1	2	3	4
6. Salbetol Syrup	Salbntamol Sulphate B.P. eq. to Salbutamol 2 mg.	110 ml	5.68
7. TMPXX Tablets	Trimethoprim I.P. 80 mg.	10 Tab.	4.48
I.P.	Salphamethoxazole I.P. 400 mg.	100 Vab 500 Tab. 1000 Tab.	41.28 199.82 396.56
8. Silver Sulpha diazine	Each gm. contains SSD 1% W/W	250 gm.	43.14

*Information as per pharmaceutical Guide 1983.

**Information as reported by the Company.

Advertisement in Official Media

3939. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of a report in NEWSMAG dated May 31, 1984 which gives details of fraudulent contests emanating from Delhi;

(b) whether Government have checked the allegation that one such fraudulent contest for Farishta soap was even broadcast over Doordarshan; and

(c) the action Government have taken to ensure that the official media are not misused for advertising such lottery-type sales tactics which cheat a lot of consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Farishta Soap Prize Contest was advertised over Doordarshan from March 1982 to October 1983. No allegation was received against the contest during this

period. However, a complaint received from the Society for Civic Rights, New Delhi in January 1984 was taken up with M/s. Renukay Advertising Company, New Delhi through whom the advertisement was booked because the advertiser is responsible for the genuineness of the advertisement, and indemnifies Doordarshan against any legal claim that may be brought against it as a result of the telecast. The matter is under further examination.

Violations of Drugs Price Control by Representatives of Drug Industry

3940. Dr. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that drug industry representatives on the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council, its working groups and committees are the major violators of the Drugs Price Control Order, 1979 and other regulations :

(b) if so, their names and the companies with which they are connected; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that there are no representatives of consumers; if so the facts in details and reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) The representatives of the Drug Industry on the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council, its Working Groups and Steering Committee are not in their individual capacity, but as office bearers of the Association (Associations) which they represent. Members of Parliament, Representatives of Manufacturers Distributions and Technical Experts were on the Working Groups and are also in the Steering Committee set up by the National Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Development Council

Data Collected by CIA on Indian Oilfields

3941. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the report captioned "CIA collecting data on Indian Oilfields" appeared in the Tribune of June 22, 1984 which quoted a noted Soviet military expert and accused the Central Intelligence Agency of the USA of collecting data on Indian Oilfields and planting agents there; and

(b) if so, the detailed facts in this regard and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Attention of the concerned authorities in the Government of India has been drawn to the contents of the report for appropriate action. Besides, the oil companies have been advised to be vigilant in maintaining secrecy of information and safeguarding security of installations.

**Production of Films on Freedom Struggle
by Films Division**

3942. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the subjects, item by item on which the Film Division is making films relating to Freedom struggle ;

(b) whether the revolutionaries e.g. Surya Sen of Chittagong uprising fame and others like Bagha Jatin, Bhagat Singh, Jatin Das etc. have been included in any item ;

(c) if not, the reasons for their exclusion ;

(d) whether any criticism has been received from Chittagong uprising Golden Jubilee Committee ; and

(e) if so, the contents of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) Production of documentaries on subjects of national importance is a part of the normal functions of the Films Division and various subjects are identified for this purpose from time to time. It is a continuous process. Production of documentary films on various aspects/episodes of India's Struggle for Independence has also been undertaken accordingly. A list of subjects identified so far on which documentary films will be made in enclosed (annexure-I). Besides, this, a separate film on contribution of each State and Union Territory to freedom struggle has also been planned. All these films are meant to give our people a sense of history and thereby strengthen the forces of national integration.

(b) and (c) Films on 'Bagha Jatin', 'Bhagat Singh', 'Veer Savarkar' etc. have already been made by Films Division.

(d) and (e) A copy of a letter dated 8. 5. 84 received from the Chittagong Uprising National Golden Jubilee Committee (Western India 'Chapter') is laid on the Table of The House [Placed in Library. See LT-8633/84].

Annexure I referred to in answer to part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3942 for 21.8.1984.

S. No.	Subjects
1.	Uprising of 1857.
2.	The Renaissance in India.
3.	The Literary Storm.
4.	Political Associations : Birth of the Congress.
5.	Poorna Swaraj.
6.	Leadership of Mahatma Gandhi-Satyagraha.
7.	Struggle through Dialogue : Round Table Conference.
8.	Local Self-Government and Role of Indian Political Parties.
9.	The Press in the Freedom Struggle
10.	The Swadeshi Movement.
11.	Quit India Movement.
12.	The Champaran Andolan.
13.	The Namak Andolan.
14.	Asahayog Andolan.
15.	The Tribal Movement.
16.	The National Flag.
17.	Challenges to Nation.
18.	Ideals of Freedom Struggle ; Democracy Socialism, Secularism and Non-alignment.
19.	The Independence Day : 15th August 1947.
20.	The Martyrdom of the Mahatma Gandhi.
21.	The Pilgrimages of Freedom Struggle.
22.	The Constituent Assembly : We the people of India.

23. Afro-Asian Solidarity : India and World Freedom.
24. Struggle for Economic Freedom : Contribution of Business Community and Industrialists in bringing out economic self-reliance as pre-condition to Freedom.
25. Role of Cinema in Freedom Movement.
26. Role of Theatres in Freedom Movement.
27. Role of Songs in Freedom Movement.
28. Role of Women in Freedom Movement.
29. Anand Bhavan.
30. Freedom Struggle through paintings.
31. Role of Sikhs in Freedom Movement.
32. Role of Muslims in Freedom Movement.
33. Role of Farmers in Freedom Movement.
34. Role of Working Classes in Freedom Movement.
35. Freedom Struggle and Upliftment of weaker sections of Society.

Non-Receipt of Newsprint Quota by Newspapers

3943. SHRI R.P. YADAV :
SHRI DAULAT RAM SAREN :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Registrar of Newspapers of India, New Delhi, had allotted 3000 M.T. of Cream Wove Paper for the year 1983-84 to 13 dailies of Northern India which had been lifted by M/s General Trading Sales Corporation, Delhi, whereas the newsprint quota in respect of a large number of dailies from other regions for the same period was not finalised;

(b) whether some of these dailies complained to Government about non-receipt of this paper by them.

(c) whether Government have any report that the above corporation sold the above Cream Wove Paper in the open market at a premium of about Rs. 3000/- per M.T.; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

T.V. Transmitter at Kodaikanal, Tamil Nadu

3944. SHRI A.G. SUBBURAMAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the probable date of commissioning of the High Powered T.V. Transmitter at Kodaikaval in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether Government are aware of the hostile propaganda by Sri Lanka T.V. the reception of which in most of the southern part of Tamil Nadu adversely affects the mind of the people;

(c) when the proposed Madurai Unit of All India Radio is expected to start functioning ; and

(d) when the proposed conversion of the high power AIR transmitter at Madras is expected to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) TV transmitter with 1 KW power has been commissioned at Kodaikanal on 15.8.1984 pending completion of tower. The transmitter on full power of 10 KW is expected to be commissioned during 1984-85.

(b) The reception of TV signals from Sri Lanka is reported in the southern coastal areas of Tamil Nadu. The commissioning of the 10 KW T.V. transmitter will fully cover the Southern parts of Tamil Nadu.

(c) By end of 1985.

(d) The installation of the new Transmitter is expected to be completed during the current financial year.

Seizure of Pre-recorded Video Cassettes

3945. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD :

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that pirated versions of the latest Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati, Telugu, Kannada and Bengali Films alongwith foreign films, some of which have been banned, are easily available in the black market ;

(b) the number of video libraries, illegal video parlours and other net work operating in the metropolitan cities of Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, etc ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that certain persons engaged in this business have gone to the Bombay High Court and brought an interim Injection restraining the police and Government from seizing pre-recorded video cassettes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Though Government have no first-hand knowledge, there are reports about the availability of pirated and uncertified video films in various languages including foreign films which have been banned. In so far as uncertified video films are concerned, the responsibility for enforcement of the penal provisions in Part II of the Cinematograph Act 1952 relating to certification of films rests with the State

Government/Union Territory Administrations. Regarding pirated video films, it may be mentioned that copyright is a proprietary right and primarily it is for the owners of copyright to institute necessary civil/criminal proceedings in appropriate courts of law for enforcement of their rights.

The subject of cinema, excluding censorship, is a State subject and it is for the State Governments to regulate exhibition of films on video as well. The Central Government do not have information about the number of video libraries etc.

(c) Several parties have moved different High Courts (including Bombay High Court) challenging the provisions of the Cinematograph (Certification) (Amendment) Rules 1984 relating to separate certification of video films. In some cases interim injunction has been given by the High Courts and the order of injunction is restricted only in respect of those films whose censor certificate is obtained and subsisting prior to March 1984.

Setting Up of Central Advisory Committee to Advise on Emigration Matters

39 6. DR. PRATAP WAGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether it is proposed to set up a Central Advisory Committee to advise on emigration matters and for bringing improvements in the emigration system ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRE VEERENDRA PATIL) Yes, Sir.

Activities of O.N.G.C. in Cachar District of Assam

3947. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the activities of Oil and Natural Gas Commission are not satisfactory in Cachar District of Assam due to the reluctant attitude of the O. N. G. C. management of Cachar ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in expansion of O.N.G.C. work in Cachar and whether any enquiry will be made to remove the present bottleneck for the development of O.N.G.C. in Cachar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir, ONGC is conducting its activities in Cachar as per plan of activities.

(b) Does not arise.

Quota of Kerosene Oil and Other Petroleum Products for Midnapur in West Bengal

3948. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation Officer for Midnapur in West Bengal has unilaterally reduced the quota of kerosene oil and other petroleum products ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government have received representation to the effect that these reductions have caused enormous hardship to the common people of Itanagar, Midnapur Sadar North and Sadar South inhabited mainly by SC/ST community population ; and

(d) whether Government propose to immediately restore the old quota for the area mentioned to remove the hardship of the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Sir, except one forwarded by the Hon'ble Member himself

(d) Does not arise in view of the answer given to (a) above.

Allocation of Funds for Rural Electrification

3949. **SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total allocation of funds made for the Rural Electrification Programme in U.P. during the last three years ;

(b) the number of villages electrified in Uttar Pradesh during the past three years and villages which will be electrified this year, with District wise figures and the expected date of achieving the target ; and

(c) whether it is also fact that funds allocated by the Rural Electrification Corporation to the State of Uttar Pradesh in past three years for electrification of villages have not been utilized ; if so, the figures for the past three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) An outlay of

Rs. 102 crores (excluding institutional financing) was provided during the last three years (1981-84) for rural electrification programmes in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) During the last three years (1981-84), 15,657 villages were electrified in U.P. It is targetted to electrify 3,432 villages in 1984-85, District-wise activities are finalised at the State level. A statement indicating the District-wise position in regard to villages electrified during the last three years, along-with total number of villages etc. is enclosed. The UPSEB are expected to achieve the target for 1984-85.

(c) Against an allocation of Rs. 95.96 crores made by the Rural Electrification Corporation for rural electrification works under REC schemes in Uttar Pradesh, an amount of Rs. 77.39 crores was drawn by the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board. The Year-wise allocation made by the REC and amounts drawn by the UPSEB are as follows :

Year	Allocation	Drawn
(Rupees in Crores)		
1981—82	28.72	22.19
1982—83	32.48	29.03
1983—84	34.76	26.17
	<u>95.96</u>	<u>77.39</u>

Statements

Statement indicating the district wise total numbers of villages and those electrified during the last three years viz. 1. 4. 1981 to 31. 3. 1984 in Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Total No. of Villages	Villages electrified as on 31.3.1981.	Additional villages covered from 1.4.81 to 31.3.84
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Saharanpur	1,683	907	134
2.	Meerut	1,501	1,990	1,000
3.	Ghaziabad	1,537		
4.	Bulandshahar			
5.	Muzaffarnagar	927	788	61
6.	Aligarh	1,717	807	511
7.	Mathura	884	397	222
8.	Agra	1,182	479	253
9.	Mainpuri	1,386	417	398
10.	Etah	1,524	627	116
11.	Bareilly	1,922	739	251
12.	Bijnor	2,102	1013	263
13.	Budaun	1,814	769	19
14.	Moradabad	2,439	1476	215
15.	Rampur	1,092	641	--
16.	Shahjahanpur	2,088	769	75
17.	Pilibhit	1,156	398	94
18.	Farrukhabad	1,626	889	102
19.	Etawah	1,477	516	114
20.	Kanpur	1,898	582	87
21.	Fatehpur	1,352	731	15
22.	Allahabad	3,531	1,951	238
23.	Jhansi	780	164	148
24.	Lalitpur	670	59	95
25.	Jalaun	957	343	88
26.	Hamirpur	930	244	67

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Banda	1,207	343	156
28.	Varanasi	3,647	1438	556
29.	Mirzapur	2,993	485	277
30.	Jaunpur	3,226	1029	1475
31.	Ghazipur	2,510	875	1180
32.	Ballia	1,912	500	806
33.	Gorakhpur	4,094	1096	319
34.	Deoria	3,559	1141	259
35.	Basti	6,942	2099	216
36.	Azamgarh	4,943	1883	1621
37.	Lucknow	907	670	37
38.	Raebareli	1,749	1754	—
39.	Unnao	1,699	332	221
40.	Sitapur	2,329	420	271
41.	Hardoi	1,879	358	63
42.	Kheri	1,670	663	101
43.	Faizabad	2,654	1290	244
44.	Gonda	2,814	748	256
45.	Bahraich	1,884	545	227
46.	Sultanpur	2,491	1607	137
47.	Pratapgarh	2,195	580	297
48.	Barabanki	2,047	623	37
49.	Nainital	1,771	973	452
50.	Almora	3,576	992	356
51.	Pithoragarh	1,542	274	254
52.	Dehradun	767	328	154
53.	Uttarkashi	672	232	111
54.	Chamoli	1,488	355	204
55.	Pauri-garhwal	3,230	611	307
56.	Tehri-garhwal	1,958	313	262
Total		1,12,561	42,372	5,657

Coalfields in Orissa

3950. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the coalfields in Orissa which are under the administrative control of Central Coalfield Ltd., Ranchi; and

(b) the coalfields in Orissa under the administrative control of Western Coalfields Ltd., Nagpur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALVIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) At present Orissa coalfields are under two coal companies, namely Central Coalfields Limited and Western Coalfields Limited with defined areas under each of them. The Orissa area comprising of Talcher coalfields is under the Dakra Division of Central Coalfields Limited and the Ib-Valley areas is under the Bilaspur Division of Western Coalfields Limited.

Gas and Oil Reserves in Western Region of Rajasthan

3951. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that work in the western region of Rajasthan for locating gas and oil reserves had revealed encouraging results;

(b) the details of exploratory wells and development wells and other exploratory operations in Rajasthan; and

(c) the plans for exploration and investment thereon in the Seventh Plan in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) ONGC have conducted detailed surveys and have also drilled 18 exploratory wells and one development well in Rajasthan.

OIL also propose to conduct seismic surveys in the areas assigned to them in Rajasthan during the current year.

(c) Details of the exploration programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan in Rajasthan would be available only after the finalisation of the Seventh Plan.

Measures to Add to Power Generation in Orissa

3952. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether several measures have been taken by Government to generate additional power in Orissa in Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, the new power projects taken up in Orissa during the above Plan period;

(c) the total M. W. of additional power generated in Orissa during the above plan period; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d) The Sixth Five Year Plan envisaged an addition of 560 MW (220 MW thermal and 40 MW hydro) of new generating capacity in Orissa in the State Sector. Units 5 and 6 (2x110 MW) of the Talcher thermal power station have already been commissioned, while Unit 1 (50 MW) of the Rengali hydro-electric project is expected to be commissioned during the current year of the Sixth Plan. The balance hydel capacity, comprising of Rengali HEP Unit-2 (50 MW) and Upper Kolab HEP Units 1, 2 and 3, 3x80 MW) is expected to be commissioned early in the Seventh Plan period.

Survey of Mini/Micro Hydel Projects by the States

3953. SHRI GIRIDHAR DOMANGO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the States have been asked by his Ministry to survey and investigate the Mini-Micro Hydel Projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the projects and their generating capacity estimated cost of each project so far identified by the States, State-wise:

(c) State-wise Micro Hydel projects report so far received by his Ministry and cleared by the Planning Commission; and

(d) the measures taken by his Ministry and the States for execution of the Micro Projects so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d) Great importance has been attached to the development of micro/small hydro-electric potential in the country and this has been made a part of new 20 Point economic programme. With a view to accelerating the development of micro/small hydro-electric schemes following steps have been taken :—

- (i) State authorities have been requested from time to time to identify and take up the development of such schemes.
- (ii) Central Electricity Authority have formulated the guidelines for the development of micro/small hydro-electric schemes and the same have been circulated to the State authorities.
- (iii) The Indian Electricity (Supply) Act 1984, is being amended to enable the State authorities to take up construction of small hydro-electric projects costing up to Rs. 5 crores without referring the projects to the Central Electricity Authority for their approval.

As a result of these concerted efforts, about 800 micro/small hydel schemes with Head more than 3m and aggregate installed capacity of 1420 MW approximately have been identified by the different States as per details given in statement-I [Placed in Library. See No LT-8634/84] Out of these about 150 schemes with an aggregate installed capacity of about 387 MW are under detailed investigation/project formulation.

In addition, 80 micro/small hydro-electric schemes with total installed capacity of 159 MW are under operation and 64 schemes with an aggregate installed capacity of 140.34 MW are under execution in various parts of the country. Besides, 26 micro/small hydro-electric schemes cleared by Central Electricity Authority are awaiting investment decision. Also, 48, micro/small hydel schemes with total installed capacity of 166.38 MW are under examination in Central Electricity Authority. Details of those schemes are given in statements II, III, IV and V respectively. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8634/84].

Contract Labour System in Public Sector Undertakings

3954. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the public sector undertakings in which contract labour system is prevailing at present;

(b) the steps Government have taken for direct recruitment of labourers in these undertakings; and

(c) whether Government are committed to abolish the system and if so by which year such exploiting practice will be completely removed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARAMAVIR) : (a) According to available information, a list of Central Public Sector Undertakings in which contract labour system exists, is enclosed.

(b) From time to time, the matter is brought to the notice of Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned for issue of directions for strict compliance with the provisions of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 to the Undertaking under their administrative control.

(c) The Central/State Governments concerned have set up Contract Labour Advisory Boards to make necessary recommendations for abolition of contract

labour wherever possible in jobs/processes/operations falling within their respective spheres. Necessary Notifications for prohibiting employment of contract labour are then issued by the appropriate Government.

Statement

List referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3954 for 21-8-1984.

S. No. Name of the Establishment

1. Bharat Refractories Ltd., Bokaro.
2. The Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd., Belagula (Karnataka).
3. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Bombay.
4. Jessop & Co., Ltd., Calcutta.
5. North Eastern Coal Field Ltd., Margherita (Assam).
6. Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd., New Delhi.
7. Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore.
8. Madras Fertilizers Ltd., Madras.
9. Hindustan Cables Ltd., Calcutta.
10. Westren Coalfields Ltd., Nagpur.
11. Indian Petrochemical Corporation Ltd., Vadodara (Gujarat).
12. North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd., Shillong.
13. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam.
14. Eastern Coal Field Ltd., Sanctoria.
15. Central Inland Water Transport Corp. Ltd., Calcutta.
16. Madras Refineries Ltd., Madras.
17. Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd., Karimnagar, Hyderabad.
18. National Building Construction Corporation Ltd., New Delhi.
19. Bridge & Roof Co. (India) Ltd., New Delhi.
20. India Firebricks & Insulation Co. Ltd., Marar, Hazaribagh (Bihar).
21. Instrumentation Ltd., Kota.
22. Oil India Ltd., Duliajan.
23. Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi.
24. Uranium Corporation of India Ltd., Jaduguda, Bihar.
25. National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd., New Delhi.
26. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd., Neyveli.
27. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Bangalore.
28. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri, Pune.
29. Manganese Ore (India) Ltd., Nagpur.
30. National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay.
31. Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.
32. Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd., Calcutta.
33. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd., Oorgaum (Karnataka).
34. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd., Naini (U. P.).
35. Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Cochin.
36. Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd., New Delhi.
37. National Fertilizers Ltd., New Delhi.
38. Engineers India Ltd., New Delhi.
39. Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd., Korba.

40. Triveni Structural Ltd., New Delhi.
41. Cycle Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta.
42. Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers, Calcutta.
43. Indian Airlines, New Delhi-1
44. Fertiliser & Chemical Travancore Ltd., Cochin.
45. Lubrizol India Ltd., Bombay.
46. Petrofils Co-operative Ltd., Baroda.
47. Bongaigaon Refinery & Petro Chemical Ltd., Goalpara (Assam).
48. Steel Authority of India Ltd., New Delhi.
49. The National Newsprint & Paper Mills Ltd., Nepanagar.
50. Hindustan Salts Ltd., Jaipur.
51. National Textile (Corporation Ltd., Indore, (Madhya Pradesh).
52. Burn Standard Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
53. Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd., Ranchi.
54. Mining and Allied Machinery Corp. Ltd., Durgapur.
55. Forest & Plantation Development Corporation, Port Blair.
56. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad.
57. International Airport Authority of India, New Delhi.
58. National Hydroelectric Power Corp. Ltd., New Delhi.
59. Cement Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi.
60. Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi.
61. Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corp. Ltd., Almora (U. P.)
62. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., New Delhi.
63. Scooters India Ltd., Lucknow (U.P.)
64. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., Madras.
65. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceutical Ltd., Calcutta.
66. Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd., Calcutta.
67. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bangalore.
68. Central Coal Fields Ltd., Ranchi.
69. Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd., Madhavanagar, Bangalore.
70. Visakhapatnam Steel Project.
71. The Southern Pesticides Corp. Ltd., Hyderabad.
72. Food Corporation of India, New Delhi.
73. Air India, Bombay.
74. National Textile Corp. Ltd., Bangalore.
75. Semi Conductor Complex Ltd., Mohali, Punjab.
76. Sambhar Salts Ltd., Jaipur.
77. Hotel Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay and Delhi.
78. Mazagon Dock Ltd., Bombay.
79. Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Dehradun (U. P.)
80. Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Bombay.
81. Goa Shipyard Ltd., Vasco-da-Gama.
82. Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Udaipur (Rajas- than),
83. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited, Durgapur.

Manantavadi Hydro-Electric Project

3955. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAOHAVAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Manantavadi Hydro-electric Project in Kerala is still awaiting clearance ; and

(b) if so, when the clearance is likely to be given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) The Project Report on the power portion of the Manantavadi multi-purpose project received in the Central Electricity Authority in May, 1980 was examined and comments sent to the Project authorities. Replies to these comments are awaited. The Project envisages westward diversion of water of Manantavadi river, a tributary of East flowing Kabin- (Cauvery Basin) for power generation and irrigation in the adjacent valley. As such the inter-State aspects relating to the sharing of Cauvery waters would have to be resolved before the scheme is considered for clearance. Also, being a multipurpose project, clearance of the Scheme by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission is necessary before the power portion of the Project is considered by the Central Electricity Authority.

Opening of Post Offices in Bharatpur District of Rajasthan.

3956. SHRI LALA RAM KEN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the category-wise number of Head Post Offices, sub-Post Offices, Telegraph Offices etc. in Bharatpur District of Rajasthan in 1980 ;

(b) the extent to which the number of all such Post Offices has been increased in the said area up to May, 1984 and the category-wise details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the number of all such post offices

in near future with a view to provide facilities to the people and if so, the details in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Number of Post Offices existing in Bharatpur district in 1980 were 1 head post offices, 47 sub post offices, 38 extra departmental sub Post Offices and 205 extra departmental branch post offices and 48 telegraph offices.

(b) Number of post offices added upto 31.5.84 is 4 sub post offices and 14 extra departmental branch post offices.

(c) Yes, Sir, 3 E.D.B.Os. are planned to be opened in the current plan year

Demand of Supply of Power in Rajasthan

3957. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in accordance with load Forecast made by Central Electricity Authority the peak demand of Rajasthan by 1989-90 would go upto 2590 MW and even after commissioning of Additional two units of 210 MW at Kota Thermal Power Plant and 140 MW at Mahi Project in Seventh Plan the gap between demand and supply would be 1100 MW ; and

(b) the details of other plans of Government to meet the shortfall between demand and supply in Seventh Five Year Plan ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The Working Group on Power set up in the context of formulation of the Seventh Plan has assessed the peak demand of Rajasthan by 1989-90 as 2590 MW. The power programme in the Seventh Plan has not yet been finalised.

(b) The Central Electricity Authority have accorded techno-economic clearance to six power schemes in Rajasthan, intended for benefits in the Seventh Plan. The State Electricity Board has also been advised to take measures to maximise generation from the existing power stations.

Proposal to Close Down Gulf Higher Secondary School, Cambay, Gujarat

3958. **SHRI KRISHNA CANDRA HALDER** : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Gulf Higher Secondary School, ONGC Campus, Kansari, Cambay (Gujarat) which caters to the need of the wards of Project employees, is in existence for more than two decades ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the ONGC Project Management, Cambay is proposing to close down the above school and absorb the students in the Central School ;

(c) the reasons for the decision to close down the above oldest school ;

(d) whether Government are aware that about 28 staff members of the said school will be rendered jobless ; and

(e) whether Government are considering to review the decision and to continue the above mentioned school instead of closing it down ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (e) The Gulf Higher Secondary School came into existence in 1977. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sanghathan has opened a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Cambay from the Academic year 1983-84 for classes I to IX. Employees of ONGC are free to choose the school where they would like to send their children

The Gulf Higher Secondary School is being run by the Gulf Education Society which is and independent body registered under the Societies Act, 1860. It is for this society to decide whether to run the school or to close down some classes. Such action has to be in accordance with the provisions of the Gujrat Secondary Education Act. The question of Central Government intervening in the matter does not arise.

Connecting Different District Headquarters and Other Parts of West Bengal with Calcutta by S.T.D. Facilities

3959. **SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA** : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to State :

(a) the plan and programme of Government to connect different District Headquarters and other parts of West Bengal with Calcutta by S. T. D. facilities ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRIVIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Plans and programmes are prepared to connect different District Headquarters and other parts of West Bengal with Calcutta by S. T. D. For this purpose, the following priorities are being followed :

(i) connection of State Capitals with Delhi.

(ii) connection of District Headquarters to respective State/Union Territory Capitals.

(iii) connection of all District Headquarters.

(x) within 300 Kms of Delhi.

(y) within 200 Kms of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras to the respective metropolitan Centres.

(iv) other routes justified by traffic. Due to limited availability of switching and transmission equipment in the country, the plans are being implemented progressively.

(b) STD facility is being provided by —

(i) Installing New Trunk Automatic Exchanges and expanding the existing ones.

(ii) Providing reliable transmission medium wherever necessary.

(iii) Installing Automatic Exchange of appropriate type where necessary.

(iv) By installing connecting equipment at the local exchanges.

State-wise Coal Stockyards in the Country3960. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :****SHRI N. E. HORO :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise break up of coal stockyards of Coal India Ltd.;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the stockyards do not have sufficient stocks though there is no dearth of coal at pitheads, as has been alleged by small scale industrial units in and around Calcutta which receive only about 30% of their requirements four months after the issuance of permit ;

(c) whether the coal supplies from stockyards cost more than that from pitheads and if so, the reasons for the same ; and

(d) whether the objective of eliminating middlemen has been achieved with the help of these coal stockyards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DILBIR SINGH) : (a) The Statewise breakup of coal stockyards of Coal India Ltd. as on 30.6.1984 is given below :—

State	No. of stock-yards.	No. of national stockyards	Total
West Bengal	27	—	27
Uttar Pradesh	8	4	12
Madhya Pradesh	2	10	12
Gujrat	1	2	3
Punjab	2	1	3
Haryana	2	2	4
Chandigarh	1	—	1
Orissa	1	1	2
Bihar	2	—	2
Rajasthan	1	1	2
Maharashtra	—	2	2
Tamil Nadu	—	2	2
Kerala	—	1	1
Karnataka	—	1	1
Andhra Pradesh	—	1	1
Total :	47	28	75

(b) The stockyards are having sufficient stocks of coal. As on 30.6.1984, the total stocks at the stockyards were 1.1 lakh tonnes after a total sale of 1.2 lakh tonnes during June '84.

(c) The scheme of opening coal stockyards at different consuming centres has been conceived to enable the consumers, particularly the small consumers, to obtain their requirements at reasonable prices without difficulty. The coal prices ex-stockyard are higher than the pithead prices because the cost of transportation, handling charges etc. have to be added to the pithead prices.

(d) With the expansion of stockyard scheme, the role of middlemen in the coal sector has been minimised and the opening of stockyard has promoted direct interaction between the producers and consumers of coal.

Power Shortage in Delhi

3961. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM :

SHRI K. A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi experienced severe shortage of power during the last few weeks and DESU (Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking) resorted to varied periods of load shedding causing inconvenience to the public and losses to the industrial production ;

(b) if so, the reasons for such power shortage ; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) There is no power shortage in Delhi. According to DESU load shedding was resorted to on four occasions in July and August 1984 (upto 15th August) due to system constraints, low voltage and low frequency of the grid. To further increase the availability of power in Delhi, installation of 6×30 MW gas turbines and 2×67.5 MW units as replacement units of Rajghat power house have recently been approved by the Central

Electricity Authority. In addition, installation of 4 units of 210 MW each is envisaged at the National Capital Region Power Station, Muradnagar.

Ujani Thermal Power Station

3962. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the project of Ujani Thermal Power Station (2×500) in Solapur District in Maharashtra is held up for want of linkage of coal ;

(b) if so, the arrangements Government propose to make in linking it to coal mines ;

(c) the target date by which it will be done ; and

(d) whether it will be included in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d) The Maharashtra State Electricity Board had submitted a proposal for setting up a 2×500 MW capacity (Stage I) thermal power station at Ujani. Due to non-availability of coal from Singareni coalfields, which was the rational source of coal for the project, it was not possible to get confirmed coal linkage for scheme. In view of this, the proposal was not pursued and Maharashtra State Electricity Board was informed accordingly.

Scarcity of Wood Coal

3963. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recent forest policy which discourages the cutting of forest, has resulted in non-availability of wood coal in rural areas of the country ; and

(b) under the circumstances, how Coal India Ltd. and Central Government propose to meet the needs of rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The forest policy advocates working of forests on the principle of sustained yield and maintenance of Ecological balance. Restrictions on felling in some areas coupled with the rising population may have resulted in decreased availability of fuelwood per capita in the rural areas ;

(b) In addition to the supply of Kerosene oil to rural area instructions have been issued to the coal companies to increase the production and supply of soft coke to various states as per demand. The coal companies are, accordingly, taking necessary steps in this regard and the supplies are being accelerated to the consuming centres both rural and urban.

Setting up of T. V. Centre at Dimapur and Mokokchung in Nagaland

3964. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to instal T V. Relay stations at Dimapur and Mokokchung in Nagaland ; and

(b) if so, when the work will be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) A Low Power Transmitter at Dimapur is included in the scheme for expansion of television coverage in the North-East Region. Major part of the scheme is expected to be completed in 1986.

Provision of TV service to Mokokchung will be considered in the future plans depending on availability of resources.

Sale of Diazepam/Calmpose by M/s. Ranbaxy

3965. SHRI CHANDRA BHAI MANI TEWARI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Ranbaxy is marketing Diazepam tablets under the brand name Calmpose and in the generic name Diazepam ;

(b) the price difference in both the products minus the packing cost ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) The bulk drug Diazepam and the formulations based thereon are not price controlled under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979.

चित्तौरगढ़ में दूरदर्शन की सुविधाएं

3966. प्रो निर्मला कुमारी :

लाला राम केन शक्तावत : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में कितने और शहरों को दूरदर्शन तंत्र के अन्तर्गत लाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) चित्तौरगढ़ जिले को यह सुविधा कब उपलब्ध करा दिये जान की संभावना है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि निकटवर्ती उदयपुर, भीलवाड़ा और कोटा जिलों में यह सुविधा उपलब्ध कर दिये जाने के बाद और चित्तौरगढ़ जिले को इसके अन्तर्गत न लाये जाने के कारण, इस जिले के लोगों में भारी असन्तोष फैला हुआ है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस असन्तोष को दूर करने हेतु सरकार का विचार अपनी योजना में कुछ प्रावधान करने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्यमंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच क एल. भगत) : (क) 1984-85 के

दौरान राजस्थान में अल्प शक्ति वाले जिन ट्रांसमीटरों को स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है, उनमें से 8 पहले ही चालू हो चुके हैं। अजमेर, जंसेलमेर और बाड़मेर में शेष तीन के अक्टूबर, 1984 तक चालू हो जाने की उम्मीद है।

(ख) से (घ) चित्तौड़गढ़ में दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटर स्थापित करने की फिलहाल कोई अनुमोदित स्कीम नहीं है। चित्तौड़गढ़ में दूरदर्शन सेवा की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में विचार संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करते हुए भावी योजनाओं में किया जायेगा।

Setting up of a Refinery at Mangalore

3967. SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state whether Government will take early steps to start a refinery at mangalore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : A preliminary feasibility report submitted by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd for setting up a six million tonnes per annum capacity refinery at Mangalore is at an advanced stage of consideration by the Government.

O. P. E. C. Decision to Cut Price of Crude

3968. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries has decided to cut the price of crude for the second time in two years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

गोदिया में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना

3969. श्री केशवराव पारधी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोदिया दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र के लिए ट्रांसमीटर उपलब्ध न कराये जाने अथवा गोदिया केन्द्र हेतु ट्रांसमीटर किसी अन्य स्थान को भेज दिये जाने के कारण इस केन्द्र की स्थापना का कार्य आरम्भ नहीं किया जा सका जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इस क्षेत्र के लोगों में असंतोष व्याप्त है तथा सत्याग्रह किया जा रहा है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) गोदिया दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र कब तक काम करना आरम्भ कर देगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संमतीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच. के. एल. भगत) : (क) से (ग) जी, नहीं। गोदिया में दूरदर्शन रिले केन्द्र के लिए उपयुक्त भवन का चयन कर लिया गया है और टी. वी. बार. ओ. एन्टीना लगा दिया गया है। इस केन्द्र के लिए आर्डर दिए गए ट्रांसमीटर की सप्लाई शीघ्र हो जाने की सम्भावना है और यह अक्टूबर, 1984 तक चालू हो जाएगा।

कोटा ट्रांसमीटर से बूंदी (राजस्थान) को दूरदर्शन सेवाओं का लाभ

3970. श्री राम अवध : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लाह में कोटा (राजस्थान) में “लो पावर टेलीविजन ट्रांसमीटर” स्थापित किया गया है जिसकी “कवरेज रेंज” 25 कि० मी० बतायी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बूंदी, जो राजस्थान का एक महत्वपूर्ण और ऐतिहासिक शहर है और कोटा से केवल 18 कि० मी० पर स्थित है में टेलीविजन कार्यक्रम नहीं दिखाया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस पर ध्यान देगी और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही करेगी कि बूंदी को भी दूरदर्शन सेवाओं का लाभ मिल सके, यद्यपि सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार कोटा के ट्रांस-मीटर से बूंदी में प्रसारण दिखायी देने चाहिए ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच. के. एन. भगत) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) कोटा से 35 किलो मीटर की दूरी पर स्थित, बूंदी शहर कोटा के अल्प शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटर के सेवा क्षेत्र के बाहर पड़ता है ।

(ग) देश में दूरदर्शन सेवा का विस्तार चरणबद्ध ढंग से किया जा रहा है । बूंदी में दूरदर्शन सेवा की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में विचार संसदों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करते हुये भावी योजनाओं में किया जाएगा ।

Settlement of G. P. F. Accounts in Delhi Telephones

3971. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Delhi Telephones, long time is taken in the settlement of accounts of G. P. F. etc. of those employees who resign or retire from service;

(b) whether any complaints have been received in this regard from the Members of Parliament;

(c) the number of employees who resigned or retired from Delhi Telephones from 1st July to 31st December, 1983;

(d) whether GPF dues, salary etc. have been paid to these employees so far; and

(e) the reasons for long delays in the settlement of claims ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Retirement cases are generally settled expeditiously. However in cases involving resignations some additional formalities may have to be gone through, which sometimes lead to delay in the settlement of the cases.

(b) No complaints were received from the Honourable Members of Parliament.

(c) During the period from 1.7.83 to 31.12. 83, 129 employees retired and 34 employees resigned from Delhi Telephones

(d) (i) Salary dues have been settled in all the cases mentioned in (c) above.

(ii) GPF dues in four of these cases are yet to be settled. All these are in respect of resignees.

(e) Prescribed applications have not yet been submitted by the four officials who resigned from service.

News-Item Captioned Unauthorised Morality for 'Hum Log'

3972. SHRI RAINATH SONKAR SHASTRI :

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP :

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item 'Unauthorised morality for Hum Log' and 'Huge sops for soap opera makers' appearing in the Indian Express of 14 & 15 July, 1984.

(b) if so, what are the reasons that unauthorised premises have been used by Delhi Doordarshan thereby shielding the guilty and entering into contract with Times and Space without inviting offers from others; and

(c) the details of the corrective measures taken, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) Doordarshan was interested in developing suitable programme formats to reinforce positive values of family and social life, with particular reference to family planning. M/s. Time and Space Video Communication offered to produce a TV serial entitled 'Hum Log' and get it sponsored over Doordarshan on the standard terms and conditions of sponsorship laid down by Doordarshan. The sponsors pay Doordarshan Rs. 35,000/- per episode as telecast fee and incur all expenditure on production and give the finished product to Doordarshan free. Doordarshan is not involved with the arrangements for actual production of the programme and has not incurred any expenditure on making this serial. It is entirely upto the sponsoring agency to hire any production studio it likes and Doordarshan has nothing to do with this. Therefore, the question of any corrective action does not arise.

Water Treatment Plant at Korba

3973. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 755 on 17th April, 1984 regarding contract for Water Treatment Plant at Korba to M/s. Goco System Ltd., Canada and state;

(a) whether any decision has been taken to award the contract for construction of the Water Treatment Plant to Korba to M/s. Goco Systems Ltd. of Canada or some other firm who had submitted tenders to the NTPC in 1983.

(b) full details of the decision with justification for selecting the firm; and

(c) if no decision has been taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Award of contract for the water treatment plant for the 3×500 MW expansion phase of Korba Super Thermal Power Station has been issued by N.T.P.C. to M/s. Driplex Water Engineering Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, who were the lowest evaluated and qualified bidder.

(c) Does not arise.

Employment and Regularisation of Contract Labour in the Public Sector Undertakings

3974. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2242 on 6 December, 1983 regarding employment and regularisation of contract labour in public Undertakings and state :

(a) whether the information has been collected:

(b) if so, when it will be laid on the Table of the House;

(c) if not, the reasons for inordinate delay in collecting the required information from the Public Undertakings; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to expedite the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARAMAVIR) : (a) Information from 28 Public Sector Undertakings is still awaited.

(b) Complete information will be laid on the Table of the House, as soon as information from the 28 Public Sector Undertakings is received.

(c) and (d) Bureau of Public Enterprises and the concerned Undertakings are being reminded periodically for furnishing information.

Allotment of LPG Agency at Lalitpur

3975. SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Members of Parliament complained about the recommendations for the allotment of LPG agency at Lalitpur (UP) by Oil Selection Board;

(b) whether any enquiry was ordered about the submission of fake certificates regarding the percentage of the disability by those candidates whose names had been recommended by the Oil Selection Board;

(c) if reply to parts (a) and (b) be in affirmative, the result of the enquiry; and

(d) if reply to part (b) is negative, the corrective measures taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (d) A letter from an Hon'able Member of Parliament has recently been received in respect of the selection for the Lalitpur LPG dealership. As per the practice, all complaints received from Members of Parliament are enquired into and appropriate necessary action taken. The selection for the Lalitpur dealership has not yet been finalised by the Oil Selection Board.

Pit-Heads Stock Position of Coal

3976. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the pit-heads stock position of coal as on 31 July, 1984;

(b) the steps taken to clear the mounting stocks of coal at pit-heads; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The coal stock at pit-heads in the country as on 31.7.84 was 21.64 million tonnes.

(b) and (c) Detailed plans for liquidation of these stocks are being worked out in consultation with the Ministry of Railways. All major consumers are being encouraged to build up stocks for one month's requirement at their end. Coal is also being transported from pitheads to the dumps, being operated by CIL in different parts of the country, for meeting the requirements of the small consumers.

Attendance of Workers Working inside Mines of Barora Colliery in Area No. 1

3977. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of second shift of Central Kandradih section of Borora Colliery in Area No. 1 worked inside the mine gave production and yet their attendance was not shown inside the mine on 7 May, 1984;

(b) whether this was confirmed also by an independent investigation by RLC, Dhanbad on the complaints of the workers.

(c) whether not showing attendance inside the mine, while the workers are inside the mine, is an offence under the Mines Act; and

(d) if so the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India

3978. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA** : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India, Calcutta maintains register of candidates who have passed the ICWA Inter/Final examination for their placement as trainees in the various manufacturing concerns and Cost Accountant Practitioners and related organisations like the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices ;

(b) if so, the total number of such candidates who have passed ICWA Intermediate/Final examination and are on the live register of the Institute for placement as Cost Accountant trainees ; and

(c) how many candidates have so far been able to avail of this facility from the Institute ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS. (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) A register is maintained by the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India for such candidates who, having passed Inter Final Examination, seek assistance from the Institute for their placement as trainees with various manufacturing concerns, Cost Accountant Practitioners and related organisations.

(b) As on date the total number of such candidates who, after having passed the Intermediate Final Examinations, are on the live register of the Institute are 316 and 380 respectively.

(c) The total number of such candidates who have so far been able to avail of this facility of the Institute is about 1400 since 1976.

Memorandum from Class III and IV Employees Association, Finance Branch, Jagdalpur

3979. **SHRI AJIT BAG** : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Memorandum dated 27 April, 1984 from Class III and IV Employees' Association, Finance Branch, Jagdalpur (Madhya Pradesh) has been received by his Ministry ;

(b) if so, the details of their demands ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Dandakaranya Project Employees are directly involved in tribal development project ; and

(d) if so, whether they are also eligible for grant of some special allowance recently given by the State Government to their employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Their main demands are for grant of special allowance @ 30% and house rent allowance @ 25% to the employees of Dandakaranya Project w.e.f. 1.1.1984.

(c) The Dandakaranya Project was set up in 1958 for resettlement of displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan and Integrated development of the Area keeping in view the interest of the local tribal population. As such the employees of the Project are mainly employed for the settlement of the migrants from former East Pakistan even though due to Integrated development of the area, the benefits due to upgradation of facilities indirectly flow to the tribals of the area also.

(d) The conditions of service of the employees of the Central Government and the State Government are governed by the rules framed by the respective Governments and there is no parity in the pay scales as also in the allowances like DA and compensatory allowance that are admissible to the Central and State Government employees. On the basis of the recommendations of the 7th Finance Commission, the State Government of Madhya Pradesh have sanctioned special allowance ranging between 10% to 30% and other facilities w.e.f. 1.1.1984 to the employees working in the Tribal Areas to attract persons of appropriate quality, calibre and efficiently for upgradation of the

tribal areas. Most of the employees of the Dandakaranya Project are already being paid Project allowance for want of adequate basic amenities since 1958. The project allowance at present has been sanctioned in the Dandakaranya Project upto 30th September, 1984. The question of extending the special allowance etc. sanctioned by the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh for their employees to the Central Government employees posted in the Dandakaranya Project does not therefor arise.

इण्डियन इरस और फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि०

**के निदेशक मण्डल के चुनाव में
लाठी चार्ज**

3980 श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 20 जुलाई 1984 के "जनयुग" में आई. डी. पी. एल. निदेशक मण्डल के चुनाव में लाठी चार्ज" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत छापे समाचार की ओर आकृषित किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाही की गई है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : (क) सरकार ने 20 जुलाई 1984

के जनयुग में "आई. डी. पी. एल. निदेशक मंडल के चुनाव में लाठी चार्ज" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत छपा हुआ समाचार देखा है ।

(ख) और (ग) इंडियन इरस एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि. (आई. डी. पी. एल.) ने सूचित किया है कि उक्त समाचार सही नहीं है ।

Wages of Mica Mines Workers In the Country

3981. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the wages of the workers in Mica mines ;

(b) whether there is any variation from State to State and mine to mine in the wages of the workers ; if so, facts in detail ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the proposal to have a Wage Board for the Mica Workers pending for long in Bihar ; and

(d) if so, facts in detail and the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARAMAVIR) : (a) Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Central Government is the 'appropriate Government' for fixation of minimum wages in the mica mines. The details of the minimum wages of workers working in the Mica Mines are given below :

Classification of work	Minimum rates of wages per day (in Rs)	
	For work above ground	For work below ground
Unskilled	9.75	11.75
Semi-skilled/Unskilled supervisory	12.25	14.75
Skilled	15.00	18.00
Clerical	15.00	—

(b) There is no variation in the above rates from State to State or from mine to mine.

(c) and (d) According to the available information, the Mica Wage Board, constituted by the Government of Bihar, has already submitted its report to the State Government. Further action on the report lies with the State Government.

New Telephone Connections from Shakti Nagar Telephone Exchange

3982. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the present capacity of the Shakti Nagar Telephone Exchange in Delhi ;

(b) the total number of telephone connections working from the Shakti Nagar Telephone Exchange as on 31 July, 1984 ;

(c) the priority date covered under each category in the Shakti Nagar Telephone Exchange as on 31 July, 1984 ;

(d) the expansion plans of this telephone exchange for future ; and

(e) how many new telephone connections are likely to be given from this telephone exchange under each category and the priority date likely to be covered upto 31 March, 1985 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The present equipped capacity of the Shakti Nagar telephone exchanges is 23100 lines.

(b) Total number of telephone connections working as on 31.7. 1984 is 21973.

(c) The priority date covered as on 31.7.84 are :

OYT—S	...	31.1.84
OYT—C	...	31.1.84
Non—OYT—Spl-	...	31.1.84
Non—OYT—SS	...	31.1.84
Non—OYT—Genl...		12.3.80

(d) The telephone system will be expanded by 19,000 lines during the next 3 years.

(e) No new connections would be released upto 31.3.1985 as Shakti Nagar Exchange is frozen. The waiting list clearance dates for various categories will remain the same as given in (c) above.

Manufacture of Four-In-One Telephones

3983. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Telephone Industries have a proposal to make four-in-one telephone with push button facility in collaboration with Case Standard of Italy;

(b) if so, the details in this regard ; and

(c) when the said four-in-one telephone is likely to be made available to the public ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Production of Aluminium Alloyed LPG Cylinder by Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.

3984. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited proposes to have Hungarian collaboration for production of aluminium alloyed L. P. G. cylinders;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) when the production of LPG cylinders by Bharat Aluminium Company limited is likely to commence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) Bharat

Aluminium Company Limited is currently exploring the possibility of supplementing the present production of steel LPG cylinders with aluminium LPG cylinders. In order to ascertain the suitability of Aluminium LPG cylinders in Indian conditions, test marketing is proposed to be undertaken. For the manufacture of aluminium circles of appropriate alloy, necessary for LPG cylinders, Bharat Aluminium Company Limited is also considering to acquire suitable technology from Hungary, where aluminium LPG cylinders are being extensively used.

Report of Enquiry Committee on Power Shut Down in Delhi on 19 July 1984

3985. **SHRI K. PRADHANI :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the four member committee appointed by his Ministry to inquire into the causes that led to the massive shut-down of power in Delhi and adjoining States in the Northern Grid on 19 July, 1984 has since submitted its Report;

(b) if so, its findings and Government's reaction thereto ; and

(c) the remedial measures taken to prevent such massive blackout ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Mafia Operating in Dhanbad

3986. **SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Mafia has been operating in Dhanbad for a long time resulting in pilferage, underweighting etc. and losses to Government, the dealers and the endusers; and

(b) the steps Government have taken/propose to end this institutional racket and corruption ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Activities of anti-social elements, which are commonly referred to as 'Mafia' in coalfields, have been affecting to some extent the operations of the Coal Company, that is, Bharat Coking Coal Limited. Besides strengthening watch and ward, taking action against employees conniving or linked with anti-social elements the management have approached the local State Administration for initiating steps for strengthening the police and criminal Justice Administration infrastructure to curb such activities.

Advertisements on T.V.

3987. **SHRI N-K. SHEJWALKAR :**
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why statutory notice 'Artificially flavoured' and 'Does not contain fruit' is not audible in TV advertisements since TV is audio-visual media and notice must also be a part of sound track of TV advertisements film ;

(b) the reasons why visual notice in TV advertisement films is written in very small print which is almost unreadable by audience and is being flashed for only a split of a second ;

(c) the reasons why Cinema advertisement films promoting soft drinks have not started clear audio-visual display of statutory notice ;

(d) whether Government propose to set down minimum display and letter size requirements for display of statutory notice on advertisements in TV and Cinema advertisement films ; and

(e) the steps being taken to enforce the statutory notice in newspapers, magazines etc ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) TV is primarily

a visual medium and hence projects information mainly visually. This is considered to be effective and adequate for the display of statutory notices like those referred to in the question.

(b) and (d) The visual notices in TV advertisements are written in sufficiently bold letters. The display time of visuals relating to statutory notices is determined by the time required by the viewers to read such notices and sufficient time is allowed for this purpose on TV as well as cinema.

(c) Central Board of Film Certification have been advised to contact the applicants of advertisement films already certified and get the necessary endorsements made in the certificates wherever statutory warning under Food Products Order, 1955 has not been included

(e) Printing of newspapers and magazines, including advertisements therein, are in the private sector. However, action can be taken against the erring advertisers/organizations under the law relating to the Food Products Orders, 1955.

Shifting of Telegraph Sub-Divisional Office from Kesavadasapuram to Neyyaltinkara

1988 SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Sub Divisional Officer, Telegraphs, Trivandrum, Divisional Engineer Telegraphs, Trivandrum and Director, Telecommunications, Trivandrum have recommended the shifting of Telegraph Sub Divisional Office now housed at Kesavadasapuram to Neyyaltinkara; and

(b) if so, details of their recommendation and the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Orders for shifting of the headquarters of Trivandrum Telegraphs Sub Division from Trivandrum to Neyyaltinkara have already been issued.

Demands of the Inmates of Mahila Ashram, Karnal

3990. SHRI AJIT BAG :

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR & REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the inmates of Mahila Ashram, Karnal (Haryana), most of them being refugee widows, have given notice for launching. Dharna before Prime Minister's residence from 8 August, 1984;

(b) if so, what are their demands;

(c) whether they have submitted a memorandum, dated 17 July, 1984 to the Prime Minister in this regard ; and

(d) whether steps are being taken to settle their eight point charter of demands through talks with their representatives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d) A Statement is laid on the table of the House. In view of the position explained, there is no need to hold any discussion.

Statement

The inmates of the Mahila Ashram, Karnal have put in various demand ; The position is summed up as under :-

(i) Site of resettlement

The migrant families have represented that they may either be settled at the site where the latrine blocks of the Ashram are situated or if they are to be shifted elsewhere then they may be allotted 150 sq. yds. per family for construction of a shop-cum-residence.

The site where the Mahila Ashram is earmarked for expansion of social welfare complex and cannot be made available for

resettlement of these families. The Haryana Govt. has selected a piece of land measuring 2 bighas and 19 biswas of land at Karnal for the resettlement of these families.

(ii) Resettlement assistance.

The inmates have requested for subsidy of Rs. 15000/- per family. Loan assistance for business/small trade will be given to the eligible families at the rate of Rs. 5000/- per family. The accommodation for these families will be constructed by the State Govt. with additional institutional finance. The contribution of the Govt. of India will be to the extent of Rs. 8000/- per a house and Rs. 1000/- for a shop.

(iii) Grant of maintenance allowance to 12 displaced persons families

This P.L. Home is administered by the State Govt. and it is for the State Govt. to consider this matter under the Rules framed by them.

(iv) Grant of financial assistance to the dp—families on the pattern of the scheme of assistance of the State Govt. applicable to the economically weaker sections.

As stated above the dp families are entitled to loan for business, houses and for shop as indicated under item (ii) above.

(v) Grant of maintenance assistance

Under the approved pattern, the maintenance assistance is admissible for 3 months to the families settled in business.

(vi) Increased in the rate of cash doles to Rs. 100/- per member of dp family.

The State Govt. with whom the matter was taken up has increased the rate of cash doles from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 75/- per inmate from 1.7.83.

(vii) Repairs of hutments occupied by the inmates.

The hutments were constructed in 1950 and these out-lived their life and are in

dilapidated condition. The State Govt. had carried out certain repairs to these huts and have also installed two additional water connections

(viii) Complaints against officials of the Ashram

The State Govt. who are administering the Ashram is concerned with this item.

Setting up of Fertilizer Plant at Mathura U.P.

3992. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state whether with DCM Group backing out of the fertilizers project based on Bombay High Gas allotted to them at Shahjahanpur in Uttar Pradesh for want of finances, Government will consider the desirability of setting up the proposed project somewhere in Mathura District of Uttar Pradesh which is very backward industrially and will lessen the cost of transportation and also help utilisation of the Mathura Refinery Gas either in public sector or in joint sector or allotting it to some other Company like ICI Group who are already in the line ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : M/s Shriram Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited is one of the parties to whom a gas-based fertilizer plant was allotted for implementation. They have shown interest in implementing the project at Shahjahanpur and have actually given an Action Plan of implementation. However in view of the conflicting reports about the company implementing the Project, the matter has been taken up with M/s. Shriram to reconfirm the various steps taken by them towards the implementation of the project.

Chemical Projects Sanctioned in Public Private Sectors in Seventh Plan

3993. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state ;

(a) the particulars of the new projects for Chemicals (excluding Drugs, Pharmaceuticals

and Fertilizers) sanctioned in the public sector and are going to be implemented during the Seventh Five Year Plan, their location, capacity and products to be manufactured, and when these are likely to go on stream ;

(b) the particulars of the above projects involving an outlay of Rs. 20 crores and above sanctioned for execution currently and during the next plan in the private sector and when these are likely to go on stream ; and

(c) the various stage of the above projects already sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) No new project for the manufacture of Chemicals has been sanctioned so far for implementation by the public sector in the Central sector during the seventh Five Year Plan. However, the following two projects sanctioned during the Sixth Five Year Plan are under implementation in the public sector and will be commissioned during the Seventh Five Year Plan :—

Item of Manufacture	Capacity (Tonnes/annum)	Location	Likely date of commissioning
1. Phenol/Acetone	40,000/24,640	Cochin	1985
2. Polytetrafluoro- et4ylene (PTFE)	500	Medak	1985

(b) and (c) of the above products according to available information only one letter of intent involving an investment exceeding Rs 20 crores, has been granted to M/s. Shriram Fibres for PTFE. However, the Company is yet to obtain foreign collaboration clearance.

to be manufactured and when these are likely to go on stream ;

(b) the particulars of the petro-chemicals projects involving an outlay of Rs. 20 crores and above sanctioned for execution currently and during the next plan in the private sector and when these are likely to go on stream; and

(c) the various stages of the above projects already sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) New projects approved for being taken up in Central Public Sector which are likely to be completed during the 7th Plan period :

Projects	Location	Expected date of completion
Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Limited : 50,000 tonnes/year caprolactam project.	Kerala	End 1987

Project	Location	Expected date of completion
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited : 98,300 tonnes/year Benzene project	Maharashtra	April 1985
Cochin Refineries Limited : 87,200 tonnes/year Benzene project.	Kerala	July 1987
Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Limited : 30,000 tonnes/year polyester staple fibre project.	Assam	April 1986
Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex : 3,00,000 tonnes/year ethylene capacity	Maharashtra	August 1989

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Proposal to Drill On-Shore and Off-Shore Basins during 1984-85

3995. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the on-shore and off-shore basins proposed to be drilled up during the year 1984-85 ;

(b) the names of the States where those on-shore and off-shore basins fall ;

(c) whether any foreign country has offered assistance for drilling ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and on what terms and conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The details of on-shore and off-shore basins proposed to be drilled during 1984-85 are as under :

Name of Basin	Name of State
ON-SHORE	
Cambay basin	Gujarat
Kutch-Saurashtra	Gujarat
Rajasthan	Rajasthan
Himalayan foothills and Ganga Valley	Bihar, J & K & Himachal Pradesh
Assam shelf	Assam and Arunachal Pradesh
Assam-Arakan Fold Belt	Assam Nagaland and Tripura
Krishna Godavari	Andhra Pradesh
Cauvery	Tamil Nadu

OFF-SHORE

Bombay-Kutch and Saurashtra and Kerala-Konkan West Coast

Krishna-Godavary-Cauvery Andaman & Mahanadi East Coast

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise

Extention of ESI Facilities to the Workers of Closed Mills in Gujarat

3996. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :** - Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Government of Gujarat have forwarded the representations received from the workers of the closed mills in Gujarat State to Central Government that the benefits of the Employees State Insurance Scheme are available to them only for the currency of one benefit period that is upto six months only after the closure of the mill ;

(b) whether they have requested that the period may be extended upto the time they are rehabilitated in case the workers have not attained the age of retirement and to the retired worker upto the time of his death ;

(c) whether they have made certain other representations also ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government and instruction issued to State Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARAMAVIR) : (a) The State Government have reported the receipt of certain representations to this effect.

(b) Yes, Sir. A proposal to this effect has been received from the State Government.

(c) Yes, Sir. The State Government have also sought Government on the question of setting up of a tripartite bodies to take care of the recovery every year from the employers of the funds equal to the amount of gratuity and closure compensation, as also for setting up an organisation for disbursement of funds soon after closure.

(d) The position is as given below :

i) **EXTENTION OF ESI BENEFITS :** The eligibility to benefits under the Employees State Insurance Scheme has a direct relationship with payment of contributions and the benefits are admissible for specified period as envisaged in the Employees' State Insurance Act. The provisions of benefits to workers of closed mills or the retired workers in respect of whom no cotributions may be payable will, therefore, be clearly beyond the scheme to the Act ; and

ii) **PAYMENT OF GRATUITY AND CLOSURE COMPENSATION :** The question of setting up of a fund to ensure timely payment of gratuity and closure compensation to the workers of closed mills is engaging the attention of the Government.

Officers of E.I.L. sent Abroad

3997. **SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of engineers in Engineers Ltd. India who have been deputed abroad for long duration, short duration so far and time period and number of visits of each engineer ;

(b) how many of them were from Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes category ;

(c) if figure at (b) is not as per Government directives what course of action EIL Management have taken to improve upon above figure ;

(d) how many engineers from procurement Services Division have so far been sent abroad for specialised training ;

(e) how many Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes engineers have been sent for such training abroad ;

(f) if figure at (e) is not satisfactory, whether EIL Management has framed a policy for sending Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes engineers for specialised

training abroad as per existing Government directives/norms ; and

(g) whether Procurement Services Division has framed any policy regarding foreign assignments/training, if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—8635/84].

(b) Two engineer belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, one for long term assignment and another on a short term assignment were deputed.

(c) Reply as at (g) below.

(d) Seven.

(e) Nil.

(f) EIL personnel are sent for specialised training only in such training areas which are not available within India. The Company is fully concerned about the training of SC/ST employees and Government directives in this regard are followed.

(g) Officers for foreign assignments of duration more than 3 months are identified through a Man-Power Committee consisting of Senior Managers of the Company. The recommendations of the Man-Power Committee are then submitted to the Chairman & Managing Director for approval. The criteria for selection are :

1. Suitability with regard to the job requirement ;
2. Availability.
3. Number of years in the grade.

Cases of SC/ST Officers are also considered alongwith others.

Payment of Dealership Commission on HSD and MS

3994. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that dealership commission on High Speed Diesel and Motor Spirit is not paid by Marketing Divisions of various oil companies in time ;

(b) the normal time for arranging payment of dealership commission ;

(c) whether it is a fact that cheques issued by Indian Oil Corporation, Delhi have become time-barred ; and

(d) if so, the action taken of Marleetry by Managers of Marketing Divisions against their Accounts Branches ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The normal time for payment of the commission to dealers varies from 30 to 45 days.

(c) and (b) Some cheques became time-barred as they had not been presented by the dealers to the bankers of IOC within the validity period of three months.

In a few isolated cases cheques became time-barred due to delay in the handing over of the cheques to the dealers. Suitable remedial steps are being taken to prevent such situations in future.

States, Achievements in Power Generation During Sixth Plan

3999. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the achievements of different States in generation of power during the Sixth Plan against the target set by each of these States ;

(b) the problems needed to be solved in Orissa to help that State in achieving Sixth Plan target in power generation ; and

(c) the details of the progress made in the completion of the on-going power projects taken up in Sixth Plan in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The State-wise power generating capacity additions envisaged during the Sixth Plan period and the achievements are given in the attached Statment. In addition, the Upper Indravati Hydro Project (4×150MW) and the Hirakud State-III Project (Unit 7, 1×37.5 MW) are also under execution in Orissa.

(a) and (c) The Sixth Five Year Plan envisaged an addition of 560 MW new generating capacity in Orissa (220 MW Thermal and 340 MW Hydro), Unit 5 & 6 (2×110 MW) of the Talcher thermal project have already been commissioned, and Rengali Hydro Project Unit 1 (50 MW) is

expected to be commissioned by the end of the Sixth Plan period, The remaining 250 MW capacity comprising of Rengali Hydro Project Unit 2 (50 MW) and Upper Kolab hydro Project Units-1,2 & 3 (3×80 MW) is expected to be commissioned early in the Seventh Plan period. These projects are in the State sector and their implementation rests with the State Government and the Orissa State Electricity Board, who also have to provide the funds required. The Central Electricity Authority extends necessary assistance to State Governments/ State Electricity Boards in the expeditious completion of their projects, and detailed guidelines have also been issued to SEBs for improved project management

Statement

Sixth Five Year Plan State-wise target and achievement of Addl. generating capacity upto 15.8.1984.

NORTHERN REGION	Target	Achievement
	(MW)	(MW)
1; Haryana*	454	186
2. Himachal Pradesh	38	15
3. Punjab*	672	283
4. Rajasthan*	496	356
5. Uttar Pradesh	1972	702
6. Central	1540	1540
NORTHERN REGION (TOTAL)	5172	3082
WESTERN REGION		
1. Gujarat	1175	630
2. Madhya Pradesh	1488	960
3. Maha-rashtra	2644	2230
4. Central	630	630
WESTERN REGION (TOTAL)	5937	4450

Figures rounded off to nearest MW,

SOUTHERN REGION

1. Andhra Pradesh	1095	1035
2. Karnataka	1195	675
3. Kerala	125	—
4. Tamil Nadu	630	110
5. Central	1520	635
SOUTHERN REGION (TOTAL)	4565	2555

EASTERN REGION

1. Bihar	725	285
2. Orissa	560	220
3. West Bengal	1368	728
4. D.V.C.	460	210
5. Central	210	—
EASTERN REGION (TOTAL)	3323	1443

NORTH-EASTERN REGION

1. Assam	408	186
2. Nagaland	1	—
3. Tripura	5	5
4. Central/NEC	255	155
NORTH-EASTERN REGION (TOTAL)	669	46
ALL INDIA (TOTAL)	19666	11876

Cost Audit of Soft Drink Companies**4000. SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL:**

SHRI R. P. SARANGI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to an Article "Consumer Rights vis-a-vis Soft Drinks Industry" appeared in Finance Express on 21 May 1984 and state whether in view of price disclosure re : prices made therein Government propose to order cost audit of the Soft Drink Companies ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : There is no proposal to order Cost Audit of Soft Drink Companies under Section 233B of the Companies Act, as the Cost Accounting Record Rules, enjoining the maintenance of Cost Records, have not been prescribed in respect of these companies under Section 209 (1) (d) ibid.

Payment of Gratuity and closure Compensation to the Employees of Textile Mills in Gujarat

4001. SHRI NAVIN RAVAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Textile Labour Association of Gujarat has represented that the large scale closure of Textile Mills in Gujarat has brought into focus the inadequate arrangements which exist under the law for taking care of the payment of gratuity and closure compensation to the workers;

(b) whether a proposal in that respect was handed over to the Union Minister for Labour; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Central Government to ensure the payment of gratuity and closure compensation to the workers of closed mills in Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The question of setting up of fund to ensure timely payment of gratuity and closure compensation to the workers of closed mills is engaging the attention of the Government.

Micro-wave System for Saurashtra Region of Gujarat

4002. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in regard to micro-wave system in the rural areas of the country ;

(b) whether it is possible to cover the Saurashtra region of Gujarat State under the scheme ; and

(c) how far it is helpful for the installation of TV centres ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Microwave

systems are of high capacity and are not being planned for Rural Areas.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Violation of Provident Fund Rules by the Management of Ramnagar Cane and Sugar Co. Ltd. West Bengal

4003. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of serious breaches of Provident Fund Rules made by the management of the Ramnagar Cane and Sugar Co. Ltd., West Bengal thereby depriving workers and employees of their legitimate rights ;

(b) if so, what are the measures the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner has taken so far against the defaulting management as per the provisions of the relevant Act; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Recovery of Unintended Profits from Drug Manufacturers

4004. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 351 on 24th July, 1984 and state :

(a) the names and addresses of each company to whom notices for recovery of unintended benefits have been/are being issued giving details of (i) total amount of unintended benefit, (ii) details of information on which amounts have been worked out (iii) relevant time period and (iv) how such benefits came to light in each case ;

(b) whether a copy of the extract of relevant rules/legal provisions on the basis of which such benefits can be recovered will be laid on the Table of the House ; and

(c) how much of these benefits have been recovered till date and to what use will be recoveries be put ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (c) Names of the companies who have been issued notices under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 for mopping up unintended benefit are given in the attached Statement. The process of recovery is on in accordance with the due procedure of law. The unintended benefit cannot be precisely estimated at this stage. Instances of unintended benefit accruing to

the manufactures came to notice when details relating to purchases of bulk drugs at prices lower than the prices allowed while fixing prices of formulations became known in some instances. The amounts recovered would be utilized for equilising the difference between the retention price and pooled price/common sale price of bulk drugs as the case may be in order to make available medicines at fair and reasonable prices.

(b) The amounts are being recovered as per provisions of paragraph 7 and 17 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 and copies of the said order were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 21st April, 1979.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Company	Name of the drug in respect of which notices have been issued
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Merck Sharp & Dhome of India Ltd.	: Dexamethasone Pure and Dexamethasone 21-Phosphat
2.	S. G. Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals.	: Clofazimine Hcl.
3.	Aristo Pharma.	: Dexcycline.
4.	Dolphin Laboratories.	: Doxycycline.
5.	U. S. Vitamins Limited	: Doxycycline.
6.	I D.P.L.	: Doxycycline.
7.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceutical Works Co. Ltd.	: Doxycycline.
8.	Biochem Pharmaceuticals.	: Doxycycline.
9.	P.C.I.	: Doxycycline.
10.	Unique Pharmaceuticals	: Doxycycline.
11.	Smith Stanistreet & Pharmaceutical Limited.	: Metronidazole and Metronidazole Benzyxylate.
12.	Unichen Laboratories.	: —do—
14.	Unique Pharmaceuticals.	: —do—
15.	Ifiunik.	: —do—
16.	Therapeutic Pharmaceuticals.	: —do—

(1)	(2)	(3)
17. May & Baker.	:	Melronidazolole and Metronidazole Benzoxylate
18. Bombay Drug House.	:	—do—
19. Dolphin Labs.	:	—do—
20. CIPLA	:	—do—
21. Searle (India) Limited.	:	—do—
22. Kerala State Drug & Pharmaceutical Limited.	:	—do—
23. Tamil Nādu Dadha.	:	—do—
24. IDPL.	:	—do—
25. Bombay Tablets Manufacturing Ltd.	:	—do—
26. Khandelwal Laboratories.	:	—do—
27. Iristo Pharmaceuticals.	:	—do—
28. Albert David.	:	—do—
29. Jagson Pal & Co.	:	—do—
30. Alta Labs, Pvt. Ltd.	:	Aspirin
31. Alembic Chemical Works.	:	Ampicillin Anhydrous, Amoxycycline Trihydrate and Ampicillin Trihydrate.
32. Inga Laboratories.	:	—do—
33. Kerala State Drugs & Pharmaceuticals.	:	—do—
34. Tamilnadu Dadha.	:	—do—
35. Pharmed Pvt. Ltd.	:	—do—
36. Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd.	:	—do—
37. Fairdeal Corporation.	:	—do—
38. Standard Pharmaceuticals.	:	—do—
39. D.C.I.	:	—do—
40. P.C. I.	:	—do—
41. P.C.I.	:	—do—
42. Themis Pharmaceutical.	:	—do—
42. Bombay Tablets Limited.	:	—do—
43. Biochem Pharmaceuticals.	:	—do—

(1)	(2)	(3)
44. Cadila Laboratories.	:	Ampicillin Anhydrous, Amoxycycline Trihydrate and Ampicillin Trihydrate
45. D.W.D. Pharmaceuticals.	:	—do—
46. Biddle Sawyer.	:	—do—
47. Dolphin Laboratories.	:	—do—
48. Khandelwal Laboratories.	:	—do—
49. Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works.	:	—do—
50. Roussel Pharmaceuticals.	:	—do—
51. Unique Pharmaceuticals.	:	—do—
52. Lyka Laboratories.	:	—do—
53. Gufic Pvt. Ltd.	:	—do—
54. CIPLA.	:	—do—
55. Sarabhai Chemicals.	:	—do—
56. Biological Evens Limited.	:	—do—
57. Walterbushnell.	:	—do—
58. Zandu Pharmaceuticals.	:	—do—
59. Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd.	:	—do—
60. Chemo Pharma.	:	—do—
61. Dey's Medical Stores (Mfg.) Ltd.	:	—do—
62. Smith Stanistreet & Pharmaceuticals.	:	—do—
63. Wyeth Laboratories Ltd.	:	—do—
64. Aristo Pharma.	:	—do—
65. I. D. P. L.	:	—do—
66. Wockhardt.	:	—do—
67. Fulford (India) Ltd.	:	Gentamycin
68. Nicholas Laboratories.	:	—do—
69. Standard Pharmaceuticals.	:	—do—
70. P.C.I.	:	—do—
71. Lyka Laboratories.	:	—do—
72. Biochen Pharmaceuticals.	:	—do—

(1)	(2)	(3)
73.	Indo Pharma.	Salbutamol
74.	Martin & Harris.	—do—
75.	Lyka Laboratories.	—do—
76.	Khandelwal Laboratories.	—do—
77.	Indoco Remedis.	—do—
78.	Micro Laboratories.	—do—
79.	Standard Pharmaceuticals.	—do—
80.	Biddle Sawyer.	—do—
81.	Eros Pharma	—do—
82.	Lupin Laboratories Ltd.	Fluocinolone Acetonamide
83.	Lyka Laboratories Ltd.	Fluocinolone Acetonamide
84.	Koche Products Limited.	Vitamin 'A'
85.	Lurroughs Wellcome.	Dapsone
86.	Searle (India) Ltd.	Spiranolactone
87.	Rouseel Pharmaceuticals.	Dexamethasone Pure, Dexamethasone Sodium and Dexamethasone 21-Phosphate
88.	Wyeth Laboratories Limited	—do—
89.	Ipda Laboratories.	—do—
90.	Cadila Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	—do—
91.	Cadila Labs. Pvt. Ltd.	—do—
92.	Dexo Laboratories.	—do—
93.	Hindustan Antibiotics Limited.	Rifampicin
94.	Bombay Drug House	—do—
95.	Lyka Labs.	—do—
96.	P.C.I.	—do—
97.	Albert David Limited.	—do—
98.	Biochem Pharmaceutical Industries.	—do—
99.	Dolphin Labs.	—do—
100.	Micro Laboratories.	—do—
101.	Alembic Chemical Works Co. Ltd.	—do—
102.	Cadila Laboratories.	—do—
103.	Themis Chemicals Limited.	—do—

(1)	(2)	(3)
104.	Sarabhai Chemicals,	: Rifampicin
105.	Pharmed Private Limited.	: —do—
106.	Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited	: —do—
107.	Lupin Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.	: —do—
108.	Mercury Laboratories,	: —do—
109.	Astra-IDL Limited.	: —do—
110.	Carter Wallace.	: —do—
111.	Byer (India) Limited.	: Choloquin Phosphate.
112.	Alta Labs. Private Limited.	: Aspirin

**Details of Units Manufacturing 6-APA
from Penicillia**

4005. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND
FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the units, capital
outlay in machinery and other assets,
separately, alongwith sanctioned capacity for
manufacture of 6-APA from penicillin in our
country ;

(b) whether it is possible to manufacture
the same in small scale units with the same
installed capacity ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in
the matter and if not, justification there-
for ?

**THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND
FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :**

(a) To the extent available, details of units
holding Industrial Approvals for the manu-
facture of 6-APA are given in the attached
Statement. Most of these proposals are for
the manufacture of various semi-synthetic
penicillins and 6-APA. Segregation of
capital outlay exclusively for 6-APA is not
feasible.

(b) and (c) As reported by the Develop-
ment Commissioner (Small Scale Industry)
the feasibility of the manufacture of 6-APA
from Penicillin, on an economic scale, in the
Small Scale Sector is not yet established.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the unit	Unit	Licensed/Rcgd. Capacity
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	M/s. Alembic Chemical Works Co. Ltd.	Tons.	20.00
2.	M/s. Indian Antibiotics.	„	50.00
3.	M/s. Gujarat Lyka Organics Ltd.	„	35.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4.	M/s. Fouress Eng. (I) Pvt. Ltd. (Shri Sadanand Setty)	Tons	80.00
5.	M/s. Max (India) Ltd.	„	80.00
6.	M/s. Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd.	„	100.00
7.	M/s. I.D.P.L.	„	60.00
8.	M/s. J.J.Nerurkar	„	80.00
9.	M/s. CIPLA	„	12.00
10.	M/s. Astra-IDL.	„	150.00
11.	M/s. Pioneer Proter (I) Ltd.	„	50.00
12.	M/s. H.I. Gandhi	„	40.00

**Marketing of New Formulations by M/s
Themis Chemicals Ltd.**

4006. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND
FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Themis Chemicals Ltd. had introduced various formulations without producing the required quantity of bulk drugs from basic stages;

(b) new formulations that have been marketed by them during last three years and the bulk drugs produced from basic stages in the equivalent ratio; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) To the extent information available, M/s. Themis Chemicals Limited have introduced 21 new formulations/packs of formulations during the last three years, as per the Drug Policy of 1978.

**Technologies obtained by Hindustan
Antibiotics Ltd.**

4007. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND
FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of technologies, obtained by Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., till date alongwith foreign exchange paid;

(b) the advantage of the technologies obtained and by how much percentage the price of final drugs has come down in relation to international price; and

(c) whether responsibility has been fixed on officers of the units for obtaining non-viable technologies during the last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The prices of the drugs produced by Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL) with the technologies obtained from abroad are not comparable with the International prices due to difference in costs of inputs and plant sizes.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

The details of the technologies obtained by HAL till date and payments made therefor, are as under :—

PENICILLIN :

(a) A tripartite agreement was entered between WHO, UNICEF and Government

of India in October, 1950, UNICEF to grant equipment worth US \$ 1,50,000 WHO to provide technical aid and Government of India to provide building, indigenous materials and staff.

(b) This was improved by getting high yielding strain and know-how from M/s. Toyo Jozo Company Ltd., Tokyo, (Japan) by increasing the activity in stages upto 30,000 i.u./ML. paid US \$ 2,00,000 for strain and US \$ 3,10,527 for know-how : Total \$ 4,10,527.

STREPTOMYCIN SULPHATE

(a) Agreement entered with M/s. Merck & Co. USA in April, 1958 for Streptomycin Sulphate and Dihydrostreptomycin Sulphate. For this, royalty on a sliding scale on sales paid for 10 years. Agreement expired already.

(b) This was further improved by obtaining improved strain from M/s. Glaxo, UK free of cost.

BENZATHINE PENICILLIN :

Agreement entered into with M/s. American Home Products Corporation, USA in October, 1967 for technology. Royalty paid 1% on the net sales. Agreement expired on 28.10.72.

AMPICILLIN :

Agreement entered with American Home Products Corporation, USA in July, 1970 for furnishing technical know-how and patent rights to sell and manufacture semi-synthetic Penicillin Royalty 5% on net sales from date of commercial production for 7 years (4% if the patent rights expired during the currency of the Agreement).

GENTAMYCIN SULPHATE :

Strain and know-how obtained from M/s. Medimex, Hungary. Technology fees (net of taxes) are as under :—

(a) Strain Rs. 9,00,000 in equivalent US \$

(b) Know-how Rs. 9,00,000 in equivalent US \$

Payment of Loss Sustained in Public Call Offices by Guarantors

4008. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in many cases where private persons stood guarantee to pay the loss to be sustained in PCOs which were considered not viable at the time of sanction, have expressed their inability to pay the losses for the concerned PCOs for the reasons that the PCOs did not function satisfactorily and the calls could not be booked and thereby income was reduced; and

(b) if so, the number of such guarantors who have expressed their inability in each GMT circle and the amount involved in all these cases and the Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. Only two such cases have come to the notice.

(b) P.C Os. at Karadakana in Ganjam District and Nalgaja in Mayurbhanj district under G M T, Orissa are the two cases and the amount involved is Rs. 26658/- and 10168/- respectively.

The contention of the guarantors about the unsatisfactory functioning of PCOs is not correct as these are working quite satisfactorily. Deficit bills have been preferred and matter is being pursued to realise the same.

LPG Connections in Andhra Pradesh under 'On the Spot Sanction and Delivery' Scheme

4009. SHRI A. R. MALLU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of LPG connections given by Indian Oil Corporation in Andhra Pradesh since the new scheme of 'on the spot sanction and delivery' was introduced:

(b) whether it is a fact that there were not enough arrangements to handle the rush for registration;

(c) whether all those who waited for registration have since been given LPG connections; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. has not introduced the scheme of 'on the spot sanction and delivery' of gas connections in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Pilferage of Crude from Oil-Fields and Crude Pipelines Net-Work of ONGC

4010. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate has at any stage been made of the extent of pilferage of crude from the oil-fields and crude pipelines net-work of Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to prevent the theft of crude oil particularly during transit from the oil-fields?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The net loss incurred by ONGC on account of pilferage of crude oil during 1983 and 1984 (upto June) has been estimated to be about Rupee two lakhs.

(c) Some of the steps taken are:

(i) Plugging of steaming points of the trunk pipelines.

(ii) Intensifying patrolling by ONGC, BSF and Police.

(iii) Utilizing services of village defence parties like Gram Rakshak Dals.

(iv) Deployment of State Reserve Police (SRP) to check vehicles at junction points and approach roads to oil-fields.

(v) Decision to introduce CISF in the ONGC areas of operations.

Second T.V. Channel

4011. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he announced sometime back the opening of a second T.V. transmission channel at Delhi Doordarshan;

(b) if so, whether any such plan has been envisaged for opening the second channel at Calcutta T.V. station also; if so, when it will be done; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not doing so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K. L. BHAGAT): (a) A scheme for starting a second TV channel at Delhi is being examined by Government.

(b) and (c) The question of a second channel for Calcutta will be examined subject to availability of resources equipment and other requirements at an appropriate time.

Bengali Films Financed by Film Finance Corporation

4012. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance rendered by the National Film Development Corporation to save the dying film industry in West Bengal which is languishing for want of funds; and

(b) the names of films in Bengali which had been financed so far by NFDC and the amount given in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) It is not correct to describe the film industry in West Bengal as a dying film industry which is languishing for want of funds, although it cannot be denied that the production of Bengali films has not registered the same growth as the production of films in other languages. The National Film Development Corporation has invested an amount of Rs. 71.49 lakhs either by way of loan for production of films in Bengali or on its own production in Bengali. The Corporation has also set up a 16 mm film production infra-structure in Calcutta at a capital cost of Rs. 80 lakhs for use of the film industry.

(b) A statement is attached.
Statement

S. No.	Name of the Film	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Ghoom Bhanga Gaan	1.75
2.	Saat Pake Bandha	2.30
3.	Swarga Hotey Biday	2.00
4.	Charulata	3.24
5.	Papchaswar	2.05
6.	Kanch Kata Heeray	3.50
7.	Mayak	3.50
8.	Andhar Surya	1.97
9.	Gopy Gyne Bagha Byne	5.00
10.	Pedipisir Barni Baksha	2.20
11.	Bilet Pherat	52.3

12.	Jukti Takko Aar Gappo	3.10
13.	Padatik	1.59
14.	Taser Desh	4.00
15.	Ashwameder Chora	4.44
16.	Yiasnir Kolkatta	1.72
17.	Radhakrishna	0.72
18.	Ekti Jiban	4.42
Total :		50.85

NFDC PRODUCTION

1.	Ghare Baire	17.85
2.	Music of Satyjit Ray	2.79
		20.61

Proposal for A Thermal Power Station in Tribal Areas of Bihar

4013. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been made by the Government of Bihar to locate a Thermal Power Station in the Tribal Areas of that State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Coal Mines where Strikes took place from January, 1983 to July, 1984

4014 SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the coal mines where strikes have taken place during the period from January, 1983 to July, 1984 alongwith the reasons thereof;

(b) the number of workers involved in each of these strikes and the manner in which they were settled; and

(c) the number of the strikes that were declared illegal by the Industrial Relations Machinery and details thereof, colliery-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

According to Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the powers to declare a strike illegal or otherwise vest with the Labour Courts and not with the Central Industrial Relations Machinery.

Relaxation of Ban on Recruitment in P & T Department

4015. PROF. NARAIN CHAND HARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Posts and Telegraphs Department sought the relaxation of the ban on the recruitment or the creation of new Post since its imposition in 1984, for the opening of any Sub-Post Office/EDSO/EDBO, for Divisional office or Head Office in any postal circle of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Ministry of Finance to the request of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

(c) if not, whether any such request would be made for some genuine cases pending with the Posts and Telegraphs Department; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sis Relaxation was sought twice, once for opening 50 branch Post Offices in tribal and backward areas of the country and secondly for opening 14 departmental sub-offices, 11 extra departmental branch offices and for upgrading 2 extra departmental sub-offices into departmental sub-offices. Relaxation was approved by the Ministry of Finance on both the occasions.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों द्वारा श्रम कानूनों का उल्लंघन

4016. श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार के समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय के अधीन सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों द्वारा श्रम कानूनों का खुलेआम उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है, और इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Drugs and Drug Intermediates Manufactured in Public Sector and Their Prices

4017. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the bulk drugs and drug intermediates manufactured by public sector undertakings in the country;

(b) the price approved vis-a-vis international price of the bulk drugs and drug intermediates produced by them;

(c) the reasons of such price difference, if any; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) A Statement showing the major bulk drugs and drug intermediates produced by the Public Sector Companies,

their prices as approved for indigenous production and landed prices is attached.

(c) and (d) The difference between the indigenous price and the international price

is on account of several factors like, the scale of operation, technological efficiencies, overall efficiency of operations and high cost of indigenous raw materials and other inputs.

Statements

Sl. No.	Name of, the drug/ intermediate	Name of public Sector under taking product- ing the drug/inter- mediate	Indigenous price Rs/ Kg	Import price during 1982-83 (Landed Cost) (Rs/Kg)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Ampicillin Anhydrous	H.A.L.	2107.00	2449.18
2.	Analgin	I.D.P.L.	224.00	158.98
3.	Acetazolamide	I.D.P.L.	574.27	Not imported
4.	Ampicillin Trihydrate	I.D.P.L.	1677.00	1430.08
5.	Amoxicillin Trihydrate	I.D.P.L.	2229.00	1736.17
6.	6 APA	HAL/IDPL	1271.00	1062.97
7.	Benenathine Penicillin	H.A.L.	1271.00	1062.97
8.	Cholera Vaccine	BI	77.65/litre	Not imported
9.	Dapsone	Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceuticals	293.10	404.66
10.	Diphtheria Anti-toxin	B.I.	1773.00/MU	Not imported
11.	Folic Acid	I.D.P.L.	2631.62	2415.68
12.	Gas Gagrene Antiboxin	B.I.	2822.00/MU	Not imported
13.	Metronidazole	I.D.P.L.	497.98	582.47
14.	Oxytetracycline HCl	I.D.P.L.	847.30	582.47
15.	Oxytetracycline base	I.D.P.L.	811.00	582.47
16.	Potassium Penicillin G 1st Crystals	IDPL/HAL	582.03/BU	Not imported
17.	Potassium Penicillin G	IDPL/HAL	760.88/BU	474.68/BU
18.	Potassium Penicillin	H.A.L.	885.69/BU	Not imported
19.	Procaine Penicillin G	HAL/IDPL	856.71	Not imported
20.	Sodium PAS	I.D.P.L.	99.92	Not imported

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Phthalyl Sulphathiazole	I.D.P.L.	200.40	Not imported
22.	Phenobarbitone	I.D.P.L.	419.00	223.22
23.	Sodium Penicillin G	IDPL/HAL	900.82/BU	734.54/BU
24.	Sulphaquainidine	I.D.P.L.	121.00	85.05
25.	Streptomycin	HAL/IDPL	847.42	456.52
26.	Sulphacetamide	I.D.P.L.	181.96	Not imported
27.	Sulphacetamide sodium	I.D.P.L.	119.62	Not imported
28.	Sulphamethoxazole	I.D.P.L.	390.00	470.41
29.	Sulphadimidine	I.D.P.L.	199.00	158.59
30.	Tetanus Anti-toxin	B.I.	843.07/MU	Not imported
31.	Trimethoprim	I.D.P.L.	892.00	1048.66
32.	Tetracycline base	I.D.P.L.	746.36	493.97
33.	Tetracycline Hcl.	I.D.P.L.	801.49	493.97
34.	TAB Vaccine	B.I.	77.59/litre	Not imported
35.	Vitamin B1 Hcl. (Oral)	I.D.P.L.	816.73	601.08
36.	Vitamin B1 Hcl. (Amp.)	I.D.P.L.	858.99	601.08
37.	Vitamin B1 Mono.	I.D.P.L.	845.03	601.08
38.	Vitamin B2	I.D.P.L.	1417.95	756.68

Three-Programme Strategy to Maximise Production of Oil

4018. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to the news appeared in 'Financial Express' of 19 July, 1984 that a Three Programme strategy to maximise production of oil from the known fields without adversely affecting the reservoirs has been recommended by a working group on exploration, development and production of oil and gas ; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by this working group ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The

Sub Group on exploration, development and production of oil and gas set up by the Working Group on Petroleum for drafting the Seventh Five Year Plan has recommended the following production strategy :

- (i) to intensify development drilling,
- (ii) to adopt suitable enhanced oil recovery techniques,
- (iii) and to intensify workover operations for recuperation of sick wells.

The Report of the Sub Group is yet to be adopted by the Working Group on Petroleum.

उद्योगों में केन्द्रीय मजदूर संगठन की मान्यता

4019. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रत्येक उद्योग में दिसम्बर, 1980 में सदस्यता के सत्यापन के आधार पर केन्द्रीय मजदूर संगठनों की स्थिति क्या थी ; और उन केन्द्रीय मजदूर संगठनों के उद्योग-वार नाम क्या हैं जो सदस्यता के आधार पर मान्यता के पात्र हैं ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : 31.12.1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय मजदूर संगठनों की सदस्यता-सत्यापन के परिणामों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर शहर में कुकिंग गैस एजेंसियां

4020. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

काम कर रही एजेंसियां

वितरक का नाम

1. मैसर्स गैस-एम-इंडेन
2. मैसर्स सत्यम गैस कंपनी
3. मैसर्स गीतांजली इंडेन डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर
4. मैसर्स मोदी गैस सर्विस
5. मैसर्स फलेम एण्ड फलेम
6. मैसर्स मंदीश्वर गैस सर्विस
7. मैसर्स इंदौर हाउसहोल्ड
8. मैसर्स सुपर गैस एजेंसी
9. मैसर्स आशान्वित इन्टरप्राइजेज
10. मैसर्स महेश इन्टरप्राइजेज

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर शहर में जुलाई, 1984 तक कार्यरत अथवा मंजूर की गई कुकिंग गैस एजेंसियों की संख्या कितनी है तथा ये एजेंसियां किस तिथि से कार्य कर रही हैं अथवा इन एजेंसियों की किस तिथि को मंजूर किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या इनमें से प्रत्येक गैस एजेंसी के आवंटन करने में निर्धारित प्रक्रिया का पालन किया गया था ; और

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों का ब्योरा क्या है जिन्हें 1984-85 के दौरान गैस एजेंसियां आवंटित की गई हैं अथवा मंजूर की गई हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) इस समय इन्दौर शहर में 10 एल. पी. जी. की एजेंसियां काम कर रही हैं और 5 एल. पी. जी. की एजेंसियां दी गई हैं जिसके विवरण निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

चालू किये जाने की तिथि

30.9.1971

11.2.1983

9.9.1983

मई, 1972

अक्तूबर, 82

अक्तूबर, 82

मई, 1979

मई, 1979

23.8.82

23.10.82

(ii) दो गई एजेंसियां

स्थान	आशय-पत्र की तिथि
1. इंदौर	18.4.84
2. इंदौर	30.4.84
3. इंदौर	29.5.84
4. इंदौर	30.5.84
5. इंदौर	11.6.84

(ख) जी हाँ ! एक मामले को छोड़ कर, जिसमें सरकार द्वारा सहानुभूति आधार पर एजेंसी दी गई थी, अन्य व्यक्तियों को निर्धारित चयन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों अथवा उप-एजेंसियों की प्रोन्नति की नीति के अनुसार एजेंसियां दी गई हैं ।

(ग) 1984-85 के दौरान, तेल उद्योग द्वारा 5 एजेंसियां दी गई हैं, जिनके ब्यौरे निम्नप्रकार हैं :

नाम	श्रेणी	आशय-पत्र की तिथि
1. श्री हेमन्त मिश्रा	बेरोजगार स्नातक	18.4.84
2. श्री सुखबीर सिंह	„	30.4.84
3. श्रीमती सरला चौधरी	„	29.5.84
4. श्रीमती हर्ष चौहान	„	30.5.84
5. श्री गोपाल दाम गुरनानी	„	11.6.84

विनोद और बिमल टेक्सटाइल मिल्स उज्जैन के सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि के संबंधित मामले

4021. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विनोद और बिमल टेक्सटाइल मिल्स उज्जैन, मध्य प्रदेश के सेवा निवृत्त कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि के कितने मामलों का निपटान होना बाकी है ; और

(ख) इन संबंधित मामलों में कितनी धन-राशि अंतर्ग्रस्त है और इस धनराशि का भुगतान कब तक किए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों के अनुसार, मैसर्स बिमल एंड विनोद मिल्स के सेवा-निवृत्त कर्मचारियों के बारे में 362 भविष्य निधि दावे विभिन्न तरीकों से संबंधित पड़े हैं ।

(ख) अंतर्ग्रस्त धन-राशि लगभग 16.72 लाख है । जैसे ही सेवा-निवृत्त कर्मचारियों के बारे में उस अवधि के लिए, जब इन मिलों को कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना के प्रवर्तन से छूट दी गई थी, पिछले सचयन और अन्य दस्तावेज मिलों से प्राप्त हो जाते हैं, संबंधित पड़े मामलों का निपटान कर दिया जाएगा ।

**Introduction of Microwave System between
Veraval and Una in Saurashtra
Region of Gujarat**

4022. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Telephone line between Varaval and Una in Saurashtra Region of Gujarat State is passing through forest area ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this line collapsed every year due to heavy rains and cyclones which disrupt the telecommunication system in the area ,

(c) if so, whether there is a demand for introducing microwave system between these two cities ; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government in this respect ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, During cyclones and heavy rains, it is interrupted. otherwise it is working satisfactorily.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

**Post Office Buildings on Hire Basis
In the Country**

4023. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) how many Post Offices buildings are on hire basis in the country ;

(b) how many buildings out of these are still under the occupation of P&T Department in respect of which hire agreements are over ;

(c) whether it is a fact that many cases are in the courts of law for vacating the building which were occupied by P&T Department ; if so, their number ; and

(d) the policy of Government for vacating such buildings and constructing its own buildings ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

(d) The policy of the department is to construct departmental buildings for Post Offices and Administrative Offices where departmental sites are available subject to availability of funds and vacate the rented buildings wherever possible. The Department is also intent on acquiring sites wherever these are not available for construction of departmental buildings for such offices, subject to availability of funds.

**Employment to Dependents of deceased
Employees after 1.1.1979**

4024. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases for employment to the dependents of the deceased employees after 1.1.79 covered under National Coal Wage Agreement-II pending with the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. for more than six months, facts in details with Area-wise break up on 1.7.84 :

(b) whether there was an assurance to clear such cases within two months ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay and the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Quarters Subsidised in Hatudih Area II
of BCCL**

4025. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the double storey 'A' type quarters at Hatudih, area II of the BCCL have subsided this year; if so, the number of quarters affected, dates of their construction and facts in detail;

(b) the amount paid to the contractors and the names of the contractors; and

(c) whether any probe has been made in this matter; if so, the details of the cause of subsidence and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

राजप्पा कोयला परियोजना क्षेत्र में आग लगना

4से26. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हजारीबाग से 60 किलोमीटर दूर राजप्पा कोयला परियोजना क्षेत्र में एक महीने से अधिक अवधि तक दो कोयला खानों में आग लगी रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आग लगने के कारण क्या हैं ;

(ग) इस आग के फलस्वरूप कितने मूल्य के कोयले की हानि हुई है ; और

(घ) आग पर काबू पाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लि० के राजप्पा एरिया में केवल एक परियोजना है। इस परियोजना के कुछ कोयला ढेरों में स्वतः आंच से आग लगी है जो सबसे पहले जून, 1984 के अंत में पता लगी थी। कोयला स्टॉक में आंच अपने आप

ही आ जाती है क्योंकि कोयले में अपने आप उसी जगह प्रदूषण हो जाने की सम्भावना रहती है। अब तक इस परियोजना के कोयला स्टॉक में स्वतः जांच के कारण कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ है।

(घ) इस आंच पर काबू पाने के लिए की गई कार्रवाई में निम्नलिखित बातें शामिल हैं : -

- (1) मिट्टी हटाने के भारी उपकरणों से कोयला स्टॉक ठस करना ताकि आक्सीजन न होने पर सक्रिय आंच दब जाए।
- (2) सक्रिय आंच वाले कोयला ढेरों को दूसरे ढेरों से अलग करना।
- (3) अच्छे प्रेशर के साथ नलों के पानी से आंच वाले कोयला स्टॉक को भनी-भांति भिगोह देना।
- (4) इस स्टॉक से अन्य वाशरियों को अधिक प्रेषण करना।

पटना उच्च न्यायालय में लंबित मामले

4027. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना उच्च न्यायालय में गत कई वर्षों से हजारों मामले लंबित पड़े हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन मामलों के वर्ष-वार आंकड़े क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इन मामलों के शीघ्र निपटान के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन नाथ कौशल) : (क) और (ख) पटना उच्च न्यायालय की रजिस्ट्री द्वारा भेजी गई

जानकारी संलग्न विवरण सं. 1 में दी गई है।

(ग) साधारणतया, उच्च न्यायालयों में जिसमें पटना उच्च न्यायालय भी सम्मिलित है, लंबित मामलों की संख्या को कम करने के लिए उठाए गए कदम, संलग्न विवरण सं. 2 में बताए गए हैं।

विवरण I

पटना उच्च न्यायालय में (केवल मुख्य मामले) 31.12.1983 को लंबित मामले

अवधि	लंबित मामलों की संख्या
एक वर्ष से कम	18,885
1 से 2 वर्ष	9,647
2 से 3 वर्ष	6,941
3 से 4 वर्ष	5,713
4 से 5 वर्ष	3,922
5 से 6 वर्ष	3,082
6 से 7 वर्ष	1,801
7 से 8 वर्ष	1,400
8 से 9 वर्ष	685
9 से 10 वर्ष	537
10 वर्ष से अधिक	1,999
योग	34,582

विवरण-II

उच्च न्यायालयों में लंबित मामलों को कम करने के लिए उठाए गए कदम

उच्च न्यायालयों में लंबित मामलों को कम करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं :—

(1) उच्च न्यायालय के एकल न्यायाधीश के द्वितीय अपील में निर्णय से सेटस पेटेट अपील को समाप्त करने के लिए सिविल प्रक्रिया-संहिता का 1976 में संशोधन किया गया (देखिए धारा 100क)।

(2) विधि आयोग की सिफारिशों पर आधारित दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता 1973 में अधिनियमित की गई और उसका 1978 और 1980 में संशोधन किया गया।

(3) उच्च न्यायालयों के न्यायाधीशों की स्वीकृत संख्या जो मार्च, 1977 में 351 थी, बढ़ाकर 1 अगस्त, 1984 में 423 कर दी गई है।

(4) उपर्युक्त के बतिश्चित, कुछ उच्च न्यायालय मामलों के बेहतर निपटारे को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय कर रहे हैं:—

(क) कई उच्च न्यायालयों द्वारा ऐसे मामलों को एक ग्रुप में रखा जाता है जिसमें एक जैसे प्रश्न अन्तर्बलित होते हैं ;

(ख) सूचना की तामील के लिए थोड़ा समय देकर मुनवाई के लिए मामले नियत करना ;

(ग) अभिलेख के मुद्रण की आवश्यकता को समाप्त करना ;

(घ) कुछ अधिनियमों के अधीन आने वाले मामलों में शीघ्र कार्रवाई करना और उन्हें पूर्विक्ता देना।

(5) सरकार ने उन राज्यों के, जिनमें 5 वर्ष से अधिक पुराने सिविल मामले भारी संख्या में लंबित हैं, मुख्य मंत्रियों को और उच्च

न्यायालयों के मुख्य न्यायमूर्तियों को भी यह लिखा है कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 224क के अधीन सेवानिवृत्त न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति पर विचार किया जाए।

- (6) सरकार ने देश में न्यायिक प्रशासन प्रणाली की समीक्षा करते रहने के लिए विधि आयोग (10वें विधि आयोग) की नियुक्ति भी की है। विधि आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों में निम्नलिखित हैं : -

(क) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि न्यायिक प्रशासन प्रणाली सम्योचित मांगों के अनुरूप ही और विशेष रूप से -

- (i) इस आधार भूत सिद्धान्त पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाले बिना कि विनिश्चय न्यायोचित और निष्पक्ष होने चाहिए, मामलों के शीघ्र और कम खर्च पर निपटारे को सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से बिलंब समाप्त करने, बकाया मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने और खर्चों में कमी करने के लिए ;

- (ii) तकनीकी बारीकियों और बिलंबकारी युक्तियों को कम करने और उन्हें समाप्त करने के उद्देश्य से प्राक्या को सरल बनाने के लिए जिससे कि वह साध्य के रूप में नहीं बल्कि न्याय प्राप्त करने के साधन के रूप में कार्य करे ; और

- (iii) न्याय प्रशासन से संबद्ध सभी व्यक्तियों के स्तरों में सुधार करने के लिए ,

न्यायिक प्रशासन प्रणाली की समीक्षा करते रहना।

(ख) सार्वजनिक महत्व के केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों का पुनरीक्षण करना जिससे कि उन्हें सरल बनाया जा सके और उनकी विषमताओं, संदिग्धार्थताओं और असमानताओं को दूर किया जा सके।

(ग) अप्रचलित विधियों और अधिनियमितियों को या उनके ऐसे भागों को जिनकी उपयोगिता समाप्त हो गई है, निरक्षित करके कानून पुस्तक की अधतन बनाने के उपायों की सरकार को सिफारिश करना।

- (7) विधि आयोग की 7 वीं रिपोर्ट में अन्तर्विष्ट सिफारिशों की समीक्षा की गई है। अधिकांश सिफारिशों पर राज्य सरकारों और उच्च न्यायालयों द्वारा कार्रवाई की जानी है, इसलिए, वे सिफारिशें, संघ सरकार के विचारों सहित, उनको भेज दी गई हैं, और उनसे आवश्यक कार्रवाई करने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

- (8) सरकार ने उच्च न्यायालयों में लंबित मामलों के बकाया की समस्या की समीक्षा करने के लिए और उसके लिए उपचारात्मक उपाय सूझाने के लिए 3 मुख्य न्यायमूर्तियों की एक अपरूपिक समिति गठित की है।

अधिकारियों की मिली भगत से कोयले की चोरी

4028. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 24 जून, 1984 के "जनयुग" में "अधिकारियों से सांठगठ कर कोयले की चोरी" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त समाचार में कोयले की चोरी के रहस्यद्घाटन के बारे में कोई जांच कराई गई है ;

(ग) इस चोरी में किन व्यक्तियों का हाथ है ;

(घ) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ङ) भविष्य में इस प्रकार चोरी को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

ऊर्जा विभाग के (कोयला विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) तथ्यों की जानकारी के लिए किए गए अन्वेषण से पता चला है कि कोयले की चोरी नहीं हुई थी ।

(ग) से (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Talai-Ghumarwin Telephone Link

4029. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Talai-Ghumarwin telephone link has since been sanctioned by the Posts and Telegraphs Department ; and

(b) if so, the likely date of its installation and the parenting of Talai SAX to Ghumarwin ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Parenting of Talai Small Automatic Exchange to Ghumarwin is likely to be completed by the end of March, 1985.

Use of Money Power in Elections

4030. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Election Commission has described 'money power' as a malady which has assumed 'alarming proportions' and if so, corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : The Election Commission has expressed concern over the role of money power in elections and sent certain proposals seeking to curb its role. These are contained in the package of proposals on Electoral Reforms sent by the Commission in September, 1982. These proposals were laid on the table of the House in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5754 dated 5.4.1983. The lists II and IV of the aforesaid package contain various suggestions intended to curb the role of money power in elections. These proposals are under active consideration of the Government.

Telecast of Report Regarding Narcotics and Foreign Wine found in Golden Temple Complex

4031. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Press Trust of India, as per report in the 'Telegraph' dated 26 June, 1984, has on a number of times been compelled to deny its correspondent's report about the recovery of narcotics from the Golden Temple Complex which was teleprinted by P. T. I. on the day of Army Operation in Amritsar ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the denial request came to P. T. I. 10 days after the report was published ;

(c) whether Government has also changed their earlier report on T. V., and

it was denied having found any narcotics and foreign wine bottles ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the reasons for denial of the earlier report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Government are aware of the fact that P.T.I. report on the discovery of narcotics from the Golden Temple Complex was later contradicted by the news agency. There is, however, no question of the Government having compelled PTI to deny its story. The news agency was only apprised of the factual position after due verification, which did take some time.

(c) to (c) When the factual position became known, Doordarshan also carried a suitable contradiction in its bulletins of June 25, 1984.

Internal Audit of Fertilizer Plants

4332. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts of Auditors essential for fertilizer plants and the number of such posts lying vacant and since when ;

(b) whether a practice of submitting internal audit report by the Auditors to the Finance Directors and General Managers is being followed in the fertilizer plants throughout the country ; and

(c) if so, whether Government will make it compulsory that audit reports are submitted direct to the Chairman-cum Managing Director and to the Finance Ministry for exercising control and bring about improvement with a view to toning up monitoring of several factories under the existing four fertilizer plants and bringing about improvement and efficiency in internal audit system ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Presumably, the reference is

to the Fertilizer Corporation of India, the number of posts sanctioned for internal audit in the Corporation is 40 against which 39 persons are in position. There is only one post lying vacant in its Industrial Products Division Office at Calcutta, for the last 7/8 months. Action to fill up this post is in hand.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There are already Government instructions providing for submission of Internal Audit reports to the Director (Finance)/Chief Executive and through them to the Board of the Company wherever it is considered necessary.

Penalty on the Defaulting Recruiting Agents under Emigration Act.

4033. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the nature and quantum of punishment by way of imprisonment upto a period of two years and fine upto two thousand rupees which had been provided in the Emigration Act is not very meagre in view of the ever increasing offences by the unscrupulous agents who charge a minimum Rs. 10,000/- per person;

(b) if so, what proposals are being made for stringent measures against the unscrupulous agents;

(c) whether there has been any incident in which the punishment was imposed; and

(d) whether the security deposits of any recruiting agents/Project based employers were forfeited for their defaults ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARAMAVIR) : (a) No, Sir. The penal provisions under the Emigration Act, 1983 are over and above the provisions already available under the Indian Penal Code to deal with offences such as cheating, forgery, fraud, etc by the unscrupulous agents. The new Act also provides for the suspension/cancellation of the Registration Certificate and forfeiture of security

besides debarring the agent from applying again for registration for a minimum period of 2 years.

(b) The provisions of law presently in existence are considered adequate to deal with unscrupulous agents.

(c) and (d) No such incident or case has come to the notice as the Emigration Act, 1983 has come into force only a few months ago.

इण्डो-वर्मा पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा
वाराणसी में गाजीपुर रोड पर एक
पेट्रोल पम्प उपलब्ध कराये
जाने का प्रस्ताव

4034. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इण्डो-वर्मा पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा वाराणसी में माजीपुर रोड, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 29 पर एक पेट्रोल पम्प उपलब्ध कराये जाने संबंधी किसी प्रस्ताव पर 5 जुलाई, 1977 को विचार किया गया था, और जनवरी, 1978 में उसकी एक रूप रेखा और नक्शा संख्या डी/0742-ए दे दिये गये थे तथा 19 अप्रैल, 1978 को जमानत राशि के रूप में 26,000 रुपये भी जमा करा दिये गये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कोई कारण दशिये बिना ही, आवेदक द्वारा जमा की गई 26,000 रुपये की जमानत राशि लौटा दी गई थी जबकि तब तक आवेदक निर्माण संबंधी नक्शों पर हजारों रुपये खर्च कर चुका था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त आवेदक को पहले पेट्रोल पम्प के लिए जमानत राशि जमा करने हेतु क्यों कहा गया था और बाद में उस प्रस्ताव को नामंजूर क्यों कर दिया गया ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) वाराणसी में गाजीपुर रोड राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 29 पर एक एच. एस. डी. के एकमात्र खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्र की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव था। वर्ष 1978 में धनराशि जमा करा दी गई थी।

(ख) जी नहीं। आवेदक को इण्डो-वर्मा पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी द्वारा अपने दिनांक 13 जून, 1978 के पावती सहित पंजीकृत पत्र से व्यापार एवं जमानत राशि लौटाने का कारण बता दिया गया था। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, आवेदक पहले से ही प्रस्तावित स्थल का स्वामी था और प्रस्ताव के वापस लिये जाने तक उसने कोई खर्च नहीं किया था।

(ग) कम्पनी ने निम्नलिखित बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपने प्रस्ताव को वापस लिया था :

1. सितंबर, 1977 में समान नीति मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी किए गए थे, जिनमें विज्ञापन के तथा डीलरों की नियुक्ति हेतु चयन के लिए प्रक्रिया निर्धारित की गई थी।
2. अपेक्षित औपचारिकताओं को 30 अप्रैल, 1978 तक पूरा नहीं किया गया था, जोकि सितम्बर, 1977 की मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों से पूर्व अवधि के मामलों के संबंध में कंपनी द्वारा तय की गई अन्तिम तिथि थी।

Delhi Judicial Service Examination

4035. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to hold the Delhi Judicial Service Examination in October, 1984;

(b) whether the maximum age of eligibility to appear in the said examination is 32 years as on 1st January, 1985;

(c) whether it is proposed to refix the date for completion of 32 years of age as on 5 July, 1984, the date of advertising the posts (examination); and

(d) if not, the reasons for fixing a date in 1985 for completing the maximum age of eligibility of 32 years while the examination is proposed to be held in October, 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN-NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the High Court of Delhi, and/or Delhi Administration.

(d) The eligibility of age as stated in para (b) above, has been fixed in accordance with rule 14(c) of the Delhi Judicial Service Rules, 1970 which reads as Under :—

“A candidate shall be eligible to appear at the examination, if he is not more than 32 years of age on the 1st day of January following the date of commencement of the examination”.

Crash Plan for Bhakra Project

4036. **SHRI B. V. DESAI :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Haryana Government had prepared a crash plan for the Bhakra project;

(b) if so, whether the same was submitted to Union Government;

(c) if so whether Union Government have approved it; and

(d) how much help and assistance was provided to Haryana by Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Call by the United Trade Union Congress for A National Minimum Wage of Rs. 500

4037. **SHRI N. E. HORO :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Trade Union Congress (UTUC) called for a national minimum wage of Rs. 500/- per month for workers engaged in the unorganised sectors; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) It is not considered feasible at this stage to lay down any uniform national minimum wage for workers in the unorganised sector.

Grant of Licences to the Agencies for Export of Man Power under Emigration Act, 1983

4038. **SHRI R. L. P. VERMA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after coming into operation of the new Emigration Act, 1983 a number of agencies have not been granted licences so far;

(b) if so, the number of applications received till date after the enforcement of the New Act; the number of applicants granted licences and the number of applications rejected;

(c) whether the agencies whose applications have been rejected are not being informed of the grounds of rejection of their applications;

(d) whether it is also a fact that some agents who have been convicted of white colour offences have also been granted licences; and

(e) whether Government will hold an enquiry into the whole matter of issue of licences and take remedial measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (c) No. Sir, 732 applicants have been granted registration. So far 1683 applications have been received for registration, out of which a total of 1185 applicants have been issued eligibility letters. Remaining 498 applications are under examination due to incomplete particulars.

(d) Registrations have been granted on the basis of an undertaking that the applicant has not been convicted. However, if the applicant is found to have furnished false information in the application, his Certificate of Registration is liable for suspension/cancellation in accordance with the provisions of the Emigration Act, 1983.

(e) There is no need for holding an enquiry as the applications are being processed properly.

Selling of Drugs without Approval by Small Scale Sector Units and Others in Organised Sector

4039. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERs be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several small scale sector units are selling their products through others without price approval although their sales turn over is more than Rs.50 lakhs ;

(a) if so, the names of such units which crossed the limit of Rs. 50 lakhs of sales turnover ;

(c) whether it is a fact that organised sector units are selling the products of their associated small scale units at very high prices and without price approval, if so, names of such companies that have come to the notice of his Ministry; and

(d) the reasons for not taking action against these companies under the existing laws ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d) Instances of some Small scale Units having sales turnover of more than Rs. 50 lakhs selling their products through other units have come to the notice of the Government. The names of such units and the other units with whom they are associated are given in the attached Statement. The concerned manufacturers have been issued show-cause notices with advise to apply for price fixation under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979.

Statements

Name of the Small Scale Units marketing products without price approval	Name of the company with whom the unit is reportedly having tie-up.
1	2
1. M/s. Panama Industries and Laboratories	M/s. Wockhardt Private Ltd.
2. M/s. Atlanta Pharmaceuticals	M/s. U.S. Vitamins.
3. M/s. Montari	M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited

1

2

4. M/s. Ifunik Pharma, Bombay
5. M/s. Rama Pharma
6. M/s. Kosmochem Pvt. Ltd.
7. M/s. Anand Synthochem
8. M/s. Germaned Pharms Pvt. Ltd.
9. M/s. Akhil Pharma
10. M/s. Sarla
11. M/s. Universal Genatics
12. M/s. Biddle Sawyer, Bombay.

- M/s. Unique Pharmaceuticals.
- M/s. Duphar Interfran, Bombay
- M/s. German Remedies Limited
- M/s. Fairdeal Corporation
- M/s. German Remedies Limited
- M/s. Fairdeal Corporation
- M/s. Searle (India) Limited
- M/s. Roussel Pharms

**Charging of High Price of Products by
M/s. Anand Synthochem**

4040. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the sales turnover of Anand Synthochem during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) what is the investment of Plant and Machinery during the last three years, year-wise ; and

(c) whether is a fact that the products of Anand Synthochem are being sold at exorbitant prices ; if so, action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) The sales turnover of M/s. Anand Synthochem during the last three years is given below :

Year (ending July)	Sales Turnover excluding sales tax (Rs./lakhs)
1980—81	151.15
1981—82	167.78
1982—83	169.92

Details of their investment in Plant and machinery are not available.

(c) M/s. Anand Synthochem have not taken price approval for any of their products inspite of the fact, their annual sale is higher than the exemption limit of Rs. 50 lakhs. They have been issued show-cause-notice and also directions to submit applications for fixation of prices in accordance with the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979.

**Import of Intermediate Drugs By M/s
Burroughs Wellcome**

4041 DR. A.U. AZMI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Burroughs Wellcome, a multinational company, is importing Polymyxin B Sulphate Erythrityl tetra nitrat Ergometrine Meleate, Bethanidine Sulphate Chlorocyclizine proxyleidine Hcl. Nalopnine, Papaverine Hydrochloriide, Gramicidine Methadine Hcl. Solapsone, Thyroxine Methoxine Methoxamine Hcl and serveal other intermediates from their principals ;

(b) the quantity imported during the last three years, year-wise ; and at what price these imports have been made ; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent over invoicing ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) M/s. Burroughs Wellcome are reported to have imported 500 BU of Polymyxin B Sulphate during the year ended 31st August, 1983 for a c.i.f. value of Rs. 15.33 lakhs. Other details are not available. Information to the extent available would be collected and laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Film Called '35 Years of Independence'

4042. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Film Division has produced a film called "35 years of Independence" depicting historical events of the country and the developmental activities ; and

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that in the film there is no mention of Emergency and change of Governments in 1977 and 1980 and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) The film "Thirty five years of Freedom" was designed to highlight landmarks in different developmental fields and India's role in international co-operation after independence, interspersed with important Republic Day and Independence Day functions. There is no mention of Emergency and change of Governments in 1977 and 1980 as these did not form a part of the subject matter of the film.

Abolition of Taxes on Drugs

4043. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to abolish taxes and duties on drugs with a view to reducing prices to the consumer ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Certain proposals for rationalisation of taxes and duties have been noted.

(b) State Governments have expressed their reservations on abolition of Sales tax.

देश में गैमेक्सीन पाउडर के उत्पादन के लिए लाइसेंस जारी करना

4044. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) देश में कितने कारखाने गैमेक्सीन पाउडर का उत्पादन कर रहे हैं और जिस किस्म की गैमेक्सीन के लिए लाइसेंस जारी किए गए हैं, उसके बारे में कारखाना वार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में लगभग 49 फैक्ट्रियों में जिस गैमेक्सीन पाउडर का उत्पादन हो रहा है उसमें केवल 5 से 7 प्रतिशत तक गैमेक्सीन है जो मच्छरों को मारने में अक्षम है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन कारखानों को इस किस्म की गैमेक्सीन का उत्पादन करने के लिए लाइसेंस जारी करने के क्या कारण हैं?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम चन्द्र राय) : (क) गैमेक्सिन, अल्कली एण्ड कैमिकल कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया (अब इंडियन एक्सप्लोजिव्स लिमिटेड) के वेनीन हेक्साक्लोराइड (बी. एच. सी.) फार्मूलेशनों का व्यापारिक नाम है। प्रतिवर्ष 5200 टन बी. एच. सी टैक्नीकल का निर्माण करने हेतु एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस उनको 1966 में जारी किया गया था। यह लाइसेंस

उनको अपने उत्पादन का 50% स्वयं फार्म-लेट करने की अनुमति देता है। कम्पनी ने सरकार को सूचित किया है कि उन्होंने गैमा-क्सिन फार्मूलेशनों का निर्माण बन्द कर दिया है।

(ख) और (ग) इस समय देश में गैमा-क्सिन का निर्माण नहीं किया जाता। तथापि

Cancellation of Kerosene Oil Depots

4045. SHRI BEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some kerosene oil depots have been cancelled in Paharganj area, Circle Nos. 26 and 28 under Public Distribution System ; and

उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश में पेस्टिसाइड्स फार्मूलेशनों के निर्माण के लिए इन्सेक्टीसाइड्स एक्ट 1960 के अधीन 42 निर्माण लाइसेंस प्रदान किए गए हैं।

5 से 7-1/2% शक्ति वाले वी. एच.सी. फार्मूलेशन मच्छरों को मारने के लिए नहीं हैं।

(b) if so, the names of the dealers and the specific reasons for the cancellation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are as under :

Circle No.	Name of the licensee and address	Reasons
26.	M/s. Janta Sales Depot, Telmandi, Pharganj, New Delhi. Kerosene Licence No. 1921/78	(a) Sales made in excess of entitlement. (b) Stock was found in excess by 228 Ltrs. (c) Kerosene oil was issued more than once against food card in one fortnight violating existing instructions.
28.	M/s. Rajpati K. Oil Depot (Hawker) L.No. 90/72. 9544, Multani Dhanda, Pharganj, New Delhi.	The Licensee had not been functioning for several days and he had also not sent any information to the circle office.

Production and Marketing of Drugs by
M/s. Warner Hindustan without
Authority

4046. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Warner Hindustan, a multinational company is

marketing a number of items without any authority ; if so, names of the products, composition and since when manufacturing and marketing ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this company is marketing a number of products even anti-TB drugs like Isokin Tablets, Isokin Liquid and antiseptics such as Listerine etc. without price approval ;

(c) if so the names of all those products being marketed without price approval and the reasons for not taking action against this company ; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that this company has installed plant and machinery unauthorisedly ; if so, the details of the additions so made during the last ten years, year-wise ; and the action taken against the company ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :

(a) Yes, Sir. A Statement showing the names of formulations being manufactured by the company under authorisations of doubtful validity under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 is attached.

(b) and (c) Instances of marketing Isokin Liquid without price approval and Isokin 300 mg tablets and Listerine at prices higher than that approved by the Government have come to the notice. Show cause Notices have been issued to the company and action is in progress in accordance with due process of law.

(d) A statement showing the details of amount spent by the company on installation of additional plant and machinery during last ten years, year wise, is attached. As regards Government's approvals for the subsequent additions, the company has stated that these were either replacements/ balancing equipments and Government's approval for the same was not required.

Statement

Sl. No.	I T E M	Date of Commencement
1.	Agarol M Emulsion	N A
2.	Waterbury's Femibon	NA
3.	Isokin 650	NA
4.	Theravita M	NA
5.	Rediplex Liquid	NA
6.	Tedral C Tablets	NA
7.	Tedral E Tablets	NA
8.	Sfiplex C Tablets	29.10.1973
9.	Isokin 300 Tablets	26.6.1971
10.	Nutrifil Liquid	4.12.1970
11.	Rediplex Tablets	25.4.1971
12.	Anulgesic HC Ointment	25.2.19.9
13.	Tedral Liquid	5.11.1968
14.	Halls Mentho-Lyptus	9.10.1970
15.	Koskin Linotus	15.7.1969
16.	Isokin T Forte 100 mg.	30.9.1969
17.	Isokin Liquid	17.4.1973
18.	Oxyour Liquid	30.9.1979
19.	Gelusil MPS Tablets	29.14.1973
20.	Gelusil MPS Liquids	5.12.1973
21.	Isokin Tablets 100 mg.	N A

Statement

Sl No.	Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	1974	30.85
2.	1975	6.01
3.	1976	6.02
4.	1977	15.60
5.	1978	40.01
6.	1979	11.98
7.	1980	5.91
8.	1981	22.04
9.	1982	21.34
10.	1983	59.25

Foreign Post Offices

4047. SHRI AMARSINHRATHAWA :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will
the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be
pleased to state :

(a) the number and places of the
Foreign Post Offices functioning in India ;

(d) whether there is any proposal to
establish more such offices in the country,
if so, the names of the places selected;

(c) whether Government of Gujarat
have requested for opening a Foreign Post
Office at Surat in Gujarat ;

(d) if so, the step taken by Government
thereon and by when the said post office is
likely to be opened ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Nine, Four
main Foreign Post Offices at Bombay,
Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and five Sub-
Foreign Post Offices at Cochin, Jaipur,
Srinagar, Bangalore and Ahmedabad.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(i) Amritsar or Chandigarh in North
Western Circle.

(ii) Hyderabad.

(iii) Pune.

(iv) Varanasi.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir, the proposal was
sent to Central Board of Excise and Customs
Ministry of Finance. (Department of
Revenue). They examined the case and
they have rejected the same due to inade-
quate volume of traffic.

मध्य प्रदेश में स्वचालित टेलीफोन और
टेलेक्स एक्सचेंज स्थापित करना

4048. श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य
के कुछ जिलों में स्वचालित टेलीफोन और
टेलेक्स एक्सचेंजों की स्थापना, के बारे में,
जिन्हें अत्यन्त आवश्यक समझा गया है, सरकार
को कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार ने
अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय
एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी हां । सिंधी और
जबलपुर जिलों में कुछ स्थानों पर स्वचल
टेलीफोन/टेलेक्स एक्सचेंज खोलने के लिए
मध्य प्रदेश शासन से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं ।

(ख) (1) जबलपुर जिले के बेरही स्थान
पर छोटा स्वचल एक्सचेंज
खोला गया था ।

(2) मध्यम आकार के स्वचल
एक्सचेंज उपस्कर उपलब्ध न
होने के कारण सिंधी एक्सचेंज
का 140 लाइनों से 200 लाइनों
में करचल आधार पर विस्तार
किया गया था ।

(3) पर्याप्त मांग न होने के कारण बिगरोली में टेलिकम एक्सचेंज नहीं खोला जा सका।

मध्य प्रदेश के दूर-दराज वाले ग्रामीण जिलों में नए डाकघर खोलना

4049. श्री वसुध सिंह भूरिया : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य के दूर-दराज वाले ग्रामीण जिलों के कुछ गांवों में नए डाकघर खोलने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बिजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Broadcast in Regional Language in Madhya Pradesh

4050. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh officials have brought to the notice of AIR officials in various Inter-Media Coordination Meetings that more broadcasts in regional language should be made in view of the rural & tribal character of Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) No, Sir. As it is, most of the programmes broadcast by AIR Stations in Madhya Pradesh are in the regional language viz., Hindi.

(d) Question does not arise.

Production facilities for Bhopal T. V.

4051. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh have requested that until production facilities are established at Bhopal, a small unit of T. V. crew should be posted at Bhopal to cover important happenings in the State ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Though at present there is no proposal to post Doordarshan crew at Bhopal, T. V. coverage of important events in the State is done either by sending special crew from Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi or Upagrah Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi. Similarly, the crew available at Upagrah Doordarshan Kendra, Raipur is also used for such purposes. In addition, coverage of events is obtained by Doordarshan from a Films Division Cameraman who is stationed at Bhopal and has been provided a camera for this purpose by Doordarshan. Finally, the services of two film stringers based at Bhopal are also utilised as and when required.

Newsprint Allocation Policy for 1984-85

4052. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL :

SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the President of the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference is reported (Hindustan Times dated 27 July 1984) to have stated that Government's present policy of allocation of newsprint for 1984-85 particularly discriminated against the medium newspapers ;

(b) If so, the grounds adduced to justify this discrimination ; and

(c) the steps being contemplated by Government to ease the difficulties in which this group of newspapers are placed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes Sir. As per news item, the President of the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference has, while commenting on the Newsprint Allocation Policy for 1984-85 suggested inter-alia, that the allottees of newsprint between 300 and 600 tonnes should be given newsprint in the ratio of 50 : 50 of indigenous and imported with a view to reducing the "burden" on indigenous allocation to medium newspapers.

(b) and (c) The charge of discrimination against the medium newspapers is not correct. The Newsprint Allocation Policy is formulated every year taking into account the estimated demand and domestic availability of newsprint. Import of newsprint is resorted to only to the extent of short-fall of demand and domestic availability. With the increasing domestic production of newsprint, it is inevitable that the newspapers will have to accept more and more of indigenous newsprint. However, Small and Medium Newspapers with annual entitlement upto 300 tonnes have option to lift their requirement either in full or in part in imported and/or indigenous newsprint.

Recovery of un-intended profits made on Metronidazole Formulations

4053. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR :
SHRI ANWAR AHMED :

SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that formulation prices for Metronidazole are fixed on a raw-material price of Rs. 497.98 per kg. under Drugs Price Control Order ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that reputed companies like Unichem Labs. etc. are

selling Metronidazole at a price around Rs. 275/-per kg. in the market ; and

(c) if so, the names of beneficiary firms along with the unintended benefit that has accrued to leading companies, year-wise during the last three years and the steps taken by Government to recover the same ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some reports of sale of Metronidazole at a price lower than Government notified price have come to the notice of the Government. Manufacturers are free to sell the bulk drugs at prices not exceeding the prices fixed by the Government.

(c) Notices calling for the details relating to quantity purchased, rate of purchase etc. have been issued to 19 manufacturers of formulations based on Metronidazole and their names are given in the attached Statement. The process of recovery is on in accordance with the due process of law. The magnitude of unintended benefit cannot be estimated at this stage.

Statement

1. M/s. Smith Stanistreet & Pharmaceuticals Limited.
2. M/s. Unichem Laboratories,
3. M/s. Fairdeal Corporation,
4. M/s. Unique Pharmaceuticals,
5. M/s. Ifuinik Pharmaceuticals,
6. M/s. Therapeutic Pharmaceuticals,
7. M/s. May & Baker.
8. M/s. Bombay Drug House.
9. M/s. Dolphin Laboratories,
10. M/s. CIPLA
11. M/s. Searle (India) Limited,
12. M/s. Kerala State Drugs & Pharmaceuticals,

13. M/s. Tamil Nadu Dadha Pharmaceuticals.
14. M/s. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited.
15. M/s. Bombay Tablets.
16. M/s. Khandelwal Laboratories.
17. M/s. Aristo Pharmaceuticals.
18. M/s. Albert David.
19. M/s. Jagson Pal & Co.

Direct Trunk Dialling Facility between all State Capitals and Delhi

4054. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to extend direct trunk dialling facility between all the State Capitals and Delhi and between all the State Capitals with the district headquarters of the concerned States ;

(b) if so, the schemes prepared therefor ;

(c) the amount earmarked to implement such schemes ; and

(d) the year by which such facility is expected to be extended ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For implementing the above proposal schemes to cover the following are prepared :

- (i) installing new Trunk Automatic Exchanges and expending the existing ones.
- (ii) providing reliable transmission medium wherever necessary.
- (iii) installing automatic exchanges of appropriate type where necessary.

(iv) installing connecting equipment at local exchanges in district headquarters.

(c) An amount of Rs. 1882 crores has been allocated for these schemes in the 6th Plan Outlay.

(d) As on 30.6.84, provision of STD facilities is as follows :

20 out of 22 State Capitals have provided STD facilities with Delhi. 6 out of 9 capitals of Union Territories have been provided STD facilities with Delhi. Out of 422 District Headquarters of States/Union Territories, 164 have been provided STD facilities with their respective State/Union Territory capitals. For the remaining State/Union Territory Capitals and District Headquarters, this facility is planned to be extended progressively during the current and subsequent Five Year Plans.

Public Telephone Booths Operated by Handicapped in Bombay

4056 DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as part of the scheme to help handicaps, Bombay Telephones had opened manned public telephone booths in Bombay :

(b) the total number of such booths opened ;

(c) the total number of such booths now actually operating ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the attendants of these P.C.Os. have complained that they receive inflated bills ; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to overcome this problem and thus operate all these P.C.Os. satisfactorily ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the Bombay Telephones area, 326 public telephones manned by handicapped persons have been opened.

(c) Out of these, 286 public telephones were actually operating as on 14.8.84.

(d) Yes, Sir ; the attendants of some public telephone booths have complained of high bills.

(e) Complaints of high bills are examined and the associated internal/external equipment and the meter are checked for proper functioning. The telephone lines of these public booths are tested every day and corrective action is taken wherever necessary.

New Telephone Exchange at Bhandup in Bombay

4056. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that it is necessary to have a New Telephone Exchange at Bhandup in Bombay ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to set up this Exchange ;

(c) the exact location of the Exchange ;

(d) when the exchange is expected to be completed ; and

(e) the other details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Land for construction of the Telephone exchange building is being acquired.

(c) The site selected is about 2 Kms. from the Bhandup Railway Station on Western side.

(d) and (e) Acquisition is initiated under Law Acquisition Act 1844 through the State Government. If acquisition proceedings are

not hampered, the exchange can be expected in the 8th Plan. Initial installation would be a 10,000 line electronic exchange subject to availability of equipment.

Working of Bombay Telephones during Monsoon

4057. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the monsoon the working of Bombay Telephones is in very bad shape;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the exchanges of Mankhurd, Chembur, Ghatkopar, Powai and Mulund many lines are affected and phones are dead;

(c) the steps taken by Bombay Telephones to prevent the occurrence of such defects; and

(d) the other details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Telephone lines to the extent of nearly 15% became faulty due to heavy rains.

Immediate action had been taken to restore them.

(c) and (d) Following short term and long term measures are being taken for averting the cable break-downs during the monsoon :—

(i) pressurisation of main cables.

(ii) laying of new cables duly pressurised.

(iii) laying of new junction and primary cables in ducts.

(iv) Flooding of cable trenches before they are closed in order to detect faults in cables well in advance of the monsoon.

(v) Use of jelly filled cables in distribution network.

(vi) Replacement of life expired cables.

**Collection of Entertainment Tax on T.V.
by Maharashtra Government**

4058. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Maharashtra is collecting additional taxes from T.V. set owners besides the Central Government licence fees; which is known as Entertainment Tax; and

(b) if so, whether Central Government have raised any objection to this tax ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir. The tax is levied by the Government of Maharashtra under the State Act titled The Maharashtra Luxury-Cum-Entertainment and Amusement Tax on Holders of Television Sets Act, 1982.

(b) and (c) Item 62 under List II of the Schedule VIII annexed to the Constitution of India stipulates that taxes on luxuries including tax on entertainment, amusement, betting and gambling are subject matters to be dealt with by the State Governments. The subject of levying the aforesaid luxury cum-entertainment tax on TV sets falls within the jurisdiction of the State Government of Maharashtra.

**Revised Leader Prices for Manufacturers of
Doxycycline Formulations**

4059. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the manufacturers of Doxycycline formulations for which revised leader prices have been announced recently;

(b) whether the concerned manufacturers have made available the details regarding purchases of Doxycycline;

(c) if not, how the prices were revised without going into this issue; and

(d) the progress made towards collecting unintended profits; and

(e) whether any notices have been issued in this regard; if so, names of the parties along with details of amount involved ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) Leader price of 4's pack of Doxycycline Capsules were revised due to the increase in price of Doxycycline from Rs. 4000/- per kg to Rs. 5900/- per kg and based on the application from the leaders. The revision was allowed only after obtaining the stocks with the leader.

(d) and (e) The process of recovery is on in accordance with the due process of law. The names of the parties who have been issued notices for recovery are given in the attached Statement.

'Statement

1. M/s. Aristo Pharmaceuticals
2. M/s. Dolphin Labs.
3. M/s. U. S. Vitamins
4. M/s. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
5. M/s. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
6. M/s. Biochem Pharmaceuticals Industries.
7. M/s. Pharmaceuticals Company of India.
8. Unique Pharmaceuticals.

Report of V B I C P on Bulk Drugs

Statement

4060. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :

SHRI ANWAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the bulk drugs for which Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices had not sent the report to his Ministry;

(b) when Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices wrote to the manufacturers for the first time and why the reports have not been sent so far;

(c) whether it is a fact that several cases were not pursued by the B I C P and this has helped certain multinational companies;

(d) the time taken by B I C P in finalising their report and in sending the same to Government; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the prices of Betamethasone and its salts have not been fixed and the issue is lying with B I C P since last four years and Glaxo is making huge profits; if so, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d) The names of indigenously produced bulk drugs for which the Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices are yet to send their report recommending revision/fixation of prices after the commencement of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 are given in the attached Statement. Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices have been taking up the question of securing cost and other relevant details from the manufacturers of the drugs in question from time to time. The time taken by the Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices in finalising its study depends upon the furnishing of complete details by the manufacturers.

(e) No, Sir. The prices of Betamethasone and its derivatives were reduced under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 on 12.5.1981. The company, however, filed a Writ Petition in the Delhi High Court and obtained the stay against reduction in prices. The matter is therefore, subjudice.

1. Perthussis Toxoid
2. Diphtheria Toxoid
3. Tetanus Toxoid
4. Paracetamol
5. Pyrantel Pamoate
6. Furazolidone
7. Aminophylline/Theophylline
8. Terputaline
9. Gentamycin
10. Neomycin
11. Vincristine/Vinblastine
12. Diphenyl Hydantoin
13. Halopyramine
14. Clofazimine
15. Di-Chloro-Meta-Xylenol
16. Ferrous Fumerate
17. Ferrous Sulphate
18. Methanamine Mandelate
19. Diphenoxylate Hcl.
20. Guaiacol Glyceryl Ether

Import of Cephalixin and Cephaldorine by
M/s. Glaxo Ltd.

4061. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Cephalixin and Cephaldorine are being imported at high prices;

(b) the prices at which Glaxo is selling the formulations based on these two drugs;

(c) when were these prices approved and how Glaxo is overcharging the prices;

(d) how much quantity of both these drugs were imported by Glaxo during last three years, year-wise, source of import and CIF price of each consignment; and

(e) the international prices of these drugs and the steps taken by his Ministry to stop such malpractices ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (e) Average import price of the two drugs Cephalixin and Cephaldo-rine during the period April to December, 1983 is Rs. 1582.67 per kg. c. i. f. and Rs. 6957.86 per kg. c. i. f. respectively.

(b) M/s. Glaxo Laboratories as per Indian Pharmaceutical Guide 1983 are selling Ceporn Injection (Containing Cephal-dorine Hcl.) 0.5 gm. vial and 1 gm. vial at retail price of Rs. 16.02 and Rs. 32.15 respectively. They are not marketing any formulation containing Cephalixine.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

बीकानेर, राजस्थान में एक दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना किया जाना

4062. श्री मनफूल सिंह चौधरी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बीकानेर में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा मंजूरी बहुत पहले दी जा चुकी थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बीकानेर में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र खोलने के बारे में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) और (ख) बीकानेर में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना को जुलाई, 1983 में

दूरदर्शन के विस्तार की विशेष योजना के अंग के रूप में अन्य केन्द्रों के साथ स्वीकृत किया गया था । इस जगह पर अल्प शक्ति वाला ट्रांसमीटर 10.8. 1984 से चालू हो गया है ।

मंसर्स डालमिया एजेंसी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, राजमहल बिहार के बीच त्रिपक्षीय समझौता

4063. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंसर्स डालमिया एजेंसी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड राजमहल (बिहार) के प्रबंधकों तथा मंगलहाट माइन वर्क्स यूनिन के बीच सहायक भ्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय) धनबाद के सामने 5 फरवरी, 1982 को एक त्रिपक्षीय समझौता किया गया था ; और यदि हां, तो उक्त समझौते को कार्यान्वित न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने की जिम्मे-दारी भ्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय) की है कि प्रभावित भ्रमिकों के साथ किए गए समझौते का उल्लंघन न किया जाए ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो समझौते के क्रियान्वयन के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) मंसर्स डालमिया एजेंसी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, राजमहल (बिहार) के प्रबंधकों और मंगलहाट खदान मजदूर संघ के बीच 5.2.82 को सहायक भ्रमायुक्त (केन्द्रीय) धनबाद-III के समक्ष एक समझौता हुआ । सूचित किया गया है कि इस समझौते को लागू कर दिया गया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

पीट मुरलीडीह कोयला खान में कोयले के उत्पादन में गिरावट

4064. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड के अंतर्गत महुडा क्षेत्र में 20/21 पीट मुरली-डीह कोयला खान में संबंधित अधिकारी द्वारा अनावश्यक तंत्रीकरण के कारण कोयले के उत्पादन में, 1980-83 की अवधि की तुलना में वर्ष 1984-85 में गिरावट आई है ;

(ख) क्या कोयला का कम उत्पादन, कोयले की मोटी परतों वाले स्थान से खनन करने की बजाए कोयले की पतली परतों वाले स्थान से खनन करने के कारण हुआ है ; और

(ग) क्या (एक) भूरुगिया कोयला खान (दो) गोपलीबाक कोयला खान (तीन) मुरुडीह कोयला धोवनशाला (चार) लेकडीह कोयला खान (पांच) भुकुन्दर और (छ) भोरन कोयला खान के हजारों श्रमिकों की आठ दिन की मजदूरी सितम्बर, 1983 में काट ली थी और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दत्तबोर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली घर

4065. श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली घरों पर कितना पूंजी निवेश किया है ;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने बिजलीघरों में विस्फोट अथवा भाग लगने की घटनाएं हुईं और उनके परिणाम स्वरूप प्रत्येक बिजली घर को कितना नुकसान हुआ ;

(ग) इन विस्फोटों के क्या कारण थे ।

(घ) भविष्य में इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति रोकने के लिए प्रत्येक दुर्घटना के बाद क्या कार्यवाही की गयी ; और

(ङ) जून, 1984 में आगरा बिजलीघर के पांचवें एकक में घटने वाली दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) से (ङ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Setting Up of a Bench of Supreme Court in N. E. Region

4066. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is very difficult and costly for the people of North Eastern Region to conduct their cases in Supreme Court in Delhi due to remoteness and backwardness of the area ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up a Bench of Supreme Court in the North Eastern Region so that the people of this region can get justice without much hardship ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSAL) : (a) and (b) The Government are aware of the difficulties felt by the people of North Eastern Region as also of some other remote and backward regions, in conducting their cases in the Supreme Court in Delhi.

Article 130 of the Constitution provides that "the Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in such other place or places, as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the President from time to time, appoint".

No proposal has been received from the Chief Justice of India for the establishment of a bench of the Supreme Court in the north-eastern region or anywhere also outside Delhi.

Opening of Automatic Telephone Exchange at Agartala

4067. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the target date of opening of Automatic Telephone Exchange at Agartala ;

(b) reasons for inordinate delay in completing the project by the scheduled time ; and

(c) when the Automatic Telephone Exchange is expected to be commissioned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) the target for opening for opening of 2100 lines automatic telephone exchange at Agartala was originally proposed on March, 1983.

(b) The delay was due to the following reasons :

(i) The building for telephone exchange could be completed by June, 1983 only.

(ii) Some equipments were damaged in transit. Repair (and replacement of damaged parts took considerable time.

(iii) Some essential stores are yet to be received from the Indian Telephone Industries.

(c) The exchange is expected to be commissioned by March, 1985.

Improvement in Telephone System of Agartala

4068. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any step to improve the performance of telephone system at Agartala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following steps have been taken to improve the performance of telephone system at Agartala :

(i) Manual exchange is being converted into 2700 lines Automatic exchange (strowger type).

(ii) Work of laying underground cables for new connections is in progress.

(iii) For the provision of STD facilities it is proposed to connect Agartala to Shillong TAX after its automation.

(iv) It is planned to replace the existing narrow band system into broad-band microwave system of Shillong Silchar-Agartala route.

Production of Feature Films on Tribal Life

4069. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have produced or propose to produce feature film on tribal life of any tribal of North Eastern Region ;

(b) if so, details of the feature films ;

(c) whether any producer has approached Government in this respect ;

(d) if so, whether financial and other help have been provided to the producer ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Setting Up of Y V. Relay Centres

4070 SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of TV relay centres proposed to be opened in the year 1984-85 ;

(b) whether Government have transferred some staff to these Centres ;

(c) whether Government have built staff quarters at these places at least at such places which are in remote areas and where it is difficult to get hired accommodation ;

(d) if not, whether the same will be built at least on selective basis to provide quarters to staff ;

(e) whether Government have any transfer policy in the department ; and

(f) whether Government have decided to suspend the transfer policy which was decided upon by discussion with the association, while transferring staff at present ; if so, the reasons thereof and whether Government took the reorganised association into confidence before that ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) There were 46 TV Centres in the country as on 31.3.84 55 Centres have been commissioned during the period 1.4.84 to 20.8.84 and 79 more are proposed to be commissioned by March, '85.

(b) Posting of staff to various Centres is being done in phases as per requirements depending on schedule of commissioning of TV Centres.

(c) and (d) State Governments have been requested to provide residential accommodation to the staff, whenever possible. Construction of staff quarters will be taken up in future plans depending upon need and availability of resources.

(e) Yes, Sir The transfer policy contains guideline regarding the transfer of personnel of AIR & Doordarshan to the different stations/Kendras in the network, their tenure and other such matters.

(f) In the context of Special TV Expansion Plan, services of experienced personnel were required at a large number of new Centres. Therefore, it has not been possible to adhere to the transfer policy guidelines in all cases. This has been explained to the Association of Radio & TV Engineering Employees. Individual cases of genuine hardships are, however, invariably considered sympathetically on merits.

Setting Up of Automatic Telephone Exchange at Junagarh

4071. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the manual telephone exchange in Junagarh (Gujarat) is the biggest one in Asia;

(b) if so, how many telephone lines are there in that exchange;

(c) the number of applications which are pending for new telephones in Junagarh at present;

(d) whether Government have received certain complaints regarding the functioning of the telephones in Junagarh, if so, the nature of complaints; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to establish an automatic telephone exchange at Junagarh, if so, the progress made so far and by when it will start functioning ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Junagarh Telephone Exchange is the second biggest exchange in Gujarat Circle.

(b) Equipped capacity of the exchange is 3120 lines and working connections are 3064.

(c) 211 applications are pending for new telephone connections.

(d) There are no serious complaint except those of normal type of complaints for which all efforts are being made to render the service satisfactorily.

(e) Yes, Sir, a 400 lines ICP crossbar installation work is in progress and approx. 10% installation work is completed. All efforts are being made to complete the work at the earliest.

Construction of Post Office Building at Junagarh, Gujarat

4072. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Post Office building at Junagarh in Gujarat is very small, and old;

(b) whether there is a great demand for the construction of new building and a big one for the Post Office in Junagarh; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in this respect ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is proposed to construct a departmental building for this Post Office. The proposal is at the stage of issue of Administrative Approval and Expenditure Section.

Provision to Provide Telephones in Trains

4073. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had proposal to provide telephones in trains;

(b) if so, when such a proposal is expected to be implemented; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(c) and (c) Question does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

Connecting all District Headquarters in the Country by S. T. D. Facilities

4074. SHRI G. V. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to connect all the district headquarters in the country by S. T. D. or demand call facilities; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) It is proposed to connect all District Headquarters to respective State Capitals either by STD or by Demand Service. Demand service on other routes is provided based on traffic justification. Interconnection of all District Headquarters by STD will be feasible after Nationwide Subscriber Dialling is introduced through the Trunk Automatic Exchange network.

(b) For implementation of full National Subscriber Dialling the following connected works are required to be completed;

- (i) Installing new Trunk Automatic Exchanges and expanding the existing ones.
- (ii) Providing reliable transmission media wherever necessary.
- (iii) Automatisation of Exchanges and replacement of exchanges by appropriate type where necessary.
- (iv) Installing connecting equipment at local exchanges is District Headquarters.

Due to limited availability of transmission and switching equipment, this is planned to be achieved progressively in current and subsequent Plans.

Workers Participation in the Management of Public Undertakings

4075. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that workers unions have demanded their participation in the working of the pharmaceutical undertakings under the Ministry under 20 Point Programme;

(b) if so, the names of the unions;

(c) whether their demand has been conceded; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :
(a) to (d) The scheme of employees participation contained in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation Resolution dated 30th December, 1983 envisages representation of the workers at shopfloor and plant levels through consensus to be arrived at in consultation with the concerned trade union leaders.

Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL) have reported that this scheme has been implemented in their Rishikesh and Hyderabad Plants. Action is on for implementation of the scheme in other plants of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited as well as in other public sector drug undertakings viz, Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited and Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited.

Damage by fire in Smith Stanistreet and Company Ltd., Kanpur

4076. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the entire office and the Godown of the Smith Stanistreet and Company Ltd. at Kanpur was destroyed in a fire;

(b) if so, the details of the damage; and

(c) whether the damage was caused due to the rivalry between the Branch Manager and the Union officials, if so, facts in detail ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) No, Sir, Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited (SSPL) had reported that the Company's Office-cum-Godown at Kanpur was severely damaged by the landlords under guise of executing a Judicial order. The extent of damage is yet to be definitely assessed by the Company.

(c) No, Sir.

Working of Press Information Office .

4077. SMT. PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several journalists and correspondents have severely criticised the working of the Press Information Bureau;

(b) whether it is also a fact that several Information Officers have been denying information to many and patronising a few selected ones;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to meet the complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) There have been in the recent past some complaints about the alleged discrimination made by Press Information Bureau in providing facilities to journalists.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Press Information Bureau extends facilities to journalists on non-discriminatory basis and in accordance with established procedures.

Recommendations by Working Group on Coal

4078. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Working Group on coal has submitted its recommendations to Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Working Group for the Seventh Five Year Plan on Coal and Lignite has not yet submitted its report.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Mini Hydel Projects with Swedish Assistance

4079. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have proposed nine mini-hydro-electric projects for assistance from the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA); and

(b) if so, the reaction of S. I. D. A. in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) SIDA have not sent any appraisal mission to look into the feasibility of the proposed projects so far.

Collaboration for generation of Power through Coal Gasification

4080. MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export panel on coal gasification has suggested that India should enter into collaboration with the Chicago based company for setting up a joint pilot project in India to develop "combined process" for the generation of power through coal gasification;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) The Expert Group on Conversion of Coal into Gaseous and Liquid Fuels in its report submitted to the Government in May, 1984 have observed that India has a wide variety of coals and needs more than one coal gasification technology. The Expert Group has, as a consequence, recommended various technologies for coal gasification for trial in India at R&D level. One of these is the process

developed by the Institute of Gas Technology to produce gas from coal in pressurised fluidised bed system employing ash agglomeration technique.

No decision has yet been taken on this.

Setting Up of L. P. G. Bottling Plant at Mangalia near Indore by HPCL.

4081. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a modern L. P. G. bottling plant is to be set up at Mangalia, near Indore by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd ;

(b) if so, the proposed production capacity and layout of this plant ; and

(c) the progress made so far in respect of this plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (c) The Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited has commissioned a bottling plant with a capacity of 25000 MTPA at Mangalia (near Indore) on June, 25, 1984.

Bonded Labour in the Country

4082. SHRI R. N. RAKESH :

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news items appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 30 July, 1984 wherein it has been pointed out by the United Nations that there are 80 to 100 million persons in India who live as bonded labour at present ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove this evil from the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, Attention of the Government has been drawn to the Article which appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 30th July, 1984 wherein the Anti-Slavery Society of Britain is quoted to have alleged that there are 80 to 100 million bonded labourers in India at present.

(c) Government is not aware of the basis on which the Anti-Slavery Society has indicated that there are 80 to 100 million bonded labourers in India. Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, the responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers entirely with the State Government concerned, who conduct periodic surveys through their existing agencies for identification of bonded labourers. Government, therefore, goes by the figures of bonded labourers as reported by the State Governments as they represent the actual number of physically identified bonded labourers. As per the latest reports received from the State Governments, the total number of bonded labourers identified and freed as on 31.5.1984 was 1,66,266 out of which 1,26,395 have been rehabilitated.

Telephone Facilities in Thane and Raigad Districts of Maharashtra

4083. SHRI J. S. PATIL :

SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2765 on 13 March, 1984 regarding telephone facilities in Thane and Raigad Districts of Maharashtra and state ;

(a) the present position of various expansion programmes of the telephone exchanges mentioned in the above referred question ;

(b) the specific reasons for the delay in implementing the expansion programmes ;

(c) when these various expansion schemes in hand or those already sanctioned and

provided for are likely to be completed ;
and

(d) the long term plans to cater to the
ever growing demand at these places ?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) to (d) The
detailed information is given in the attached
statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Exchange	Present position of expansion programme	Reasons for delay	Likely date of commissioning	Long term planning
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Murbad	200 lines automatic exchange has been allotted for 85-86.	Non-availability of equipment	March,87	Nil
2.	Palghar	600-720 expansion planned for 84-85	Board awaited	March,85	Nil
3.	Shahapur	100-150 expansion planned.	Board awaited	March,85	Nil
4.	Badlapur	300 lines automatic exchange has been allotted for 84-85	Non-availability of auto equipment.	March,86	Nil
5.	Tarapur	500-600 expansion planned.	Completed in time in March, 1984.	—	Nil
6.	Dahanu	700-800 lines expansion planned.	Equipment not yet received.	March,85	Nil
7.	Bhinwandi	Bigger automatic exchange of 4500 lines planned for which building is under construction.	Non-receipt of equipment and building construction not yet completed.	March,87	Nil
8.	Kalyan	2700-3000 expansion completed. 3000-3300 expansion planned.	Non receipt of equipment.	March,85	Nil
9.	Dombiveli including MIDC	1400-1600 expansion planned.	Non-receipt of equipment	March,85	A bigger exchange of 7000 lines planned for 7th Plan period for which bldg. is to be constructed.

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Mumbra	200 lines manual exch. planned.	Board not yet received.	March,85	
11.	Taloja	400-500 lines planned	Non receipt of equipment	March,86	
12.	Panvel	1200-1600 lines planned.	Work completed in time in March, 84		400 lines electronic exchange has been allotted for 7th Plan period for which bigger building is to be constructed.

**Setting Up of Petro-Chemical Plant
Near Barauni**

4084. **SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA** : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3909 on 20th March, 1984 regarding setting up of petrochemical complex at Barauni, Bihar and state :

(a) whether processing of the proposal for setting up of the petrochemical plant near Barauni has since been completed ;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the time schedule for construction ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Proposals involving such order of investment entail scrutiny and consultations with other agencies of Government.

**Staff Artistes of External Services
Division of All India Radio**

4085. **SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD** : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the month-wise details of the amount paid to casual artistes for the Dari Unit, Arabic Unit Pushtu Unit, Nepalese Unit, and Burmese Unit of the External services Division of All India Radio during the financial years 1982-83, 1983-84, and upto 30.6.1984 ;

(b) the sanctioned and actual strength of Staff, both regular and Staff Artistes, in respect of Chinese and Russian Units of External Services Division of All India Radio as on 30 June 1984 ; and

(c) whether any complaints have been received about the malfunctioning of any of these Units and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The details are indicated below :

UNIT	Sanctioned Strength		Actual Strength	
	Regular	Staff Artist	Regular	Staff Artist
Chinese	NIL	7	NIL	2
Russian	1	5	1	3

(c) There have been no complaints against foreign language units. Some representations were however received against

the Supervisor, Arabic Unit. These were examined and were found to be not factually borne out.

Statement

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on the casual bookings made against the leave or clear vacancies of Staff Artists and also for engagement of Talkers/participants in interview/discussions in Dari, Arabic, Pushtu, Nepalese and Burmese Units of ESD, AIR.

Amount Paid (in Rupees)					
Month	Dari	Arabic	Pushta	Nepalese	Burmese
1	2	3	4	5	6
April 1982	4680	6100	6880	5415	3980
May ..	4735	3510	7965	7780	3580
June ..	3125	5245	8965	5900	3820
July ..	3640	4190	6262.50	7095	3025
Aug. ..	3700	5280	5825	9000	3955
Sept. ..	3915	3380	4670	7115	4050
Oct. ..	4715	5430	5550.50	11830	3435
Nov. ..	4960	4360	5051.50	6660	3095
Dec. ..	4785	4740	5786.50	4460	3890
Jan. 1983	4485	4770	5369	310	3425
Feb. ..	3615	2132.50	4011.50	1485	1375
Mar. ..	3880	2295	4551.50	3260	1150
	<u>50235.00</u>	<u>51432.50</u>	<u>67888.00</u>	<u>70310.00</u>	<u>38780.00</u>
Apr. ..	3305	2695	4191.59	4035	2115.50
May ..	3205	2795	3500	4510	850
June ..	3330	4545	4750	7155	1625
July ..	3585	4335	2700	2520	1665
Aug. ..	2395	6112.95	4235	4146	1700
Sept. ..	1325	4791.85	4565	2865	1825

1	2	3	4	5	6
Oct. „	1050	3590	5585	5125	2575
Nov. „	2720	2960	5405	5480	1000
Dec. „	3870	3310	5760	4321.25	1775
Jan. 1984	4725	2995	5455	5494.35	4282.50
Feb. „	5040	3175	5395	5198.70	5300
Mar. „	5190	4115	8472.50	17402.35	11515.50
	<u>39740.00</u>	<u>45619.30</u>	<u>59984.00</u>	<u>68251.65</u>	<u>36228.50</u>
Apr. „	4300	4305	5100	3954.35	990
May „	3375	4800	5430	4675.35	882.60
June „	3380	4675	4080	4875	710
	<u>11055.00</u>	<u>13780.00</u>	<u>14610.00</u>	<u>13504.70</u>	<u>2582.60</u>

Opening of Post Offices and Public Call Offices in Budaun and Etah Districts of U.P.

4086. **SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD** : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Head Post Offices, Sub Post Offices, E.D. Post Offices and Branch Post Offices and Public Call Offices opened in Budaun and Etah Districts of U.P. during the years (Year-Wise and District Wise) 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 1982-83, 1983-84 and current year with details of places of location ;

(b) the number of Head Post Offices, Sub Post Offices, E.D. Post Offices, Branch Post

Offices and P.C.C. proposed to be opened during 1984-85, 1985-86 in the above district (Distt Wise) with full particulars and location ; and

(c) the guidelines and rules framed by Government for the opening of the above Post Offices and PCOs in the country with full details ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The information is given in Statement I & I. A.

(b) The information is given in Statement II & II-A. As regards the year 1985-86, this is yet to be finalised.

(c) The guidelines and the rules are given in Statement III, III-A & III-B.

Statement-I

Detail in Respect of Post Offices Opened

Year	Head Office	Sub Office	E.D.S.Os.	E.D.B.Os.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
BUDAUN DISTRICT.				
1979-80	Nil	Nil	1. Jagat 2. Abdullaganj. 3. Remzanpur. 4. Lahri Faridpur 5. Sakari. Kasimpur 6. Bhurabhadrua. Basoma. 7. Sanjarpur. 8. Baljit 9. Guamau. 10. Hussainpur. 11. Pikhi. 12. Reonai. 13. Nanaksera. 14. Deor Barama.	1. Sarena. 2. Sunsaina. 3. Musjhar. 4. Asrasi. 5. Katgaon.
1980-81	1. SAHSWAN	1. Police Line Budaun	1. Jhuksa 2. Machlai. 3. Kakora. 4. Kadirabad. 5. Sarai Brahamin. 6. Raijola. 7. Behtagosai. 8. Pipraulpukhta 9. Ambaipur.	1. Budhwai. 2. Kama. 3. Pataria, 4. Rota. 5. Sarai Brahamin. 6. Raijola. 7. Behtagosai. 8. Pipraulpukhta 9. Ambaipur.
1981-82	Nil	Nil	Nil	
1982-83	Nil	1. Samrer	Nil	1. Bhamori. 2. Bhaksar

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1983-84	Nil	Nil	Nil	1. Attarpura, 2. Afzalpur. Chajalpur, 3. Dingaria, 4. Dharampur Tappa Veish. 5. Dakara Pukhta.

ETAH DISTRICT.

1979-80	Nil	Nil	1. Babsa. 2. Chachena. 3. Gadka. 4. Loyabad-shahpur 5. Sanorikhas. 6. Parpatti. 7. Pamas. 8. Phaphosu. 9. Gadia Salam. 10. Marthara. 11. Bhagwan Dass. 12. Parson. 13. Bhagwala. 14. Kason. 15. Kashuri.	1. Ashokpur. 2. Baharpowla. 3. Puwan. 4. Nagla Powal. 5. Pinger. 6. Madupura.
1980-81	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1981-82	Nil	Nil	Nil	1. Shatnagara, 2. Bara Bhandola.
1982-83	Nil	Nil	Nil	1. Berhepur. 2. Jagpur.
1983-84	Nil	Nil	Nil	1. Berhampur, 2. Ragipur Kurra.

Statement I-A

Long distance public call offices opened during the years 1979-84 in the Districts of Budaun and Etah of U.P.

Year	Budaun	Etah
1	2	3
1979-80	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kakora 2. Amiyapur 3. Shantigarh 4. Gudhani 5. Behtagosain 6. Mosajhag 7. Rajola 8. Piprauli 9. Ugaeti 10. Lakhanpur 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Garkha 2. Sarauth 3. Garaisecanpur 4. Pawas 5. Lohabadshahpur 6. Parson 7. Neorai 8. Chhachhena 9. Maryhara 10. Fafotoo 11. Lasa 12. Sawaurikhas 13. Rartath
1980-81	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bargaen 2. Kherabuzrug 3. Laxmipur 4. Sikri 5. Raharia 6. Pipal 7. Paprahmzapur 8. Parauli 9. Gurgaon 10. Parueznagar 11. Didhawal 12. Banabarauli 13. Garhmabila 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Milwali 2. Nidholikhurd 3. Kartala 4. Piwari 5. Bejor 6. Rajakarizola
1981-82	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chaunj 2. Faizgani 3. Sisarka 4. Jamalpur 5. Rudian 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kasela 2. Mohanpur 3. Nalrora

1

2

3

6. Khandwa
7. Beksena
8. Hatna
9. Khuranpur
10. Salempur
11. Unaila
12. Sadulleganj

1982-83

1. Gadhauna

1. Chirgaon
2. Shahnagar
3. Timaria
4. Panchara
5. Sakrauli
6. Sarawal
7. Rajmal
8. Dariaganj
9. Barigaon
10. Karshanamanjhola
11. Bhadawas
12. Nagalmiton
13. Nardholo
14. Parauli
15. Kadarbari
16. Rohinamirzpur
17. Togawan
18. Noorkhas
19. Bastaman

1983-84

1. Urena
2. Reonaidalai
3. Saraibaraulia
4. Kariramai
5. Mohammadnagar
6. Hazratpur
7. Cantera
8. Khrajelalpur
9. Labhari

1. Alipura
2. Kbarasulia
3. Naimaini
4. Tikather
5. Barakalan
6. Insauli
7. Umargarh
8. Khariyanagar
9. Shah Manura
10. Suhari
11. Sarogra
12. Dholeswar
13. Sohar
14. Cabetua

Current year
(upto July)

Nil

Nil

Statement II

POST OFFICES PROPOSED TO BE OPENED

Year	Head Office	Sub Office	EDSOs	EDROs
1	2	3	4	5
(a) BUDAUN DIVISION				
1984-85	Nil	1. Vidyapithpuran Budaun	Nil	1. Nurpur 2. Yusufnagar 3. Kartoli 4. Kishua 5. Agthara
(b) ETAH DIVISION				
1984-85	Nil	Nil	Nil	1. Himmatpur Kakamai

Statement II A

Long distance public call offices proposed to be opened during 1984-85 or 1985-86

Year	Badaun	Etah
1	2	3
1984-85 (Proposed)	1. Bhiraoti 2. Rajpura 3. Gawan 4. Asampur	1. Pachgai 2. Mohnimamoorganj 3. Khuskari
1985-86 (Proposed)	Planes for the year, on the basis of 5 Km hexagonal scheme are under preparation, for Budaun and Etah.	

Statement-III

NORMS FOR OPENING OF POST OFFICES

(A) Criteria for opening of Post Offices in Rural Areas

Post Offices to be opened in rural areas have been classified into two categories :

(1) post offices in normal rural areas ;

and

(2) post offices in tribal or backward areas.

(1) Opening of Post Offices in Normal Rural Areas.

(i) Post Offices in 'grampanchayat' villages may be opened subject to the following conditions.

(a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms from the proposed Post Office ; and

(b) The proposed Post Office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 25% of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post Offices in 'Non-gram panchayat' villages may be opened subject to the following conditions.

(a) The population of the village should be 2,000 or more ;

(b) There is no other Post Office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed office ; and

(c) The Post Office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 25% of its estimated cost.

(2) Opening of Post Offices in tribal and backward areas :

(i) Post Offices in 'gram-panchayat' villages may be opened subject to the following conditions :

(a) There is no other Post Office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed Post Office : and

(b) The proposed Post Office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 10% of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post Offices in 'Non-gram panchayat' villages may be opened subject to the following conditions :

(a) The village (or an integrated cluster of villages within a radius of 1.5 Kms.) should have a population of 1,000 or more.

(b) There should not be another Post Office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed Post Office : and

(c) The proposed Post Office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 10% of its estimated cost.

Note : The rural Post Offices fall into the category of :

(i) Normal rural areas ; and (ii) Backward and tribal. The Tribal areas have been defined by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Backward areas from the postal development point of view, are defined, considering the state of development of a particular area is 100% behind the all-India averages of population/area served per Post-Office or not.

(ii) Secondly, when a particular area is worse off than the all-India average and also the Circle average on counts of population/area served, besides comparing unfavourably with the Circle as a whole in respect of percentage of villages is given the status of "backward".

(iii) The all-India average per Post-Office is 23.10 sq. Kms. and population 4,805. The backward areas and the tribal areas are subsidized more in order to bring them up at a faster pace.

- (iv) The concept of Hilly Areas" has been dispensed with as hilly areas which are also tribal areas, are automatically covered in the category of 'Tribal Areas'.

(B) Criteria for opening Post Offices in Urban areas.

Post Offices are opened in urban areas subject to the following conditions :

- (i) The Post Office should be financially self-supporting ; and
- (ii) The minimum distance between two Post Offices should be 1 Km. in cities with a population of 20 lakhs and above. In other urban areas, the minimum distance between two Post Offices should be 1.5 Kms.

Heads of Circles are competent to relax the distance condition in 10% of the cases every year.

Statements III-A

Policy Regarding Opening of Head Post Offices, Departmental Sub Post Offices and Extra Departmental Sub Post Offices

(a) HEAD POST OFFICES :

A new Head Post Office is created by bifurcation of an existing Head Post Office when it has not less than 60 Sub Post Offices in account with it. There is a further stipulation that on bifurcation the existing as also the new Head Post Office should each have at least 20 Sub Post Offices in their accounts jurisdiction. The latter condition can be waived if there is no Head Post Office in the District.

(b) DEPARTMENTAL SUB POST OFFICES (DSOS) :

A Departmental Sub Post Office is opened by upgradation of an extra departmental Branch Post Office or an extra departmental Sub Post Offices when its existing workload is 5 hours or more per day. The loss on upgradation should not

exceed Rs. 1000/-per annum in rural areas and Rs. 500/-per annum in urban areas. New Sub Post Offices can also be opened in urban areas provided they generate a minimum of 5 hours of work and are self-supporting. The minimum distance between two Post Offices should be 1 Km. in cities with a population of 20 lakhs and above. In other urban areas, the minimum distance between two Post Offices should be 1.5 Km.

(c) EXTRA DEPARTMENTAL SUB POST OFFICES (EDSOs) :

A permanent extra departmental branch Post Office may be upgraded to an extra departmental Sub Post Office if its existing workload is 4 hours or more per day. An experimental extra departmental branch Post Office may be upgraded to an extra departmental Sub Post Office provided its existing workload is 4 hours or more per day and the loss on upgradation does not exceed Rs. 360/ per annum.

Statement-III-B

Ministry of Communications P and T Boards

POLICY FOR OPENING OF LONG DISTANCE PUBLIC TELEPHONES (LDPTs)/COMBINED OFFICES (COs) IN RURAL AREAS.

The present policy of the Department for opening of Long Distance Public Telephones/Combined Offices on loss basis during the 6th Plan period (Annexure-I), has been under consideration of the P and T Board for some time. The studies undertaken in this regard reveal that the policy of opening long distance public telephones without stipulating minimum revenue on the basis of population will result in disparity in the extension of this facility in the rural areas, particularly in hilly and sparsely populated regions of the country. After a careful review of the present policy and with a view to ensuring a more uniform penetration of telecommunication facilities in the rural areas of all States with greater emphasis on reliability of service, the P and T Board has decided as follows :

- (i) While the present policy, as detailed in Annex. I will continue, the establishment of LDPTs, accessible within 5 Kms. of most habitations in the country may be adopted as a policy objective to be achieved progressively by 1990 beginning from the current year. Stipulation of minimum revenue as a pre-condition for providing an LDPT may be removed for LDPTs required for meeting this objective of spatial distribution.
- (ii) Multi-Access Radio Telephone System may be adopted as the technology to establish LDPTs to improve reliability and availability in hilly, coastal, forest and desert areas as well as tribal and scheduled areas and other regions where power induction makes the openwire line unsuitable and in plains where the place is connected by road beyond a distance (route length) of 20 Kms. and in all cases, where the Multi-Access Rural Radio System tends to be cost-effective also.
- (iii) Non-Departmental LDPT agents may be employed wherever necessary, either due to non-availability of Post Offices or where the working hours of the Post Office is inadequate. The selection of Non-Departmental LDPT agents will be decided by the G. M. T. of the Territorial Circle.
- (iv) The remuneration for the Non-Departmental LDPT agent may be

40(forty) paise per call subject to a maximum of Rs. 250/- (Two hundred and Fifty) per month and the working hours of the LDPT may be atleast 8 hours. The remuneration so received shall not constitute the main source of income to the LDPT agent except in the case of handicapped persons.

The P & T Board have also directed that the entire country may be divided into clusters of villages forming hexagonal area (with a symmetrical hexagon of 5 Km side), like mountainous regions, rivers, lakes, deserts etc. and that the village to serve as the focal point in each cluster, where the LDPT can be located may be identified. The task of identifying village clusters for the establishment of LDPTs to achieve the 5 Km. accessibility objective has been entrusted to the National Council of Applied Economic Research (N CAER), whose report with detailed maps, would be made available to the Circles for planning purposes.

On receipt of the detailed maps with the requisite data for location of LDPTs for the village clusters as per study by NCAER, Heads of Circles will arrange to draw up a detailed annual programme for opening of future LDPTs both on open wire system and Multi-Access Radio system with a view to implement the above decisions of the P & T Board.

The Project Estimates for the opening of LDPTs under the Multi-Access Radio System should, however, continue to be referred to the Directorate for the purpose of allotment of equipment etc.

ANNEXURE-I

Policy for Provision of PCOs on Loss Categories of Stations.

1. District Head quarters.
2. Sub-Divisional Headquarters.
3. Tehsil Headquarters.
4. Sub Tehsil Headquarters.
5. Block Headquarters.

6. Places with a population of 5000 or more in ordinary areas and 2500 or more in backward or hilly areas.

**CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF
PUBLIC CALL OFFICES**

Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any condition of minimum revenue.

**CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF
COMBINED OFFICES**

Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any condition of minimum revenue.

-
7. Places with police Stations under the charge of an Officer of the rank of a Sub-Inspector of Police or above.

**CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF
PUBLIC CALL OFFICES**

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual recurring expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

**CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF
COMBINED OFFICES**

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

-
8. Out of the way places.

(a) Should be beyond 40 Kms. (radial distance) from an existing exchange.

(b) The anticipated revenue should be atleast 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas & 10% ARE in hilly areas.

(a) Should be beyond 20 Kms. (radial distance) from an existing Telegraph Office.

(b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

(c) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2000/p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 5000/ p.a. in backward/hilly areas.

-
9. Tourist/pilgrimage centres/agricultural/irrigation/power project sites/townships

**CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF
PUBLIC CALL OFFICES**

(a) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

**CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF
COMBINED OFFICES**

(a) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

(b) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2000/-p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 5000/-p.a in backward/hilly areas.

10. All other stations.

**CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF
PUBLIC CALL OFFICES**

On the basis of financial viability or in the case of loss on rent and guarantee basis.

**CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF
COMBINED OFFICES**

On the basis of financial viability or in the case of loss on rent and guarantee basis.

Note : 1. (a) For considering the population figures, the population of the town or village alone should be taken into account and not that of a group of towns or villages except in the case of tribal areas where a group of villages within a radius of 10 Kms. from a central village, can be considered, Not two public Telephones can be opened under this relaxed condition within a distance of 10 Kms. from each other.

(b) When identifying important central villages for provision of Public Telephones, preference will be given in the following order :

(i) Tribal Development Block Headquarters.

(ii) Places where LAMPS (Large Sized Multipurpose Co-operative Societies) are established ; and

(iii) Centres identified by the local Tribal Development Departments for development of rural industries and/ or irrigation projects for intensive agricultural development.

2. No Telegraph Office should be opened on loss if another telegraph office is already working within 8 Kms. of the proposed office.

Facilities and promotions to Announcers, News-Readers, Musicians etc. in A.I.R

4087. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Announcers, News-Readers, Musicians, Writers and Producers etc. working in All India Radio are called experts or professionals ;

(b) whether preference in service matters is given to the persons belonging to other cadres as compared to these professional artists, producers etc. ; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken to provide facilities and promotions to these officers who are actually professionals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) These categories of Staff Artists are recruited as per the provisions of the relevant recruitment rules which, *inter-alia*, specify the qualification, specialisation, professional experience etc. to be possessed by them, for attending to the job requirements.

(b) No, Sir. Separate Recruitment Rules exist for these Staff Artists and promotions/recruitment in higher grades of

Staff Artists, are made from amongst them only.

These Staff Artists can also apply in response to the open advertisement of the Union Public Service Commission for other programme cadre posts, if they fulfil the educational and other qualifications etc.

(c) Programme, Planning and Production in All India Radio is attended to by persons who have professional qualifications to do so.

Staff Artists who were performing duties similar to regular Government Servants will be treated as such subject to their option and screening. Thereafter such persons will become eligible for promotion to the higher grades in the regular Programme Cadre.

सम्प्रवेशन कार्यकारियों के लिए पदोन्नति के अवसर

4088. श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी में 1958 में सम्प्रवेशन कार्यकारी संवर्ग बनाया गया था ;

(ख) क्या इस संवर्ग से सम्बन्धित कुछ लोग दूरदर्शन में ऊँचे पदों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों और प्रोडक्शन संवर्ग के अधिकारियों जो कि अपने विषय के विशेषज्ञ हैं, के पदोन्नति के अवसर बहुत ही सीमित हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) ट्रांसमिशन एक्जीक्यूटिव कार्यक्रम एक्जीक्यूटिव के पद पर पदोन्नति के लिए विचार किए जाने के लिए पात्र हैं और कार्यक्रम एक्जीक्यूटिव सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक, केन्द्र निदेशक, आदि के पद पर पदोन्नति के लिये पात्र हैं । यह संभाव्य है कि जिन व्यक्तियों ने ट्रांसमिशन एक्जीक्यूटिव के पद पर कार्य किया था वे कार्यक्रम में उच्च ग्रेडों में पदोन्नत किये गये हैं ।

(ग) और (घ) स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट के प्रत्येक पद के लिये अनग भर्ती नियम मौजूद है । स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट की श्रेणियों के उच्च ग्रेडों में पदोन्नति, इन भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार, केवल स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों में से की जाती है । यह तथ्य है कि प्रोड्यूसर के ग्रेड से उच्च पदों की संख्या बहुत कम है ।

यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि प्रोड्यूसर तथा स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की इसी प्रकार की अन्य श्रेणियों को, उनके विकल्प तथा स्क्रीनिंग के अधीन रहते हुए, नियमित सरकारी कामचारी माना जाये । तत्पश्चात् वे कार्यक्रम संवर्ग अर्थात् सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक, केन्द्र निदेशक आदि के उच्च ग्रेडों में पदोन्नति के पात्र बन जायेंगे ।

Large resources of Coal Around Gopalpur in Orissa

4089. SHRI NITYANAND MISRA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent investigation has proved that there are large resources of coal around Gopalpur in Sundargarh District, Orissa ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government for proper exploitation of coal around Gopalpur in the above district ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Inquiry against Officers of DESU Guilty of Theft of Electricity

4090. SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN :
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last Session of Lok Sabha, the Minister stated that inquiry against 162 officials of DESU who have been found guilty for theft electricity and some other charges, will be completed by the end of July, 1984 ;

(b) if so, whether the inquiry has been completed ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) It was stated during the last session of Lok Sabha that enquiry into the electricity bills of sixty-three officers of DESU was being conducted. The enquiry has since been completed by the Vigilance Department of DESU.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of a New Institute to boost Basic Research in Drugs

4091. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised any proposal to set up a new institute to boost basic research in Drugs ;

(b) if so, the broad outline of the proposal ;

(c) the site where this institute will be set up ; and

(d) the funds allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Setting up of Caustic Soda Factory in Orissa by NALCO

4092. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :
Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa and NALCO, Orissa had approached his Ministry for setting up a Caustic Soda factory in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the reaction of his Ministry thereon ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Alumina and Aluminium plants in Orissa need caustic soda and the required quantity is not sufficiently available in Orissa at present ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by his Ministry to increase the production of caustic soda in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) For meeting the requirements of Caustic Soda for the proposed Alumina and Aluminium plants in the State of Orissa, Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. (BALCO), the original promoters of the Orissa Alumina/Aluminium Complex, commissioned a consultants to draw up a feasibility report for the Caustic Soda Plant. The feasibility report is under consideration in the Department of Mines.

Petrol/Diesel Outlets Sanctioned for Tribal and Backward Districts in Orissa

4093. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any petrol/diesel outlets have been advertised and sanctioned for tribal and backward districts in Orissa during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the names of the parties to whom they have been allotted and the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons got allotment out of these sanctioned outlets, District-wise ;

(d) if not, the likely date by which they would be sanctioned and allocated to the SC and ST persons as per the accepted policy ;

(e) whether the concerned authority has been asked to identify the places in tribal areas of that State for opening the petrol-cum-diesel outlets in Koraput and other Districts ; and

(f) whether the places have been identified so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) to (f) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Resettlement of Persons displaced due to
Hydel Projects in Orissa**

4094. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of EMERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons displaced and likely to be displaced due to Hydel Power Projects in Orissa , project-wise ;

(b) the compensation paid, rehabilitation measures under-taken and other minimum facilities provided for these people so far project-wise ;

(c) the steps taken by Government of Orissa to provide all weather communication to the areas surrounded by backwater of Duduma and Balimela Hydel Projects ; and

(d) whether his Ministry has included the cost of rehabilitation and other allied matters as one of the component of the project report and asked the Central Electricity Authority and States to follow the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) Requisite information is being collected from the Government of Orissa and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Following steps have been taken by the Government of Orissa to provide all weather communication to the areas surrounded by backwater of Duduma and Balimela Hydel Projects :—

DUDUMA (MECHKUND PROJECT) : Improvement of Padua-ongerda road is being made and construction of a bridge near Padua to connect the villages with the main-land is under contemplation. Development activities in these villages like, supply of drinking water, medical aid facilities, education etc. are being carried on.

BALIMELA PROJECT : A fair weather link road from Janabai to Chitrakenda covering a distance of 18 kms. has been provided and construction of a bridge across Guru Priya river Janabai is under construction. A motor launched has been provided from Urapadar to Halipad, Chitrakonda twice a week covering a distance of 42 kms. Another ferry service has also been provided across Guru Priya river near Janabai.

(d) The cost of rehabilitation measures, form part and parcel of the project estimates for both Central and State Sector Hydro-electric/Multi-purpose projects and is based on the guidelines prescribed by the Ministry of Irrigation for the preparation of detailed project reports of irrigation and multi-purpose projects.

Adequacy of the provisions made in this regard by various States/Central Sector agencies is also examined before the schemes are cleared from techno-economic angle.

Telecast of Film 'Anjane Rahen'

4095. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Doordarshan telecast the film 'Anjane Rahen' on 29th July, 1984 ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that this film makes a vulgar display of sex and crime among adolescent youth ;

(c) if so, are not such films likely to have adverse effect on the impressionable minds of the adolescent youths ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Doordarshan to avoid the telecast of such films on Doordarshan in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c) No, Sir. The main message of the film was moral education for young people who may get wrong notions and ideas due to laxity of discipline in the environment in which they grow up.

(d) All films telecast by Doordarshan are certified as 'U' category by the Central Board of Film Certification and are also pre-viewed before actual telecast to see that they are fit for family viewing.

Malpractices in the Case of Cordless Telephones

4096 PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the malpractice in the case of cordless telephones involving booking of trunk calls from 'other' telephone numbers ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to prevent such malpractices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No such complaints has been received by the Department.

(b) Does not arise.

Oil Deposits Located in Eastern India

4097. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States in Eastern India in which the oil deposits have been located;

(b) in which parts of Orissa both on-shore and off shore oil has been found; and

(b) the details of the oil deposits located which are economically and commercially viable ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.

(b) So far no commercial oil deposits have been found in any part of Orissa.

(c) The oil reserves in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland as on 1.1.1984 are estimated at 665 million tonnes, out of which the recoverable reserves are of the order of 108 million tonnes

Manufacture of Automatic Exchanges by I. T. I. Palghat

4098. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the 40.12 Automatic Exchange manufactured at I. T. I.

Palghat for the use of Defence Ministry are not being accepted by them;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to remedy the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The equipment has not met with the approved technical specifications.

(c) Certain problems regarding the design of these exchanges are being sorted out between Indian Telephone Industries and the Defence Ministry and it is expected that a workable solution would be evolved shortly.

Solar Energy Centre at Alathur, Kerala

4099. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the solar energy centre at Alathur, Palghat district, Kerala is not functioning;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to re-start it ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) There is no solar energy centre at Alathur. An experimental solar drier has been installed there and has worked very satisfactorily till the onset of the monsoon. Due to heavy rain some water entered into the part of this drier. This will be rectified as soon as the rainy season is over.

Exploration of Oil and Gas in Rajasthan

4100. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the progress made in exploration of oil and gas by Oil India Limited in Barmer, Bikaner, Nagpur and Ganga Nagar sedimentary basin in Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : Area assigned to Oil India Limited for oil exploration in Rajasthan does not cover Barmer and Nagaur sedimentary basins. It mainly covers Jaisalmer and Bikaner sedimentary basins in Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Ganganagar and Jodhpur districts of Rajasthan. The progress of work is as follows :—

- (i) The contract for seismic survey for acquisition of 7200 line kms of seismic data and processing has been finalised;
- (ii) All preliminary studies to formulate the Regional Geological frame work have been completed;
- (iii) Infrastructural facilities required for this work have been organised;
- (iv) Mobilization of equipment for the seismic survey is being arranged and the seismic survey work is likely to start by the end of 1985.

Utilisation of Bombay High Gas

4101. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the prospects of gas potential at Bombay High and plans for its utilisation;

(b) whether part of it is being flared off at present;

(c) whether this gas can be utilised for power generation;

(d) whether installation of a gas Thermal Power Plant takes only 24 months at against normal gestation period of 54-60 months for a coal based Thermal Power Station;

(e) whether there are any plans for putting up a Fertilizer Plant and a power station at Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan based on utilisation of this gas for

conveyance of which a pipeline is being laid from Bombay High through Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan to Uttar Pradesh:

(f) whether pipeline so laid will meet requirements of the fertilizer plant only; and

(g) whether capacity of the pipeline will be increased so as to meet requirement of the power station as well ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) the average daily production of associated gas from Bombay High is about 10.7 million cubic metres. A large portion of the gas will be used for fertilizers and petrochemicals industries.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Associated gas from Bombay High is being supplied for power generation to the extent possible at present.

(d) It takes about 4 years to implement a 200 MW coal-based thermal station and 5 years to set up a 500 MW coal based thermal station, after all inputs have been tied up. A gas-based power plant takes about 2 years to set up in similar circumstances.

(e) A gas-based fertilizer plant is proposed to be set up at Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan.

(f) & (g) The capacity of the pipeline will be adequate to meet the requirements of the fertilizer plants. It can be increased later if considered necessary.

Grant to Khandra High School by Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

4102. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the monthly recurring grant given by the Eastern Coalfields to the Khandra High School;

(b) when the said amount was fixed;

(c) whether it is a fact that said grant is inadequate in view of the steep increase in salaries/allowances of the staff of the school and other expenditure;

(d) whether representation has been received from Khandra High School Management for increasing the said monthly grant; and

(e) whether Government is considering their request favourably ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Though the construction of new schools or providing for other educational facilities is primarily the concern of the State Government concerned, Eastern Coalfields Ltd. have been extending financial assistance (both recurring and non-recurring) as far as possible to many schools in their coalfields. Khandra school had received a monetary grant of Rs. 1,81,000/- for construction of the school building. In addition, ECL is also contributing Rs. 96,000/- (@ Rs. 8,000/- per month) towards recurring grant to this school.

(d) The request has been received through a Member of Parliament. A reply has since been sent to the Hon'ble Member.

(e) In view of the fact that ECL is formulating its own programme for establishment of schools etc. as per commitments under the National Coal Wage Agreement-III, it is not possible for them to extend full financial assistance to other institutions in the coalfields. The school management has been advised to approach the West Bengal Government for financial assistance as the State Government, is collecting educational cess from ECL on coal despatches in its State.

Setting Up of T.V. Centres in Orissa

4103. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new Television Centres sanctioned for Orissa, the percentage of

population they would cover and how it compares with the All India Coverage; and

(b) the steps taken to establish these T.V. stations and what is the time schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Besides the low power transmitter commissioned at Berhampur on 16.8.84, a high power TV Transmitter at Cuttack and two more low power transmitters at Roukela and Koraput are under installation in Orissa LPTs at Roukela and Koraput are expected to be commissioned by October, '84.

High power TV Transmitter at Cuttack is expected to be commissioned during 1984-85. However, an interim service, pending completion of 150 M tower, will be commissioned by October, 1984. With the implementation of the schemes in hand, TV service is expected to be available to about 52.5% population of the State as against National average of 70%.

Effects of Advance Payment System on Rural Unorganised Agricultural Workers

4104. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) — whether Dadoa system (advance payment system) has widely been practised in rural areas;

(b) if so, whether it affects the rural unorganised poor agricultural workers and their wages;

(c) if so, whether under this system, the poor rural agricultural workers are forced to accept the wages below the seasonal wages as per oral contract under the pressure of land-owners; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to eradicate the system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) The Dadan (not dadoa) system (advance payment system) has been in existence in the rural areas affecting the working conditions and wages of the dadan workers, including agricultural workers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government has enacted the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 providing for the migrant workmen inter-alia the wage rates, payment of displacement allowance, journey allowance, wages during the period of journey as if the workmen recruited were on duty etc. The extent of implementation of the statutory provisions is under constant review.

Besides, two Joint Study Teams have also been constituted with representatives from the State Governments to :—

(i) visit the worksites where migrant workmen are employed and in respect of which specific complaints have been received, (ii) make on the spot study of the problems of migrant labour with reference to these specific complaints, and (iii) carry out general inspection with a view to redressing the other grievances of the migrant workers on the spot.

Joint Study Team No. 2 on which Government of Orissa is represented, has submitted an interim report after visiting the Projects in number of states where Dadan Labourers from Orissa are employed. In its report, the Committee has suggested specific measures for promoting the welfare of migrant workmen. The report has been forwarded to the state Governments concerned for necessary follow up action.

12.00 hrs.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (BUXAR) : We have given notice to you regarding the statement of an American Representative at Mexico International Population Meet where he described Jammu & Kashmir as an occupied territory.

MR. SPEAKER : I will consider it.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : Shri Kalapnath Sonkar, an hon. member has been beaten...

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)**

श्री कल्पनाय सोनकर : **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे लिखकर दे दीजिए ।

(Interruption)**

MR. SPEAKER : I will get the facts.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिखकर दीजिये ।

(Interruptions)**

PROF MADHU DANDAWATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I suggest that you should call for the report on the basis of the hon. Member's statement.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, that is all. That is what I have said. What more do you want ?

12 05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications under Representation of People Act, 1950 and States Reorganisation Act, 1956 etc.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : I beg to lay on the Table—

**Not recorded.

(1) A copy of the Registration of Electors (Amendment) Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 233 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1984 under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Representation of People Act, 1950. [Placed in Library. See LT No. 8608/84]

(2) A copy of the High Court of Bombay (Establishment of a Permanent Bench at Aurangabad) Order, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 475 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 1984 issued under sub-section (2) of section 51 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See LT No. 8609/84]

(3) A copy of the Ninety-Ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Law Commission on Oral and Written Arguments in the Higher Courts. [Placed in Library. See LT No. 8610/84]

Notification under Cine-Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1981 and Annual Report of the Press Council of India

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Cine-Workers Welfare Cess (Amendment) Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 588 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 1984, under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Cine-Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1981.

[Placed in Library. See LT No. 8611/84]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Press Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1983-along with Audited Accounts, under section 20 of the Press Council Act, 1979.
[Placed in Library. See LT No. 8613/84]

Resolution on National Sports Policy

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Government Resolution No. 1-1/83 DI (SP) (Hindi and English versions) on National Sports Policy.
[Placed in Library. See LT No. 8613/84]

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay Northeast) : Sir, I have given a notice on the Papers Laid on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : That is not possible here. इसमें नहीं आता है ।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : I have given a notice about the Papers Laid on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER ; I will ask him to do it. जल्दी करा दिया करेंगे ।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : How do you know ? Allow me to raise the point. Let the House know about it.

MR. SPEAKER : You have given it to me in writing.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : I have submitted it to you.

MR. SPEAKER : It has been referred to the Committee, Mr. Banatwalla.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 16th August, 1984, agreed without any amendment to the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Bill, 1984, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th August, 1984."

COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Fifty-eighth Report

SHRI A. C. DAS (Jaipur) : I beg to present the Fifty-eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Development)—Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Khadi and Village Industries Commission and facilities provided for the economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the Commission.

COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Minutes relating to Fifty-eighth Report

SHRI A. C. DAS (Jaipur) : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sittings of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes relating to their Fifty-eighth Report.

STATEMENT CANECTING THE REPLY
TO SUPPLEMENTARIES ON STARRED
QUESTIONS NO. 763 DATED
23 APRIL, 1984.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : On going through the proceedings of the Lok Sabha relating to started Question No. 763. dated 23rd April, 1984 asked by Smt. Jayanti Patnik regarding Special assistance to States to provide drinking water facilities in drought prone districts, it is seen that there are certain typographical errors in statistics given by me while answering the questions. These appear to have arisen due to mishearing or errors in transcription. I crave the indulgence of the Members to make the following corrections to the replies given to the supplementaries to the above question :-

(A) Page No. 20307 of the proceedings

(i) The member of problem villages identified in Orissa in 1980 should be 23,616 and not 23,660.

(ii) The amount of Rs.1.8 crores approved for the Govt. of Orissa as Central assistance under Drought Relief Programme. relates to 1982-83 and not 1980-81.

(iii) The amount of drought relief assistance given in 1983-84 was Rs. 3,47,50,000 and not Rs. 3,45,50,000.

(B) Page 20308 of the proceedings

Reference to the years in which 3,255 tubewells were to be sunk in Orissa under drought relief programme should be 1982-83 and not 1980-81.

(C) Page 20311 of the proceedings

The assistance given to the State of Orissa under the Incentive Scheme for Rural Water Supply during 1983-84 may be read as Rs. 450 lakhs instead of Rs. 450 crores.

2. I regret the discrepancies which have crept in the proceedings relating to supplementaries.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Sixty Sixth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : I beg to move :

“That this House do agree with the Sixty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 17th August, 1984.”

(Interruptions.)

SHRI KAMALNATH JHA : **

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him. I have not allowed anything.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing anything.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed anybody.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay-North East) : I be to move :

“that in the Motion,

ADD at the end—

** Not recorded.

"subject to modification that the time recommended for the discussion on the Resolution re-continuance of President's Rule in the State of Punjab be increased from 2 hours to 6 hours."

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR METHA (Samastipur) : I beg to move :

"that in the motion,

ADD at the end—

- (1) that the time recommended for :-
 - (i) discussion on the Resolution regarding continuance of President's Rule in the State of Punjab be increased from 2 hours to 3 hours; and
 - (ii) discussion on the Resolution regarding continuance of President's Rule in the State of Sikkim be increased from 2 hours to 3 hours
- (2) That the current Sessions of Lok Sabha be extended upto Tuesday 28 August, 1984 instead of Monday 27 August, 1984 and no sitting be fixed on Saturday, 25 August, 1984."

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, do you want to speak on your Amendment ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Yes, Sir. I have requested that the number of hours allotted for the discussion on the continuance of the President's Rule in Punjab be increased from two hours to six hours. I have found that every time this House is taken for a ride. Last time when they declared President's rule, they said that it was a short-term measure. Then when the army was sent, it was said that it was a short-term measure. Now, all these seem to be permanently built in. It almost appears that they want to share power with the army. Therefore, I want.. (Interruptions) They have not put any time-table

for the withdrawal of the army. We have been told that the army will be withdrawn, but no time-table has been given. Because they have got the majority, they are continuing President's rule. Therefore, I want that the time for discussion on the President's rule in the Punjab should be increased from two hours to six hours.

(Interruptions)

प्रो. अजीत कुमार मेहता : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी आपने देखा कि आंध्रप्रदेश में जनतंत्र की जो हत्या हो रही है .. ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो आ रहा है । उप पर तो चर्चा हो रही है । और कोई बात बताइए ।

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : You will remember that the time was allotted to various items after a full discussion by the Business Advisory Committee where all parties are represented. Then also, due to the short span of time at our disposal, it will not be possible to extend the time allotted. Therefore, Sir, it will not be possible for me to accede to the request of Dr Swamy and Prof. Mehta.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put the amendments moved by Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta and Dr. Swamy to vote.

The amendments were put and negatived.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta-South) : It is not the recommendation of the BAC. We did not agree to it. It is the recommendation of the Speaker and not of BAC.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. With regard to a sitting on the 18th you said 'No'. Then We said we can have on the 25th.

ऐसा कहना आपका शोभा नहीं देता ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : About time and all that we never agreed. I asked you specifically. You should say that this is the recommendation of the Speaker and not of BAC.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no.

आप एग्री करें या न करें, यह आपकी दूसरी बात है ।

This is very wrong on the part of the Professor. It is the whole BAC that settles the time. About sitting on the 18th you said 'No'. Then we said, let it be 25th. So we put it.....This is very wrong.

MR. SPEAKER : Now the question is :

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 17th August, 1984."

(The motion was adopted.)

TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : On behalf of Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958, the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964, the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act, 1974 and the Interest-tax Act, 1974."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958, the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964, the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act, 1974 and the Interest-tax Act, 1974."

The motion was adopted.

*Published in the Gazette of India Pt-II Section 2 dated 21.8.84.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the Provident.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : **Introduce the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Madhu Dandavate—next item

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Before he starts speaking, I demand that the Prime Minister should be present here.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot force it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : She should be present all the more as she represents a constituency in Andhra Pradesh.

MATTERS UNDER 377

(i) Need to grant permission for Sonet-Lumire at Konark.

MR. SPEAKER : Now we take up matters under 377. Shrimati Patnaik. (*Interruptions*)

Why waste the time unnecessarily ? It will take only 15 minutes or so. Let her complete.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : The Prime Minister must be present.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot force. Shrimati Patnaik.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cutback) : At present, the Sun temple of Konark is lighted from four corners. The Government of Orissa have proposed to the Archaeological Survey of India for granting permission to have Son-et Lumiere at Konark. Permission is being refused primarily on the ground that it was a temple. In a clarification to the Archaeological Survey of India, State Government have maintained that King Narasingh Dev had built this temple not only for the worship of Sun God but also as a memorial heralding his victory from North to South. Konark is not a living

temple any more. In fact, installation of sound and light will have a binding effect on the visitors to stay at Konark, which will increase its acceptability. Such a system has also been allowed in certain other places in the country. It would, therefore, be in the larger interest of the conservation of the temple, increasing its acceptability and promotion of tourism if permission is accorded for installation of Son-et-Lumiere.

As such, I request the concerned Minister to pass immediate direction to the Director of Archaeological Survey of India to grant permission for the installation of Son-et-Lumiere at Konark.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :
What about the Member's resignation?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये, जब तक मेरे पास इस्तीफा नहीं आता कोई रिजाइन नहीं करता है। It has to be prescribed form and that has to be given to me

(Interruptions)

Shri Harish Rawat :

(ii) Need to take steps for the removal of unemployment among educated youth.

श्री हरीश रावत (अलमोड़ा) : अध्यक्ष जी, शासन के नियोजित प्रयासों के फलस्वरूप जहाँ अशिक्षित ग्रामीण बेरोजगारी की समस्या बहुत हद तक नियंत्रित हुई है वहीं शिक्षा के प्रसार के साथ साथ शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की रोजगार उपलब्ध करवाए जाने का प्रश्न दिन प्रति दिन विकटतम होता जा रहा है। नौकरी की खोज में भटकते शिक्षित नौजवान के मन में धीरे-धीरे इस वर्तमान प्रणाली के प्रति उदासीनता या आक्रोश पैदा हो रहा है। इस स्थिति पर नियंत्रण करना सातवीं योजना का प्रस्तुत लक्ष्य होना चाहिये। मेरा सुझाव है कि :

1. हाई स्कूल के बाद की शिक्षा केवल उन विद्यार्थियों को उपलब्ध हो जिनके

परीक्षा प्रस्तांक 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक होंगे।

2. वर्तमान इंटर कालेजों को जी. टी. आई. के रूप में बदल कर वहाँ व्यावसायिक शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिए।

3. ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट्स से शिक्षा प्राप्त नौजवानों को नौकरी या व्यवसाय में लगने तक बेरोजगारी भत्ता दिया जाना चाहिए।

4. बैंकों से स्वरोजगार योजना के तहत बिना गारंटी के सुगमतापूर्वक ऋण उपलब्ध कराने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। यह कार्य वर्तमान शिक्षित स्वरोजगार गारंटी योजना के स्वरूप को संशोधित करके भी पूर्ण किया जा सकता है।

5. लघु ग्रामीण उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहित करने की व्यापक योजना बननी चाहिए।

6. "एक परिवार एक रोजगार" यह शासन की जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए।

(iii) Need to fulfil the demands of Rajgarh, Guna, Vidisha and Jabalpur districts of Madhya Pradesh regarding more railway services.

Dr. VASNAT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh) : The District of Rajgarh in M.P. State is a backward and underdeveloped area. It has been caught in a vicious circle viz., no major industrial units are prepared to come here since that infrastructural base is not there, while the infrastructure is not being built up because there is no Industrial base. Although the district has all the potential in addition to the special attractive financial aid by the Government, the districts of Rajgarh lacks grossly, in rail transportation facility. Jabarmati Express, a semi-fast Train which has just started running on the Guna-Maksi line touches only the fringe

of the Rajgarh district and two other districts of Shajapur and Guna. Hence there is need of a long distance fast train, for the development, and Industrial growth of the districts.

It is learnt that the Government has decided to extend the Lucknow-Kota-Avadh Express up to Okha in Gujarat. There is a persistent demand from the people of Rajgarh and also from the public of Shajapur and Guna that Avadh Express should run via Guna Biaora-Marksi so that the State of U.P., Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat could be well connected. This would partially fulfil a long-standing demand of a fast long distance train.

It is also demanded that the Indor-Delhi super-fast train started recently, running tri-weekly, via Bhopal should also run tri-weekly on the Guna-Maksi Line. Government should also think of extending the existing Ujjain-Guna Train No 141-142 from Indore to Katni.

When the late Lal Bahadur Shastri was Railway Minister the Survey of a Line, Kota-to-Bhopal connecting Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh States had been completed. I request the Railway Minister to review the same and the carry out the feasibility survey of the same via Jhalavad-Khilchipur-Rajgarh, Biaora, Nasinggarh-Beracia-Bhopal or from Ramgunj-Mandi-Khilchipur-Biaora-Sulthalia-Sirong Bhailsa-Bhopa.

I hope the Government will take a serious look at the above demands and fulfil the longstanding desires of the backward districts.

(iv) Need to open New Banks in Uttar Pradesh and amalgamation of certain banks into one U. P. Bank ?

श्री जंजुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश की आबादी पूरे देश की आबादी का छठा भाग है, परन्तु आर्थिक दृष्टि से यह सर्वाधिक पिछड़े हुए प्रदेशों में है। यहां की आधी जनता गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जीवन यापन कर रही है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में

उत्तर प्रदेश के आर्थिक विकास के लिये बैंकों की भूमिका स्पष्ट रूप में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।

क्षेत्रीय असंतुन को दूर करने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि नेशनल क्रेडिट पालिसी को इस प्रकार पुनरीक्षित किया जाये जिससे बैंक आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े प्रदेशों में, जिनमें उत्तर प्रदेश भी है, विशिष्ट रूप से धन का विनियोजन करें। उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के ऋण जमा अनुपात में पिछले कई वर्षों से कोई सुधार दिखाई नहीं पड़ा। उत्तर प्रदेश में बैंकों में जमा किये गये प्रत्येक रुपये का पचास प्रतिशत अंश अन्यत्र उपयोग में लाया जा रहा है।

ग्रामीण और अविकसित क्षेत्रों में बैंक ऋणों के विस्तार में प्रमुख बाधा, बैंकिंग सुविधा का न होना है अप्रैल, 1983 में प्रति बैंक शाखा सत्रह हजार की आबादी के अखिल भारतीय औसत के विरुद्ध पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में 19 हजार की तथा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में 23 हजार की आबादी पर बैंक शाखा है, अतः यहां बैंक शाखा विस्तार कार्यक्रम में तीव्रता लाने की आवश्यकता है।

इसी प्रकार क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों द्वारा बैंक शाखा खोलने की प्रगति तेज करने की आवश्यकता है। वर्ष 1982-85 के लिये बैंक शाखा विस्तार कार्यक्रम में अनुमोदित लगभग 600 केन्द्रों के आबंटन अभी निर्गत होने हैं तथा क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के आबंटित 1046 में से केवल 562 शाखाएं खोली गई हैं।

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक 60 प्रतिशत के ऋण जमा अनुपात तथा कृषि क्षेत्र में पन्द्रह प्रतिशत के अग्रिम मानकों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए और यह मानते हुए कि इसमें 20 प्रतिशत अल्प कालीन ऋण होगा, प्रदेश में फसली ऋण का

वार्षिक लक्ष्य एक सौ पाँच करोड़ रुपये आता है, जबकि इसके विपरीत राष्ट्रीय कृत्र बँकों द्वारा आबंटित बनराशि मात्र पचास करोड़ रुपये है।

मेरा भारत सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इलाहाबाद बैंक का मुख्यालय इलाहाबाद स्थानान्तरित कर दिया जाये, तथा प्रदेश सरकार की मंस्तुति के अनुसार प्रदेश में कार्यरत हिन्दुस्तान कर्मशियल बैंक, बनारस स्टेट बैंक, नैनीताल बैंक, बरेली कारपोरेशन बैंक तथा काशीनाथ सेठ बैंक को मिलाकर एक नये उत्तरप्रदेश बैंक की स्थापना की जाये।

(v) Need to bear the entire cost of development of roads in Dhanbad by the Central Government.

प्रो. अजित कुमार मोहता (समस्तीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार के धनबाद एवं झरिया के कोयला क्षेत्र में कोयले की ढुलाई में सुविधा एवं विधि व्यवस्था पर बेहतर नियंत्रण के लिए बी सी सी एल एवं राज्य लोक निर्माण विभाग के सहयोग से सर्वेक्षण के आचार पर 1983 में 220 किलोमीटर सड़कें निर्माण के लिए 67.93 करोड़ रुपये का प्राक्कलन तैयार हुआ। यह धन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कोयले पर 9-2-83 से प्रति मीट्रिक टन 1.85 रुपए एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ा दी गई, जिससे 1983-85 वर्ष में 56.6 करोड़ रुपए की आय का अनुमान है। पहले केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस काम को बाडर रोड आर्गनाइजेशन एवं राज्य लोक निर्माण विभाग के माध्यम से पूरा कराने का सोचा। बिहार सरकार ने बाडर रोड आर्गनाइजेशन को लेटर आफ इस्ट्रिमेंट निर्गत कर दिया एवं केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उनको 98 किलोमीटर सड़क निर्माण के लिए 34 करोड़ रुपया आबंटित कर दिया। ऊर्जा मंत्रालय से सचना मिलने पर राज्य

लोक निर्माण विभाग ने 25.61 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से निर्मित होने वाले 115.51 किलोमीटर सड़क के निर्माण की तैयारी पूरी कर ली। किन्तु अचानक मई, 1984 को ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के सचिव ने राज्य सरकार द्वारा खर्च में 50 प्रतिशत वहन करने की शर्त लगा कर सारा काम रोक दिया। पड़ोसी राज्यों की अरबों रुपए की लागत वाली परियोजनाओं का सारा खर्च वहन करने वाली केन्द्रीय सरकार का बिहार के प्रति यह व्यवहार समझ के पड़े हैं। गंगा पुन निर्माण में भी केन्द्र का कोई सहयोग नहीं है। जब बिहार का कोयला सारे देश के काम आता है, तो इस क्षेत्र की सड़कों के विकास का सम्पूर्ण भार बिहार पर ही क्यों?

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार से मैं मांग करता हूँ कि धनबाद क्षेत्र की सड़कों के विकास का सारा व्यय केन्द्र वहन करने का निर्णय लेकर लोक निर्माण विभाग को कार्यारम्भ करने का संकेत दें।

(vi) Need to introduce an Express Train between Calcutta and Barbil.

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN (Keonjhar)**: Barbil-Banspani sector is famous for mines not only in Orissa but all over India. Thousands of people from Bihar, West Bengal, UP, Delhi and Punjab earn their livelihood in various mines or business organisations of this mineral belt. Therefore, a large number of people go to Calcutta, Delhi and other cities from this place. But it is regrettable that the communication facilities available between Barbil and other cities in general and Calcutta in particular are very inadequate. Therefore, the people going from or coming to these cities face a number of difficulties.

Besides, the regional offices of many organisations and mines under operation in this mineral belt are situated at Calcutta

**The Original speech was delivered in Oriya.

and, therefore, these people have to go to Calcutta every day in connection with their official work or business purpose. If a direct train is introduced between Calcutta and Barbil, thousands of people working in this area will be benefited to a large extent. In view of this, I request the hon. Minister of Railways to take immediate steps for the introduction of an Express train between Calcutta and Barbil. I also demand that the Amritsar-Tatanagar Express train be extended upto Barbil.

- (vii) Need to hand over the Dhandi-Khera Samadhi in Haryana to Archaeological Department for its proper maintenance.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हरियाणा जिला जींद, तहसील व गांव नरवाणा में एक पुरानी समाधि है, जिसको ढांढी खेड़ा कहते हैं। उस जगह को लोग धार्मिक जगह मान कर पूजा करते हैं और आये साल वहां मेला लगता है। यह सदियों साल पुरानी है। वहां पर हजारों यात्री आते हैं और अपनी धार्मिक आस्था से शान्ति प्राप्त करते हैं। अभी इसी महीने की 18 तारीख को पुलिस और म्युनिसिपैलिटी के लोगों ने जबरन डेरा उजाड़ना चाहा और बाबा की दाढ़ी उखाड़ ली। कई हजार किसान नर-नारी दकट्टे हुए और प्रदर्शन हुआ। मैं मोके पर पहुंच गया, जिससे कि साम्प्रदायिकता भड़कने से रुक गई और इलाके की पंचायत ने बीच-बचाव किया। केन्द्र सरकार को चाहिए कि इस वक्त जबकि देश में पृथक्तावाद और साम्प्रदायिकता बढ़ गई हो, वह ऐसे मामलों को न छोड़े। यह जमीन समाज को और समाज के पास रहे। बाबा और 'मंदिर की जिन पुलिस अफसरों ने बेइज्जती की है, उनके खिलाफ सी. बी. आई. द्वारा जांच कराई

जाए, ताकि साम्प्रदायिकता घट सके। मेरा यह भी अनुरोध है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस स्थान के महत्व को देखते हुए इसे पुरातत्व विभाग के संरक्षण में दे, ताकि इसका रख-रखाव ठीक प्रकार से हो सके।

- (vii) Need for comprehensive scheme for crop insurance.

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI (Kasaragod): Even after 37 years since achieving independence, sufficient protection is not provided to the farmers. To a large extent, the success or failure of crops is dependent on the vagaries of monsoon. Cyclones and floods occasionally cause havoc. Years of hard work and huge investment is lost within a couple of hours. Adequate insecticides are not available in time. As a result, the farmers generally feel insecure and not bold enough to invest adequately, because of the incidence of heavy risk.

Many kisan organisations throughout India, particularly the India All Kisan Sabha have been pressing for introducing a crop insurance scheme since last many years. But till now, neither the State Governments nor the Central Government came forward with any scheme of crop insurance.

In a welfare State, the Government is not justified in ignoring the largest section of the people, the farmers to their fate, as it is duty-bound and obliged to redress the genuine grievances of all the classes of the people, including the agriculturists.

Hence I earnestly request the Government of India to come forward with a comprehensive scheme to introduce and implement a Crop Insurance Scheme immediately throughout the country.

MOTION RE:DISAPPROVAL OF ACTION OF GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH IN DISMISSING THE MINISTRY HEADED BY SHRI N. T. RAMA RAO WITHOUT ASCERTAINING ITS MAJORITY ON THE FLOOR OF THE ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

MR. SPEAKER : Now Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, Dr. Swamy has a point of order.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, I had given notice of an amendment to his Motion, and I understood the rule to be that I should give it before 10 O'clock. But the office is saying that we cannot do it, but that we have to give 48 hours' notice. I do not know under what rule I have been prohibited from bringing in this amendment.

MR. SPEAKER : You can find it out from the Rules book.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let him move. I will accept the amendment.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Is there a rule ?

MR. SPEAKER : There must be. It will be shown to you.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): I have also tabled an amendment

MR. SPEAKER : That was late. You missed the bus.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I wanted the House to pay homage.....

MR. SPEAKER : I have got four hours, within which I have to close the debate. Then the discussion on Sri Lanka has to be started.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Do we not have the right to move amendments ?

MR. SPEAKER : I never objected to that... But two days' notice is required.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed; not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

MR. SPEAKER : Let all the Members who want to participate, note that I am not allowing the discussion on this debate to go beyond four hours; and that I am going to...

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I have got another subject. So, please confine to your point.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, have I your permission to move the Motion ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I beg to move :

"That this House disapproves the action of the Governor of Andhra Pradesh in dismissing the Ministry headed by Shri N. T. Rama Rao without ascertaining its majority on the floor of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly and recommends to the President that he be pleased to dismiss the Governor."

I am sure the developments that have taken place in this country, and particularly

****Not recorded.**

in Andhra Pradesh, following those in Kasmir, will make every democrat, whether he sits in the Opposition bench or in the ruling party, hang down his head with a sense of shame. The test of democracy is to see as to what extent we are able to defend and protect the democratic institutions and traditions.

I just want to recall the glorious traditions of the House of Commons in this regard. Whenever in the House of Commons there were Governments with a slender majority of 4 or 5 votes. Whenever some members of the ruling party were indisposed, in order to prevent the collapse of the stabilised government due to factors which were extraneous to political consideration, the Leader of the Opposition party directed an equal number of members on the opposite benches to keep out of the House so that on crucial issues, there won't be defeat of the government only because a few members were indisposed or out of the House. These are the traditions that enhance the prestige of democracy, these are the traditions and norms to defend and stabilise the democratic institutions, that lend lustre to the democratic life of a country.

Once again, let me remind this House of another glorious chapter in the House of Commons to which we had added yesterday one more chapter. It was the period of the Second World War. People were dissatisfied with the weak defence and war policy of the Chamberlain Government in U. K. Herbert Morrison of the Labour Party moved an adjournment motion in the House of Commons and a number of members of the ruling party, the then Conservative Party were dissatisfied with the defence and war policy of the Chamberlain Government; they felt that they must be guided by the dictates of their conscience and, therefore, they voted for the adjournment motion. And what was the response of Chamberlain? He said, "Those members of the ruling party who had voted for the adjournment motion had exposed the weak policy of my government vis-a-vis defence and war. Therefore, I tender resignation from my government." And then a coalition government headed by Winston Churchill was formed.

We expect in that every time of crisis there will be voices of dissent in every party and they will be guided by the dictate of the conscience. And I am glad, today, that from the ruling party, there is one voice of conscience, the voice of Kamal Nath Jha.

(Interruptions)

I am conscious of the fact that the voice of conscience distressed some people, but I am glad that some people in the House, even in the ruling party, some people consider their precious conscience not a nationalised property but as their personal property.

(Interruptions)

Having said this, let me straightway come to the political scenario that has been created in Andhra Pradesh, particularly after 13th of August 1984. On 13th of August, 4 Ministers belonging to the former government headed by N. T. Rama Rao resigned from the government and decided to defect. Then on 15th of August, on the sacred day of Independence, Mr. Bhaskara Rao informed the Government of that State that he staked his claim for the formation of the government in Andhra Pradesh. Shri N. T. Rama Rao also informed the Governor on the same day that he was prepared to test his majority on the Floor of the Legislature and he still commanded a majority and he did not want much time at all. "On 18th August, 1984, you can convene the session of the Assembly", he told the Governor and he was prepared to demonstrate his majority on the Floor of the Legislature. While Mr. Bhaskara Rao initially made a claim of support of 152 MLAs including 91 MLAs from the Telugu Desam, On the same day, the former Chief Minister of this State N. T. Rama Rao claimed that he had the support of 163 MLAs of Telugu Desam and 22 members belonging to the Opposition parties. He told the Governor: "If you so desire, I am prepared to parade these MLAs with the identity cards and I am prepared to establish my claim."

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing you. Mr. Tewary I have not allowed you. Why are you speaking without my permission ? Sit down. Why do you not allow him to speak ?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Sir, he yielded.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, sit down.

(Interruptions)

What are you talking about ?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : This parading of MLAs.....

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : No, it has to be answered. This is nothing. I am not allowing you. This is to be answered in a logical manner and not like this.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : This is to be answered from this side. You have more than enough time. You can answer these charges.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : This is also permissible.

MR. SPEAKER : No, this is not allowed. I will allow ample chance from this side. Do not worry.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Incidentally I may tell you that I have yielded to Prof. Tewary.

MR. SPEAKER : No, You should not do it without my permission.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : On 16th of August, the Governor of the State dismissed N. T. Rama Rao's Ministry and

actually installed the alternate Ministry headed by Mr. Bhaskara Rao. The same day, the Telugu Desam gave a call for total Andhra bandh. It was a great success. And on the same day—I want to go on record—they were able to bring 163 Members of the Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh holding their identity cards. They asked pressmen to take the photographs of the Members along with their identity cards. They asked the journalists to count all the 163 Members. This is what was done.

The House will be very happy to know that 167 Members of the Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh extending their support to N. T. Rama Rao started by Andhra Pradesh Express which came here late. It might have moved with slow speed, but it moved in the right direction and ultimately they reached Delhi. Let me tell you as a former Railway Minister of this country that Andhra Pradesh Express is supposed to be a very fast train having only three halts. But you will be shocked to know that this train moved, the superfast train moved at the super slow speed of 25 k m. per hour and as a result of that those 167 Members were not able to keep their appointment with the President of India last evening. They have already gone with their identity cards to the President.

Let me come to the Governor's powers, because the malady in Andhra Pradesh is not only the tragedy of Ram Lal but it is the inherent disease that has been perpetrated by the manner in which the Governors under the Congress regime have been trying to actually exercise their powers.

13 00 hrs.

As far as the Governor's powers are concerned, under Article 167 (1), the Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor and he appoints the Ministers and they are supposed to function during the pleasure of the Governor. At the same time, according to Article 174(2), the Governor has the inherent power to dissolve the Assembly but all is said and done under these Articles. It has been said that the Chief Minister holds his office during the pleasure of the Governor. But this 'pleasure' has been interpreted by one of the High Courts.

This pleasure of the Governor is not arbitrary like all other pleasures of the Governor. Once the matter of a dismissed Vice-Chancellor in the Punjab University went to the Punjab High Court. There, the constitution of the Institution said 'Vice-Chancellor shall hold office of the Vice-Chancellorship during the pleasure of the Chancellor, that is, the Governor of the State. The matter went to the Punjab High Court and when the Punjab High Court, delivered the judgement, these are the words that they used : 'Here, the pleasure of the Governor is not an arbitrary pleasure like other pleasures'.

I do not want to refer to other pleasures but this pleasure is not arbitrary like other pleasures. They have gone on record and, therefore, this pleasure cannot be exerted or withdrawn just at the back and call of certain elements in the Centre. Article 156 (1) says that Governor shall hold office during the pleasure of the President and, therefore, 167 MLAs have gone to the President to find out what this pleasure is. And I have suggested in my Motion that the President should have the pleasure to dismiss this Governor who has behaved in an arbitrary manner.

It is not at all the individual characteristic of Ram Lal that he has behaved in a particular manner. I want to give documentary evidence from the documents of the various committees appointed by the Government of India to indicate what they feel about the appointment of the Governors. I would like to read out two important observations - one from the Study Team of the Administrative Reforms Commission headed by the famous jurists M.C. Setalwad. In this Report, they say, "many of those who have filled posts of Governors during the last sixteen years have fallen short of standard. Circumstances devalued the post and with that there was a logical fall in the standard of selection of Governors. The post came to be treated as sinecure for mediocres or as a consolation price for what are sometimes referred to as worn out politicians. Most of the persons selected were old men of the ruling party at the Centre". This is what the Study Team headed by Setalwad had said in the written Report. The wider committee, the

wider instrument like the Administrative Reforms Commission, in its Report in 1969, makes further comment in which Ram Lal himself is involved. I shall read out the Report of the A.R.C. The Administrative Reforms Commission, in its Report on Centre-State Relationship in June 1969, says, I quote :

13.04 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

"The situation has considerably deteriorated. At least two Members of the Ruling Party who were to resign from the office of Minister, following judicial strictures against them, were subsequently appointed as Governors. For example, Shri M. Chenna Reddy and Shri Ram Lal."

To identify, the same person against whom I have given my Motion. So, fortunately; I think even the Administrative Reforms Commission anticipated my Motion. I welcome their wisdom and their foresight. They have said that even those against whom there were judicial strictures, have been appointed as Governors. Let us have a little background of this Governor, Shri Ram Lal. I do not want to take much of your time by going through all the documentary evidence that I have with me. As far as Shri Ram Lal is concerned; he and his family members were involved in smuggled timber scandal in...

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARI : Sir, on a point of order...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He knows the rules ...(*Interruptions*) Professor please avoid an allegatory speech, which is not permitted according to the rules. You should give it in writing. Therefore, whatever in his speech is allegatory, defamatory and unparliamentary, shall not go on record.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir; I have carefully gone through the proceedings of the Parliament, right from 1952 to 1984. In normal times, what you may say is correct. But, I shall further elaborate that, wherever there have been court judgments, in which there has been reference to certain individuals, since the judgments of the court are not supposed to be defamatory documents

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am only concerned with the proceedings of the House. In the proceedings of the House, whatever is allegatory, I will not allow...

(Interruptions)

13.06 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have very carefully gone through rule 353, every time I have implemented it. As you know, I always follow the rules. I am conscious of rule 353.

MR. SPEAKER : Only once did you,

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I follow the rule, not the misrule.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Except when you brought a pistol to the House,

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There also, according to the rules, I have given an unqualified apology to the House.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : First you break the rule and then tender apology.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Sathe ; it will not be to your advantage to interfere on this.

Sir on a number of occasions, you have already given the ruling-Mavalankar has given the ruling, Hukam Singh has given the

ruling ; I am coming to you, you have given the ruling-that whenever the documents of the Supreme Court or High Court judgments are referred to, without adding any word of yours, merely quoting in quotes the judgment of the court, is perfectly permissible, even if the courts actually made a defamatory remark against the person concerned, quoting the defamatory remark of the court is not at all defamatory. Therefore, I shall quote from the 27-page judgment of Justice Mishra.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, I do not think there is any such ruling by you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I am quoting from the 27-page judgment of Justice Mishra. I shall quote only the relevant paragraph. I am quoting that for your information. The judgment of Justice Mishra says :

"The whole police force was paralysed"

PROF. K K. TEWARY : Sir, on a point of order, I request Prof. Madhu Dandavate to recall a similar incident. There was a court ruling...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let me decide it,

It is Speaker who has to decide. I am not going to delegate my power.

PROF. K K. TEWARY : Mr. Speaker, I would request Prof. Dandavate to recall a similar incident. There was a similar court ruling about Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who had tendered apology to the court during the freedom movement. That paper I wanted to quote in the House and you in the Chair ruled that this cannot be permitted. That was also a court judgment about Shri Vajpayee where he had tendered apology to the British for having participated in the freedom movement. That was not allowed, Sir, if you allow this ...

MR. SPEAKER : I will see that also. I will reserve my ruling until and unless I am satisfied.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, this cannot be allowed.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see to it. It will be perfectly based on facts. I will not try to side track.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : You look into your rulings.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see my ruling and I will give my judgment keeping in view your observation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I will give you a copy of your ruling. I take the responsibility for that.

MR. SPEAKER : I will also take his ruling. You give me also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Here is a portion of the judgment.

I quote : "The whole police force was paralysed while dealing with the sensitive case. They seemed to have touched some hot-stuff and allowed a miscarriage of justice."

"It has come in the evidence, Tamta is a resident of Jubal, the home-town of Chief Minister, Ram Lal. The wood was carried in the trucks owned by Chief Minister's**

Sir, you may recall only a few minutes back, when you were here before your brief interlude in the Chamber, I had already quoted the Administrative Reforms Commission...

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Mr. Speaker, Sir I am on a point of order.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Sir, it is a very serious matter. Since this will be setting a precedent, I want one minute. Sir, my first point is that this case under reference

has already gone to a higher court. This is sub-judice.

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you allow me to handle it ?

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Listen Sir, It is a very serious thing. Sir, I want to raise two points. This ruling of yours will set a very dangerous precedent in the House. Therefore, I want to argue.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see. I will keep my judgment reserved.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Sir, point number one is that it is a sub-judice matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Which matter is sub-judice ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, as far as the Administrative Reforms Commission's Report is concerned, it is not a matter sub-judice. And earlier I had quoted from the Administrative Reforms Commission and for your reference and for refreshing your bright memory, I will again quote that.

MR. SPEAKER : Professor, how do you think it is relevant ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is very relevant because they say that such governors against whom there were judicial strictures...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please order. I only want to say that if his son does something wrong, it does not mean he is to be condemned. Then it becomes something by which we have to eliminate every person.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will again read out the portion from the earlier one—the Administrative Reforms Commission. The situation has considerably deteriorated. At least two Members of the ruling party who had to resign from...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What I am trying to concentrate on is his action and conduct as governor. That is what it should be.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, the Administrative Reforms Commission has commented on the manner in which certain governors are actually appointed, they are bound to resign if you want to uphold the standard of the Governor's Office. That is why I read this. It has been put in the Administrative Reforms Commission's Report. Sir, even in expunging certain remarks you as well as I are carried by certain rules. And when I am quoting the Administrative Reforms Commission's Report, in which there is a pointed reference to Mr....

MR. SPEAKER : You see it should pertain to his conduct as Governor.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Yes. He has said that such persons when they are appointed as governor, are bound to lower down the standards of the Governor's conduct. That is what they have said.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated Anglo-Indians) : I am on a point of order. I got a stay in the Supreme Court against this judgement and my specific argument was that the judgement of the Chief Justice was a piece of gross judicial impropriety. It was a piece of judicial blackmail.

(Interruptions)

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I am on a point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He has a point of order. Listen to him. Mr Roy, what are you trying to do ? I have allowed him.

अगर मैं आप को एलाब करूँ तो आप बोलेंगे, इनको कहीं तो ये बोलेंगे।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. I have to make my own judgment. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : They can not say anything about the High Court Judges. They can go in for contempt of court.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : You can see the stay order passed by Justice Venkata-ramaiah.

MR. SPEAKER : You only tell me, Sir, whether you got the stay order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I argued Mastrani's case.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. Have you got the stay order ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Oh my God ! Why don't you keep silent ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I don't know Ram Lal, I have never seen him. I argued Mastran's case.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He did not stay that he got the stay order. Let me ask him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : These people won't even hear.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He did not say that the stay order was obtained.

Mr. Anthony, listen to me. Did you get a stay order in that case ?

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : Yes, I got the stay order in that case. (Interruptions). No, I want to..... (Interruptions). You will see the records in the *Hindustan Times*. They quoted my language that this was a case of judicial blackmail.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I don't want that. I want only one thing.

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I will like you to let me handle the situation. If you are interfering all the time, how I am to deal with it ? You don't know what you are talking. I have to handle it. Let me handle it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY . Mr. Speaker, Sir.....

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देख लूंगा
(व्यवधान).....मैंने देख लिया है ।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Sir, please see clause (b) of Rule 186. What does this Rule say ? It says :

"It shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India."

The matter is under adjudication.

MR. SPEAKER: Which one is under adjudication ?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : The charges he is referring to—charges against Ram Lal.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the thing. He has got some thing else. Mr. Tewary, it is something else which he is talking about, he is not talking about this case.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have asked so many times.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you let me do it ? I have to ask him. What are you trying to prove to me ?

Mr. Antony, what subject or what petition or what case you are talking about ? Are you talking about this case ?

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : This is a fact that they start behaving badly.

MR. SPEAKER : I want to ask you only one thing. Did you get the stay order in Ram Lal's case or this case ?

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : It was not Ram Lal's case.

MR. SPEAKER : Than what are you trying to prove ?

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : Please listen to me, I am giving you the facts.

MR. SPEAKER : Which case you are referring to now ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Shankaranand, I want to ask him which case he is referring to. You are not letting me hear him.

Mr. Anthony, which case you are referring to now ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : Please give me three minutes.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will adjourn the House if you behave like this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I will explain in three minutes. Will you please listen to me ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let me listen. For God's sake, let me listen.

(Interruptions)

I have not followed at all. I want to know, Mr. Anthony, to which case you are referring to ?

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : Will you please listen to me only for three minutes ? The judgement of the then Chief Justice...

MR. SPEAKER : In which case ?

(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Which case and what is the number ?

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : The judgement of the Chief Justice was absolutely against Mr. Ram Lal. I was appearing for the person concerned in that case. His name was Mr. Mast Ram. You will see it in the Indian Express to-day.

MR. SPEAKER : Was it the same, case to which he is referring ?

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : The same case.

Let me explain within two minutes and you will realise the enormity of irresponsibility of the press. I was arguing the case. They projected what was, as I say, something unheard of that a Chief Justice should vituperate a Chief Minister who was not a party to the case, whose son and son-in-law were not parties to the case. That is how I got a stay it was Mast Ram's case.

MR. SPEAKER : It may effect you also Prof. Dandavate. That is why I say, you confine yourself to only his act as a Governor.

PROF. DANDAVATE : I myself did not appear in that case. But fortunately, being a literate man, I have read all the proceedings/.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I know what to do. Did that portion not form part of the proceedings ?

(Interruptions)

You are to refer to his action, his conduct, as a Governor. That judgement is not to be referred to.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : With all my respect.....

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये हरीश जी । आपको पता नहीं क्या करना है । मुझे पता है क्या करना है ।

Please sit down. I have decided on that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Respecting your direction and still sticking to the rules very rigorously, and I shall be second to none in not surrendering whatever privilege is given to me by rules. Our hon. Member Frank Anthony who happens to be a legal luminary, I respect him very much. At the same time he is a luminary in the Parliamentary field. He has been a Member of the Constituent Assembly and he has been a valuable colleague in this Parliament for a number of years and he knows whatever he may speak about the stay order or whatever has appeared and published in the Administrative Reforms Commission Report in 1969, neither he nor you have the power to withdraw those remarks with retrospective effect. Therefore, I am perfectly within my right to quote the Administrative Reforms Commission. I am second to none to follow the rules. I am not violating the rules.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow anything pertaining to some other

body's actions to be implicated in Ram Lal. Ram Lal is Ram Lal. It may be his son; it may be his relative. That is all. We are only concerned with his conduct as Governor.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I agree. Therefore, I have referred to Ram Lal as referred to by the Administrative Reforms Commission. And here is the clear mention of his name and not even his designation. Fortunately, his name has been given. ... (Interruptions). ... Sir, I leave the matter as it is because I have got the reports of the two Administrative Reforms Commissions recorded. Even if you expunge the judgement, that cannot be.

As far as the majority to be tested is concerned, this is a crucial point in Andhra. There have been three precedents of decisions and recommendations and I would like to repeat them :

(1) In 1968, the Conference of the Presiding Officers.....How much obstruction was there.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We can talk to each other. I do not want any intermediary.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In 1968, the Presiding Officers' Conference has unanimously suggested that whenever there is any doubt in any Legislature, whether Central or State Legislature, regarding the majority commanded by any Ministry, the majority should be tested on the floor of the Legislature.

(2) In 1969, there were the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission that majority of the Ministry should be tested on the floor of the House.

(3) The recommendations of the Governors' Committee that was appointed by the President of India, i.e. Rajpratap, again recommended that the majority must be tested on the floor of the House.

And all that N. T. Rama Rao said is, consistent with all the three recommendations—the very first day his Ministry was dismissed—he be given an opportunity to appear before the Assembly and demonstrate his strength and majority in a thumping manner on the floor of the Legislature. That is what N. T. Rama Rao said.

Few minutes more, Sir. If you are obstructed to such an extent, will you be able to carry on the work from the Chair ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have gone through the same thing, now.

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी : 1979 में आपने 9 स्टेट्स की गवर्नमेंट्स को डिसमिस किया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब जवाब की तरह से आयेगा ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, she has raised certain points. And I deal with all the points. On-the-spot, I deal with all the points and I will clarify the points. And I will give the documentary evidence. I am completing.

As far as the discrimination by the Governors is concerned—these Governors including Ram Lal—they have shown two sets of discrimination. Whenever the Congress Government or Congress sponsored Government fell or was likely to fall, the Governor got the Assembly dissolved and the President's rule imposed either under article 174 (2) or article 356 of the Constitution; without providing the Opposition Parties an opportunity to test the strength on the floor of the House, they accepted the recommendation of the Congress Chief Ministers. How many times did it happen ? It happened in Travancore—Cochin in 1954, Kerala in 1970; West Bengal in 1968, Bihar in 1971; Andhra in 1954; Punjab in 1968; West Bengal in 1971; Manipur in 1969; and Orissa in 1973.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : What about 1977 ?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, will you not protect my fundamental right of expression at least in this House, if not outside ?

Second set of discrimination :

Whenever non-Congress (I) outgoing Chief Minister or non-Congress (I) Chief Minister who is likely to lose majority recommended the dissolution of Assembly, the plea was rejected when Congress (I) was keen on forming the Government. Whenever the non-Congress (I) Chief Ministers recommended the dissolution of the Assembly with the confidence that they would come back to power, their advice was rejected. I would like to give you those instances :

Rao Birendra Singh (Haryana)	...1967
Gurnam Singh (Punjab)	...1967
Charan Singh (U. P.)	...1968
Bhola Paswan Shastri (Bihar)	...1968
Raja Naresh Chandra Singh (M. P.)	...1969
Hitendra Desai (Gujarat)	...1971
Karpoori Thakur (Bihar)	...1971
Farooq Abdullah (J & K)	...1984

All of them recommended dissolution which was rejected.

Now, the question is : Did the Governor act on his own ? The past background of this Governor indicates that a pigmy Governor cannot act on his own. I am sure he must have acted in collusion with the Centre ... (Interruptions) ... It is very clear. In conclusion, I would say that the recent actions in Jammu and Kashmir and in Andhra Pradesh have clearly established that the Centre is preceding further with their grand 'Operation 'destabilisation' of non-Congress (I) States. Therefore, concretely, as a constructive step, I would suggest to the Prime Minister, whether we are in the Opposition or they are in the ruling party, that the time has come when in the interest of both, the Constitution should be amended.

The Governor should not be given powers beyond a certain limit; the President must not be given powers beyond a certain limit and, if there is a doubt about the majority of a party, it must according to the constitutional obligation be tested on the floor of the Assembly and on the floor of the Parliament.

We will resist the anti-democratic actions of the Government in Parliament, on streets, in towns, villages and cities.

Let me conclude by saying that the Governor's action in Andhra Pradesh is a declaration of war against the people and this motion of ours is a declaration of our determination to fight back this war with all the strength at our command.

In the end, I would say, after this muddle, that we demand the dismissal of the Governor and if Madam Prime Minister tries to defend the Governor, I say, इन्द्राय लसकाय स्वाहा — "Madam Prime Minister you too quit."

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order...

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI) : Sir, It is not my intention to reply to Prof Madhu Dandavate's remarks. The Minister of Home Affairs will do so and, if need be, I may intervene later except that the same subject is probably coming up tomorrow again

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basturhat) : Why ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Have not you tabled a motion ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We tabled so many motions.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Not serious about it, good. O. K. If you are not serious, it is all right.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am glad you are anticipating something.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I got a printed paper.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You believe everything that is in the papers ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Not a newspaper, but paper printed by the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We rarely hear your voice.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : That is not true I speak whenever there is reason for me to speak. It is true that I do not speak in season and out of season or when there is no reason to do so.

But, at this moment, I thought I should avail myself of this earliest opportunity in this debate to state some facts regarding developments in Andhra Pradesh. I am not going into the details of them. I am just picking up one or two facts.

I might add that while I admire Prof. Madhu Dandavate's enthusiasm and his insistence in his concluding remark about our quitting, he has said it so many times that it has become rather stale.

(Interruptions)

Much heat has been generated by hon. Members of the Opposition. You have seen it here and we have been hearing about it in the past few days. I am not unused to the sort of campaign or character assassination which they have launched outside.

(Interruptions)

In earlier years also every subject, every possible gimmick has been tried by different parties at different times to vilify and to discredit me. It is no use making a noise. It is a fact known by the people of India as well as people outside India.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The country knows...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have never referred to your character. I shall never refer to it in future. I do not want to remain in politics by attacking the character of anyone else including that of the Prime Minister.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Thank you. Professor I am not, referring to you. I said, different political parties at different times I have not mentioned your name. Nor do I intend to do so. The House knows as well as the Indian people that I was not spared even when I was out of office. Now also, Opposition's arguments are based on certain assumptions and on premises which are totally unfounded.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I consider it essential to set the records straight. So, I want to place the following facts before the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : At no stage did the Governor of Andhra Pradesh consult me in his decision.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order you have your say. Why don't you listen ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : If this is not vilification, I should like to know what it is, Prof. Madhu Dandavate. Perhaps, you will give your definition of it.

AN HON. MEMBER : This is not true.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : How do you know what rules who flouted and who did not ?

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : If they keep making so much noise, I am going to repeat that sentence because it is important. It is equally important for the maintenance of democracy about which the hon. Members talk so much. I repeat, at no stage did the Governor of Andhra Pradesh consult me in his decision to dismiss the Rama Rao Ministry or to invite Shri Bhaskara Rao to form the Government.

(Interruptions)

I am not yielding.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आपने अपनी बात कह दी, अब उनको सुनिये ।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : In fact, I got the news...

(Interruptions)

You do not believe the progress of India, you do not believe anything that is being done in India...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, may I say something ?

शोर करने से काम नहीं चलेगा । आप अपनी बात कहेंगे, वे अपनी बात कहेंगे । आपके दवाब से न वे अपनी बात बदलेंगे और न आप उनके दवाब से अपनी बात बदलेंगे ।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : In fact, we first got the news through a newsagency. While we were trying to ascertain...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is very bad, this is extremely bad.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : आप नाच क्यों रहे हैं ।

What is he doing ? What sort of man is he ?

The Parliament should be ashamed. Please sit down... *(Interruptions)* Please take your seats. मुझे पता नहीं, एक बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है ।

Will you please listen to me ?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : This shows how serious they are about this debate. They are not serious...

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: ऐसे काम करोगे, तो न कोई बोल पाएगा और न कोई सुन पाएगा । आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए, मैं यही सुनाने जा रहा हूँ ।

...*(व्यवधान)*...

प्रो० के० के० तिवारी : जब दंडवते जी बोल रहे थे, तब आप चुप थे । व्यवधान...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं यही कहने जा रहा हूँ । इस तरीके से करेंगे तो न आप की बात कोई सुन पाएगा और न उनका कोई बात सुन पाएगा । ऐसा करने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा ।

...*(व्यवधान)*...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप विश्वास करें, या न करें, माने या माने । यह अपनी मर्जी है, आपको कोई मनवा नहीं सकता है । लेकिन किसी को कोई बात कहने से रोक नहीं सकता है । आप अपनी बात कहें यह कोई तरीका थोड़े ही है । यह जो सज्जन कर रहे हैं, यह तो शर्म वाली बात लगती है, जिस तरीके से नाच कर रहे हैं ।

...*(व्यवधान)*...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आपका टाइम आया, तो आप बोलिएगा ।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : While we were trying to ascertain the actual situation, we learnt that the Governor had

already initiated action to swear in the new Chief Minister and also that our local Party MLAs had extended their support to him.

The conclusion which the Governor had arrived at that Shri N. T. Rama Rao had lost the majority in the Legislative Assembly was based entirely on his judgment and was not in any way *(Interruptions)* I am not going into those details. Later on those details will be given by my colleague. I have said that if necessary I can intervene again.

The conclusion of the Governor was entirely based on his judgment and was not in any way influenced by me, by government in the Centre or by my Party at the Centre. *(Interruptions)* Yes, I have just said so.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Lawrence. why are you speaking without my permission ?... She is giving the facts. You can place your facts when you get the opportunity. Who stops you from stating your facts ? Please don't behave like that. ...This is deplorable.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : It is clear that the Hon Members do not even listen to what is being said. I have just said that my local party extended its support to the new Chief Minister. This is what you are also shouting about.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : That is also without consulting you ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Without consulting me...

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Now that the Governor had taken a decision, the question of majority or otherwise of the new Government has to be decided only on the floor of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly. ...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I understand that the Chief Minister has already announced his decision to advise the Governor to advance the date of the convening of the Legislative Assembly. It has come in the paper.

(Interruptions)

I emphatically refute the charge that we are toppling governments.

(Interruptions)

Anywhere that a Government has fallen, it is because of its own internal dissensions which have caused its party to break up.

In Andhra Pradesh also we know what had happened before. I have come to know that the Leaders of the Opposition are trying now, as before, to put the blame of everything on me and Congress (I) Party Members. *(Interruptions)* Now that I have put the facts before the House, I can only hope that the Opposition Leaders will desist from misguiding the public, provoking the public...

MR. SPEAKER : Those hon. Members who want to leave may leave quietly.

Shri Bhagat.

श्री बी० आर० भगत (सीतामढ़ी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्रीमधु दण्डवते जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि हमें अपनी संसदीय गरिमा ऊंची उठानी चाहिये। उन्होंने हाउस आफ कामन्स का हवाला देते हुए कहा कि हम को भी उसी तरह अपनी गरिमा को बढ़ाना चाहिये। मैं उन से यही निवेदन करूंगा, कुछ कहने के पहले, कि श्री दण्डवते जी इस सदन के एक सम्मानित सदस्य हैं और संसदीय परम्परा और नियमों तथा कानून में पूरी आस्था रखते हैं, मगर अभी जो व्यवहार और जो बातें हो रही हैं, उन के साधियों की तरफ से, हमारे

माननीय विरोधी दल के सदस्यों का जो आचरण है, उस पर भी श्री मधु दण्डवते जी का ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले शुक्रवार को हमारे विरोधी दलों के सदस्यों ने जो कुछ भी इस संसद में किया, जिन शब्दों का व्यवहार किया, जो आचरण किया, उन से हम सब का सिर तो झुका ही है मगर श्री मधु दण्डवते जी का सिर भी उन की हरकतों को देखते हुए शर्म से झुक जाएगा । अभी तक हमारी संसदीय परम्परा हाउस आफ कामन्स की परम्परा से किसी भी मायने में कम नहीं रही है । भारतीय संसदीय परम्परा और प्रणाली कई मायनों में दुनिया की संसदीय प्रणालियों में आगे रही है और लोग ऐसा मानते हैं कि भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली ने एक नया चांद लगाया है बहुत कुछ वो किया है जो हाउस आफ कामन्स नहीं कर सकता । (व्यवधान) जो आचरण यहां विरोधी दल के सदस्यों का होता है, उसके बारे में श्री दण्डवते जी उनको समझाएं कि कम से कम संसद में इस तरह का आचरण कर के वे संसद की परम्परा को गिरा रहे हैं ।

आंध्र में जो सरकार बदली और गवर्नर महोदय ने संबैधानिक कर्तव्य पूरा किया, उसके बारे में कड़ी आलोचना की गई । ये प्रस्ताव मधु दण्डवते जी का है कि इसकी निन्दा होनी चाहिए मगर मधु दण्डवते जी ने ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कही कि वे इस प्रस्ताव में यह कहते हैं कि इसकी निन्दा होनी चाहिए ।

सबसे कड़ी बात यह है कि आज जो स्थिति है, वह कैसे उत्पन्न हुई । विरोधी संसद सदस्यों को भी यह जानना चाहिए कि सारी बातें कहां से शुरू हुई । यह जो क्राइसेस है यह तेलगू देशम पार्टी का आंतरिक क्राइसेस है । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग बीच में यों बोलते हैं । जब आपको मौका मिले तब आप अपनी बात कह लेना ।

श्री बली राम भगत : ये तेलगू देशम पार्टी का आंतरिक क्राइसेस है । 15 तारीख को हम सब लोगों ने देखा । मैं तो विदेश से लौट रहा था । हमने बंबई में सबेरे अखबार में पढ़ा शुक्रवार को कि 94 आदमी तेलगूदेशम पार्टी के पार्टी छोड़ कर चले गए हैं । कुल सदस्यों की संख्या तेलगूदेशम पार्टी की 194 है ।

13.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

94 आदमी छोड़ कर चले गए । यानी स्प्लिट हुआ । मैं जो बात कह रहा हूं, इसके आलावा दूसरी कोई बात नहीं है यह तेलगू देशम पार्टी में आंतरिक संकट हुआ जिससे यह कानूनी स्थिति पैदा हुई ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपने उनका समर्थन क्यों किया ?

श्री बली राम भगत : ऐसी स्थिति में उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब भास्कर राव गवर्नर साहब के यहां पहुंचे, तब उन्होंने गवर्नर साहब के सामने रखा । उन्होंने 94 आदमियों की लिस्ट दी और उन्होंने दिखाया कि ये उनके दस्तखत हैं ।

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Will the hon Members give assurance to the Chair that there shall be orderly discussion ? May I request you all most humbly that an orderly discussion should be continued in this House ? Other Members should hear and our Reporters should hear so that what they speak is recorded correctly. Therefore, anything other than the hon. Member who is called upon to speak, if spoken, will not

be allowed. Any Hon. Member who speaks without my permission will not be allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do not raise all these things and waste the time of the House. Is this relevant ? Do not record any interruptions.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : व्योरेवार इस संकट का मैं तथ्य दे रहा हूँ। वह तथ्य अगर सही नहीं है तो माननीय सदस्य जो कहना चाहे, वह कह सकते हैं।... (व्यवधान) **

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am so sorry ; you cannot do like this. Please allow him to speak. Do not record anything other than the speech.

श्री बी० आर० भगत : भास्कर राव जी ने गवर्नर के सामने 164 विधायकों की लिस्ट पेश की जिसमें 94 तेलगूदेशम पांच मुस्लिम मजलिस, 57 कांग्रेस के और... (व्यवधान)... मेरे ब्याल में आप लोग तथ्यों को सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं।

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are we not discussing a serious problem ? Please be serious. I am so sorry.

श्री बी० आर० भगत : भास्कर राव जी ने 15 अगस्त को 164 आदमियों की लिस्ट गवर्नर साहब के सामने पेश की। तेलगूदेशम पार्टी में इस्प्लीट होने से यह संकट उपस्थित हुआ। चार मंत्रियों सहित 94 सदस्य उनको छोड़कर चले गए। तेलगू देशम पार्टी का यह आंतरिक संकट है और ये लोग मौका उठाकर चरित्र हनन की बात कर रहे हैं जिसमें प्रधान मंत्री

और केन्द्र को भी लाया जा रहा है। विरोधी दल तथ्यों को कहने से हिचकिचाते हैं क्योंकि वह जानते हैं कि उनका पर्दाफाश हो जायेगा।

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Members, if you become emotional, reasoning will be lost. Any subject or any motion allowed by the Speaker for discussion in this House is to educate the people of this country on the various issues raised in this country. If hon. Members stop others from speaking, is it not anti-people ? Let all these things go to the people ; let there be a frank and free discussion. Our country is a democratic country. I would appeal to you all ; the proceedings of the House must go to the people. Do not stop anybody from expressing his opinion, because ours is a free country. You must allow everybody to express his own belief.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Everybody will recall that there is a list. (Interruptions) Please sit down. When I am on my legs, nobody should stand up. So, I would appeal that every body must be quiet. If a member does not agree with any point made from this side, he can oppose and protest when his own chance comes. Not this way.

Mr Bhagat, you can speak. (Interruptions) I will not reply to other Members. Mr. Bhagat, don't listen to them.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't record others ; write 'Interruptions'. Don't record running commentaries.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't record this.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't record these interruptions. Don't record them.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't record anything.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am very sorry : this is not the orderly way of discussing things.

श्री बी० आर० भगत : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं मधु दण्डवते साहब से अपील करूंगा कि वे अपने साथियों को कहें कि इस सदन की गरिमा को बचाकर तो रहें*** (व्यवधान)***।

मैं आपको 15 अगस्त के दिन की घटना सुनाना चाहता हूँ, यदि आज कुछ और स्थिति हो तो उसके बारे में अटल जी कहेंगे। लेकिन यह सही बात है कि 15 अगस्त को निर्विवाद रूप से यह स्पष्ट हो चुका था और गवर्नर साहब के सामने 164 बादमियों की लिस्ट थी, उनके दस्तखत मौजूद थे और उनके सामने उन विधायकों की हाजिर भी किया गया था। यह बिल्कुल सही बात है और जब मैं आपके सामने खड़ा होकर बोल रहा हूँ तो मुझे यहां गवर्नर साहब के पक्ष में बोलने की जरूरत नहीं है। एक संसद सदस्य होने के नाते किसी गवर्नर साहब के पक्ष में बोलने का मेरा काम नहीं है, मैं किसी पार्टी के पक्ष में भी नहीं बोल रहा हूँ। उसको देखते हुए आज यहां जो रिजोल्यूशन आया है, वह अप्रत्यक्षित रिजोल्यूशन है, जिसमें गवर्नर साहब की भर्त्सना की जा रही है और यह रिजोल्यूशन तथ्यों के ऊपर आधारित नहीं है।

हमारे संविधान में स्पष्ट रूप से कहा गया है कि किसी प्रान्त में सरकार बनाने की जिम्मेदारी वहां के गवर्नर की होती है। दूसरे, यदि वे संतुष्ट हो जाएं, सैटिस्फाइड हों कि विधान सभा में अमुक व्यक्ति को बहुमत का समर्थन प्राप्त नहीं है, अमुक आदमी अल्पमत में है

तो वह उनको बुलाकर कह सकते हैं कि आपने अपना बहुमत खो दिया है और आप अपना इस्तीफा दे दो, तो ऐसा करना गवर्नर साहब का कर्तव्य है। यह भी स्पष्ट बात है कि यदि कोई मुख्य मंत्री गवर्नर साहब की एडवाइज को न माने तो गवर्नर साहब को पूरे अस्त्यारत हैं कि वे उसको बर्खास्त कर दें। यह उनकी ड्यूटी और संविधान में दिए गए कर्तव्य हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप पहले संविधान में गवर्नर साहब के कर्तव्यों के बारे में पढ़िये***।

श्री राजनाथ सोलंकर शास्त्री : सर, आन ए प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर***।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I would make an appeal to leaders of all Opposition parties. We must have an orderly discussion. If this is the position, how can we have an orderly discussion? So, I would appeal to the leaders of all the Opposition parties, not to control, but to advise so that we can have an orderly discussion. You can oppose anything you do not agree with i.e. what people from this side say; you can oppose it when you get the chance. Suppose when you speak, there is interruption coming from this side, then also I will stop it, because orderly discussion should be there. Unless you control yourselves, I cannot control anybody in this House—i.e. unless every hon. Member controls himself. (Interruption.) Now this is the understanding : we must have an orderly discussion. When any Member speaks, no Member from the other side shall interrupt him. This is an understanding from all the sides. They will reply to that Member only when they get a chance to speak. This is meant for all the hon. Members. When any hon. member is speaking either from this side or that side no other member either from this side or that side, will interrupt him. I would like the leaders of all political parties to take care of this. These are all personal things. You should not talk like this. The debate should go on in an orderly and civilized manner.

श्री बली राम भगत : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं तो कुछ तथ्यों को सामने रख रहा था और उन तथ्यों की पृष्ठभूमि में हमारे संविधान का जो स्पष्ट आदेश है गवर्नर के लिये उनके बारे में मैं चर्चा कर रहा था। और मैंने शुरूवात इस बात से की थी और बार-बार यही कहूंगा कि जो आंध्र प्रदेश में क्राइसिस है याद रखें केन्द्र से कोई आदेश नहीं गया हो या गवर्नर ने कोई अनुचित बात नहीं की।

(व्यवधान)

यह क्राइसिस तेलंगूदेशम पार्टी के वर्टिकल स्पिलट की बजह से हुआ 94 आदमी उस पार्टी को छोड़कर चले गये। करीब करीब आधे के हिसाब से पार्टी का बटवारा हो गया और यह क्राइसिस एकाएक गवर्नर के सामने आया और बार-बार कहता हूं कि मैं गवर्नर के पक्ष या विपक्ष में बोलने की बात नहीं करता हूं, उन तथ्यों के आधार पर उन्होंने ठीक किया कि नहीं इस बात की मैं चर्चा करना चाहता हूं। क्योंकि मधु दण्डवते जी ने इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत से उदाहरण दिये हैं, एक, दो उदाहरण मैं भी दूंगा। मगर मैं शुरूवात इस बात से करना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नर साहब ने 164 आदमियों के दस्तखत देखे, उनसे बेरीफ़िकेशन भी किया और उनकी जजमेंट में...

(व्यवधान)

आपने उपाध्यक्ष जी, अभी अपील की कोई मानता ही नहीं है। यह संसद की गरिमा है ?

तो मैं कह रहा था गवर्नर साहब के सामने एकाएक यह चीज उपस्थित हुई। हमारे विरोध पक्ष के नेतागण कोशिश कर

रहे हैं यह दिखाने की कि इसमें कांग्रेस डेमोक्रेसी को खत्म करने की और गैर सरकारी सरकार को गिराने की साजिश। ऐसी कोई बात नहीं थी। एकाएक यह घटना उनके सामने आयी। तो गवर्नर ने क्या किया निष्पक्ष रूप से सोचिये, गवर्नर ने जब देखा 164 आदमी उनके सामने हैं, दस्तखत हैं, उनको लाया गया तो उनका यह निश्चित मत हुआ कि श्री रामा राव जी का बहुमत अब नहीं रहा और इसीलिये उनको कहा बुला कर कि आपका बहुमत अब नहीं है, अब आप इस्तीफा दे दें। श्री रामा राव जी ने उस समय यह नहीं कहा कि मेरे पास इतने सदस्य हैं...

(व्यवधान)

मैं कह रहा था बड़ी बारीक कांस्टीट्यूशनल बात है जरा सोचिये। श्री रामा राव जी ने नहीं कहा कि मेरे पास बहुमत है। उन्होंने कहा कि 18 तारीख को असेंबली बुला लीजिये वहीं टेस्ट हो जाय। अब यहां यह सोचने की बात है कि फोर्मर चीफ मिनिस्टर ने यह नहीं कहा कि आपके सामने लाकर देता हूं हमारा बहुमत है...

(व्यवधान)

बारीक बात कह रहा हूं आप सुनिये। आप काटियेगा जब आपको बोलने का मौका मिले।

मेरा दूसरा प्वाइंट यह है कि श्री रामा राव जी ने यह कभी भी नहीं कहा कि मेरा बहुमत है। उन्होंने कहा 18 तारीख को असेम्बली बुला लीजिए वहां टेस्ट हो। अब भी मधु दंडवते जी ने 3,3 उदाहरण बताये कि प्रीसाइडिंग आफिसर्स की शिफारिशें थीं।

गवर्नर्स कमेटी का रिकमेंडेशन क्या था, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमेटी का रिकमेंडेशन क्या था, पिछली डिबेट में होम मिनिस्टर ने कहा था, शायद आज वह फिर दोहरावेंगे कि आज तक कभी भी मैजोरिटी टेस्ट असेम्बली में नहीं हुआ है। बहुमत अल्पमत का निर्णय गवर्नर ने किया है, आज तक यही स्थिति रही है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री बलिराम भगत : आज तक हमारे संवैधानिक इतिहास में, परम्परा में, मैजोरिटी किन की है किन की नहीं है, यह गवर्नर ने तय किया है। अगर गलत बात हो तो आप कहें।

SHRI A. K. ROY : Wrong statement should not be made. In 1968 when Mahamaya Prasad Ministry failed, we all were there. Vote was taken in the Assembly.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can speak when you get a chance.

(Interruptions)

श्री बलिराम भगत : 1968 की बात महामाया मिनिस्ट्री की बात कोई नहीं है। आज तक असेम्बली में जब कभी भी बहुमत की बात हुई है, तो गवर्नर ने अपनी छानबीन करके इसे तय किया है। यह कभी भी असेम्बली में नहीं हुआ है। रामाराव जी कह रहे थे कि असेम्बली के फ्लोर पर तय किया जाये।

(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : When you get a chance, you speak. Some of the Members who have not taken their lunch, I remind them of their lunch.

मैं यहाँ कह रहा था कि राव साहब का कहना यह था कि गवर्नर तय न करें कि बहुमत किस का है और किस का नहीं है बल्कि यह असेम्बली में तय हो। वह एक नई परम्परा कराना चाहते थे जो कि आज तक नहीं हुई।

श्री मधु दंडवते ने 3 रिकमेंडेशन का हवाला दिया। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब जनता पार्टी सरकार में थी तो क्या किसी एक रिकमेंडेशन पर उसने अमल किया ?

(व्यवधान)

जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी, ये सारे रिकमेंडेशन उसके पहले आ चुके थे। क्या किसी का हवाला जनता सरकार ने दिया ?

मेरा कहना यह है कि जहाँ तक यह सवाल है कि मैजोरिटी टेस्ट असेम्बली फ्लोर पर हो या गवर्नर साहब खुद करें, इसमें रिकमेंडेशन होते हुए भी, जो कमेटी का हवाला दिया है, न उसे जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने माना और न कांग्रेस ने माना। उन्होंने कहा कि यह गलत परम्परा होगी। किसी भी पार्टी की सरकार हो, यह गलत परम्परा होगी कि बहुमत असेम्बली में टेस्ट हो और गवर्नर साहब के सामने न हो। इसलिए राव साहब का गवर्नर साहब से कहना, संसदीय परम्परा का उन्हें पता नहीं है, वह नये हैं, मगर जो यह परम्परा जानते हैं, वह सही बात नहीं थी। सब से खेदजनक बात क्या हुई ? वह बड़े प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति हैं। आन्ध्र प्रदेश की जनता का उन पर बहुत विश्वास है। लेकिन फिर भी उन्होंने जो काम किया, वह किसी प्रतिष्ठित नेता को नहीं करना चाहिए था। उन्होंने गवर्नर को ओथ दिलाने के लिए जाने ले रोकने की कोशिश की। (व्यवधान) गवर्नर जा रहे थे अपनी पब्लिक ड्यूटी पर। सब

जगह यह जाहिर करने की कोशिश की गई है कि श्री रामाराव बीमार थे, फिर भी उनको अरेस्ट किया गया। असम में उनको अच्छी तरह, सावधानीपूर्वक ले जाने के लिए कहा गया था, लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि हम पुलिस बैन में जाएंगे। इस तरह लोगों को गुमराह करने और गलत जनमत पैदा करने की कोशिश की गई है। यह एक अच्छी परम्परा कायम नहीं की गई है। (व्यवधान)

होना क्या चाहिए था और वहां पर क्या हुआ? आंध्र प्रदेश में जो संकट पैदा हुआ, उसके संदर्भ में प्रो. मधु दंडवते ने बहुत से उदाहरण दिए हैं। मैं सिर्फ एक ही उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। 1976 में यहां पर जो संकट हुआ, उसका निर्णय कैसे किया गया? जनता पार्टी में जैसे एक वर्टिकल स्प्लिट हुआ था, वैसे ही स्प्लिट तेलुगु देशम में हुआ। क्या हुआ था या नहीं? जनता पार्टी में वर्टिकल स्प्लिट हुआ और श्री चव्हाण जनता पार्टी की सरकार के विरुद्ध एक नो-कांफिडेंस मोशन लाए। जब जनता पार्टी में वर्टिकल स्प्लिट हुआ, तो मोरारजी भाई ने क्या कहा? उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा—जैसा कि श्री रामाराव ने कहा है—कि लोकसभा को बुलाया जाए और वहां पर बहुमत को टेस्ट किया जाए। मोरारजी भाई ने सीधे जाकर इस्तीफा दे दिया। (व्यवधान) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने माननीय सदस्यों से कहा है, लेकिन फिर भी ये उठकर खड़े हो जाते हैं। मेरी बात सुनिए। अगर कोई बात गलत हो, तो बताइए।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश में जैसा आन्तरिक संकट और वर्टिकल स्प्लिट तेलुगु देशम में हुआ, वैसा ही वर्टिकल स्प्लिट यहां पर जनता पार्टी में हुआ था। मोरारजी भाई ने श्री रामाराव की तरह यह नहीं कहा कि 18 तारीख को असेम्बली का सेशन बुलाया जाए और उसमें बहुमत को टेस्ट किया जाए, मैं इस्तीफा नहीं

दूंगा। प्रेजिडेंट के इस्तीफा मांगने से पहले ही उन्होंने इस्तीफा दे दिया। उसके बाद क्या हुआ?

(व्यवधान)

मैं कह रहा था कि यहां पर जनता पार्टी में जो क्राइसिस हुआ था, बिल्कुल वैसा ही क्राइसिस आंध्र प्रदेश में हुआ और गवर्नर साहब ने वही किया, जो संविधान के अनुसार प्रेजिडेंट साहब ने किया था। मोरारजी भाई ने स्वयं जाकर इस्तीफा दे दिया था। श्री रामाराव को मोरारजी भाई से सबक सीखना चाहिए था कि जब उनका बहुमत नहीं रहा, तो वह इस्तीफा दे देते उसके बाद उन्होंने चव्हाण साहब को बुलाया...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is making a statement of fact, why are you opposing him. ? You refute him, if you do not agree with him. How can we conduct the proceedings if you interrupt like this every time ? I am very sorry, This is not the method. If hon. Members do not assure an orderly conduct of the House, we cannot proceed with the business. I am so sorry. I do not know whether anybody else can make it, but I cannot manage it. If 10 members are speaking at the same time, how can a record be kept ? I am so sorry. You may or may not agree, but you must give him the freedom to speak....(Interruptions) If all of you are shouting, I must shout louder.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : They are not interested in the debate, they are interested in the propaganda.

श्री बी. आर. भगत : तो तब उन्होंने क्या किया कि चव्हाणसाहब को जिन्होंने नो-कांफिडेंस मोशन मूव किया था, उन को बुलाया वह इसलिए कि गवर्नमेंट में कांफिडेंस नहीं है, आप को दूसरी गवर्नमेंट बनाने का मौका दिया जाता है। दो दिन बाद चव्हाण साहब

ने कहा कि हम सरकार नहीं बना सकते हैं। तब उन्होंने हमारे माननीय सदस्य चौधरी साहब को बुनाया और उन्होंने एक लिस्ट दी उस के बाद मोरार जी भाई ने दूसरी लिस्ट दी और लिस्ट के 'बैरिफिकेशन' के आधार पर उन्होंने चौधरी साहब की सरकार बनायी। वह सरकार बनी। लोक सभा बुलाई गई कि सरकार का बहुमत टेस्ट किया जाये। उस के बाद उस सरकार को बहुमत नहीं मिला। चौधरी साहब ने इस्तीफा दे दिया। उस के बाद उस पार्टी के दूसरे चेयरमैन हो गए थे, मोरार जी भाई नहीं रह गए थे, बाबू जगजीवन राम जी चेयरमैन हो गए थे। उन्होंने अपना क्लेम टेस्ट किया। तब प्रसीडेंट साहब ने कहा कि मैं कब तक यह करता रहूंगा ... व्यवधान ... इतने दिन का मौका दिया, चार बजे तक का दिया, कब तक यह काम मैं करूंगा ... व्यवधान ... सुनिए आप। बाद में प्रसीडेंट ने अपना यह जजमेंट दिया कि इन को मौका दिया, इन की सरकार नहीं चली, चव्हाण साहब नहीं बना सके। अब ये फिर नयी लिस्ट लेकर चले हैं तो राष्ट्रपति का यह काम नहीं होता है कि हम हमेशा चलते चले जायें इन के साथ। इसके बाद उन्होंने सोचा कि अब चुनाव का मौका आ गया है, इसलिए उन्होंने पार्लियामेंट को डिजाल्व कर दिया। यही घटना आप मिलाइए दण्डवते साहब, आप कहां इतना पन्द्रह साल तक का उदाहरण दे गए? इसी उदाहरण को लेकर देखिए कि जो मोरार जी भाई ने किया वह रामाराव जी ने किया क्या और जो पूज्य राष्ट्रपति रेड्डी साहब ने किया क्या गवर्नर रामलाल जी ने उस से अलग रास्ता अपनाया? मैं यही कह रहा था कि गवर्नर ने भी वह सब काम किया। मगर संकट क्या है? अभी अखबार से सुना कि वह लोगों को लेकर आ रहे हैं प्रसीडेंट के यहां, आप भी ये उन के साथ अब बनाइए कि प्रसीडेंट का इस में कहां क्या

रोल आता है? आप तो संविधान के पंडित हैं। ... व्यवधान ...

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अगर किसी ने हत्या या भंडार किया हो और कोई आई जी या एस पी के पास जा कर कहे तो आई जी उस से यह कहेगा कि दरोगा को कहो, मेरी क्या पावर है? ... व्यवधान ...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Governor holds his office during the pleasure of the President. That is why we have to go to the President.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : We know the Governor holds office during the pleasure of the President.

मगर इस मामले में कि कौन चीफ मिनिस्टर होगा, कौन बुलाया जायगा, किस का बहुमत है, किस का नहीं है यह कांस्टीट्यूशन एक्वायरली टोटली, कम्पलीटली, पूर्ण रूप से गवर्नर के हाथ में देता है। इसलिए मैं यह कह रहा था, अब यहां देखिए कि यहां 170 आदमी का कभी निकलता है, कभी 165 निकलते हैं। और अभी मुझे खबर मिली है कि 165 एम.एल.ए. हैदराबाद गवर्नर से भी मिले हैं। आप जरा इस बात को सोचिए कि यह कैसे हो सकता है कि 165 एम.एल.ए. वहां भी हों और 170 एम.एल.ए. यहां पर भी हों।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is possible like the Red Fort function. There were triplicates of the same leader. There might be triplicates here also.

श्री बी० आर० भगत : लगभग 30 एम.एल.ए. दोनों तरफ की लिस्ट में हैं। अखबार में निकलता है ... व्यवधान ...

तेलुगू देशम की यह क्राइसिस है। फिर यह बात है कि तेलुगू देशम के 30 एम.एल.ए. जो वह कभी इधर चले जाते हैं और कभी

उधर चले जाते हैं। यहां भी जो आए हैं उनमें बोगस हो सकते हैं। ...व्यवधान...

अखबारों में तो यहां तक आया है कि बोगस आइडेंटिफिकेशन कार्ड बनाए गए हैं। इसीलिए यह 165 एम एल ए वहां भी और 170 एम एल ए यहां भी मौजूद हैं—यह कैसे हो सकता है? इसीलिए मैं विरोधी पक्ष के नेताओं से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो यहां पर इस मामले को उठाया और कहा कि डिमॉर्फेसी की हत्या हो रही है और प्रधान मंत्री का नाम भी बुरी तरह ने उसमें घसीटा, उनका चरित्रहनन करने की कोशिश की, इसके बारे में तथ्य सामने आ चुके हैं कि रामलाल जी ने किसी से बात नहीं की। (व्यवधान) गवर्नर ने कोई ऐसा काम नहीं किया है। आपने कहा :

The satisfaction is not arbitrary.

हां, ठीक है, यह आविष्टरी नहीं था, उन्होंने सभी तथ्यों को देखकर फैसला किया। मैं दंडवते जी और विरोधी दल के भाइयों से कहूंगा कि वे जरा अपने दामन को देखें, अपनी परम्परा को देखें कि कहां तक वे संसद की परम्पराओं को ऊंचा कर रहे हैं। वे सिर्फ कोच उछालना चाहते हैं और इस मीके पर सब मिल भी गए हैं लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की जनता इतनी बेवकूफ नहीं है, वह हमेशा सही फैसला ही करती है। भारतीय संसद की परम्पराओं तथा उज्ज्वल इतिहास का विरोधी दल के नेताओं ने इस तरह से धूमिल तथा कलंकित करने की कोशिश की है उन्होंने जो गलत बात उठाकर चरित्रहनन करने की कोशिश की है इसके लिए संसद में उनकी भत्सना होनी चाहिए।

संसदीय परम्पराओं तथा गरिमा को धूमिल करना, कलंकित करना यह काम विरोधी दल के भाइयों को नहीं करना चाहिए था।

श्री चरण सिंह (बागपत) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बहुत अफसोस है, जब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की तकरीर हो रही थी उस वक्त मैं उपस्थित नहीं था। जो कुछ भी मेरे दोस्तों से मालूम हुआ है, उन्होंने यह फरमाया है, उसके आधार पर मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि उन्होंने तीन-चार दलीलें दी हैं, जो कुछ वहां हैदराबाद में हो चुका है। आन्ध्र के विषय में इनसे कोई मश्वरा नहीं हुआ। वे जो चाहे उनके मन में आए कह सकती हैं, लेकिन जिस तरीके से राम लाल जी के एन्टी सिडिट्स थे, उनके खिलाफ जो चार्ज थे, मैंने सुना है कि उसके लिए हाई कोर्ट में अपील हो रही है। कोई बहुत पुराने वर्कर हों या पो'लिटिकल लीडर हों, तो बात ठीक है, लेकिन एक नए आदमी को आन्ध्र प्रदेश में गवर्नर बनाकर भेज दिया है। वे इतना बड़ा कदम बिना प्राइम मिनिस्टर के मश्वरे के नहीं उठा सकते हैं। वे कहती हैं, तो हम कुछ नहीं कह सकते हैं, सिवाय इसके कि या उनकी यादाश्त कमजोर हो गयी या वे गलत बयानी कर रही हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

प्रो० के० के तिवारी : इन पर क्या चार्ज थे, वे भूल गए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, those who live in glass houses should not throw stones on other.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The next speaker is going to be Prof. K.K. Tewary. Whatever he speaks he will reply. If you avoid interruptions, you will be able to have a better discussion. Therefore, all Hon. Members must cooperate.

श्री चरण सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह समझ में नहीं आया कि मेरे दोस्तों को मेरे कथन से क्या एतराज है। मैंने सिर्फ यही कहा है कि प्रधानमंत्री जी यादाश्त कम होगयी है या गलत

बयानी कर रही हैं। इसमें दो राय नहीं हो सकती हैं। दोनों आलटर-नेटिज में, एक सही है। उनकी या तो यादाश्त कमजोर हो गई है या गलत बयानी कर रही हैं। मुझे यह मालूम हुआ, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी ने यह भी कहा है गवर्नर साहब ने एन० टी० रामा राव रूलिंग पार्टी की स्ट्रेंथ एसेस कर ली थी। उन्होंने मालूम कर लिया था कि उनकी स्ट्रेंथ नहीं थी, उनकी गवर्नमेंट कायम रहे। गवर्नर साहब के पास एन० टी० आर० 168 मੈम्बरोँ को लेकर जाते हैं उनसे दरखास्त करते हैं कि वे गिन लें और वे अन्दर बुला लें। वह इसके लिए तैयार नहीं हुए। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज तक किसी ने भी इस फ्लूट को कंट्रोवर्ट नहीं किया है कि एन० टी० आर० ने गलत बयानी की है।

सीधी सी बात थी-अगर वह गलत-बयानी कर रहे थे कि 168 मੈम्बर्स मेरे साथ हैं, तो उसी बक्त तस्दीक कर लेंते, उन की मदुम-शुमारी हो जाती।...

... (अवधान) ...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात भी उन की गलत है कि गवर्नर ने उन की ताकत को असेस कर लिया था। ऐसा अभी तक किसी ने नहीं कहा, है सिवाय इस के कि प्रधान मंत्री ने बयान दिया है।

तीसरी बात-मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि उन्होंने कहा-है इस में कांग्रेसवालों का कोई दोष नहीं है, क्योंकि उन्होंने भास्कर राव को समर्थन दिया है। एक आदमी गलत काम करता है, वह तो उन की राय में दोषी है क्योंकि सफाई में वह यह कह रही हैं कि वह गलत काम कांग्रेसवालों ने नहीं किया है, उन्होंने तो केवल गलत काम करने वाले का समर्थन किया है ...

... (अवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing should be recorded.

(Interruptions)**

श्री चरण सिंह : मुझ को यह भी मालूम हुआ है - उन्होंने अपनी तकरीर में यह भी फरमाया है कि चीफ मिनिस्टर ने असेम्बली की डेट को एडवांस करने का मशविरा दिया है...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : चौधरी साहब, क्या यह भी किसी न्यूज एजेंसी से प्रधान मंत्री को पता चला है ? ऐसी बात अभी सदन को पता नहीं है, राष्ट्रपति जी को पता नहीं है कि चीफ मिनिस्टर असेम्बली सेशन को एडवांस कर रहे हैं, केवल प्रधान मंत्री को पता है ...

... (अवधान) ...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : The word 'Gunda' should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If there is anything un-parliamentary said by anybody it will be taken care of.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : I have a request to make to you on a point of order that while Chaudhri Sabib is addressing the House, my name is being un-necessarily dragged into this controversy. I wish to state on a point of personal explanation that whatever my differences be with Chaudri Sabib never lies.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Whatever words have been uttered by Shri Jethmalani on any un-parliamentary words will be taken care of.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : In my presence you said this. I am ashamed of you.

**Not recorded.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am only asking Shri Charan Singh to speak. But the hon. Members do not co-operate.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : (Delhi Sadar) : We still remember a letter Chaudhry Sahib wrote to Shri Morarji Desai.

(Interruptions)

(व्यवधान)

श्री चरण सिंह : लगता है मुझे आपसे बहुत कुछ सीखना पड़ेगा। आऊंगा आपके पास। (व्यवधान)

मैं तो खुद रोक रहा हूं अपने लोगों को।
 (व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तरीका बिल्कुल गलत है अगर ऐसा होगा तो एक दिन भी प्राइम मिनिस्टर को इस हाउस में नहीं बोलने दिया जाएगा। (व्यवधान)

AN HON. MEMBER : What was that un-parliamentary word uttered by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not want to mention that because that is un-parliamentary. Then it will also have to be expunged.

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि मेरा इरादा आज यहां तकरीर करने...

... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Sir, if Chaudhury saheb is not allowed to speak now, nobody will speak.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : चौधरी साहब को अगर बोलने नहीं दिया गया तो हम किसी को बोलने नहीं देंगे। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I would make an appeal. I would make an appeal to all the hon. Members not to interrupt.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has come from his seat.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't record anything.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I am going to reply at the end. Whatever interruptions they want to make, I am prepared to accept at the end. Let them reserve these things for me. Let Chaudhury Saheb speak now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN : Sir, they are disturbing and you are laughing.

(Interruptions)

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि आज मेरी तबीयत अच्छी नहीं थी और मैं आज हाउस में आने के लिए सोच भी नहीं रहा था क्योंकि कुछ अपोजीशन लीडर्स ने प्रेजिडेंट से मुलाकात चाही थी। वहां भी मेरा जाना जरूरी था। वहां से मैं इधर आ गया, थोड़ी देर के लिए। यू०पी० असेम्बली में जब इसी प्रकार एक आघ बाध हुआ तो मैंने उस वक्त कहा था कि गांव के लोग अगर सदन में देखेंगे कि किस तरह से प्रोसीडिंग्स होती हैं और किस तरह से हम लोग हल्ला करते हैं तो वे बहुत अपमांस करेंगे। इसी प्रकार यह सबसे बड़ी डेलीवरेन्स और डिजीजन्स लेने वाली असेम्बली है। यहां भी अगर इस तरह से चलेगा तो गांव के और हमारे देश के सिटीजन्स

(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is making an appeal to the entire House.

श्री चरण सिंह : आप लोग सुन लीजिए ।
मैंने अपने साधियों को बीच में बोलने से रोका
है । क्या कोई ईमादारी बाकी है?
(व्यवधान)

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आप लोग अगला
स्पीकर बुलवाना चाहेंगे या नहीं ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री चरण सिंह : मैंने केवल आप लोगों के
लिए नहीं कहा । मैंने तो सारे हाउस के लिए
कहा है कि किस तरह से हम लोग प्रोसीडिंग्स
चला रहे हैं । लोगो के सामने क्या मिसाल पेश
कर रहे हैं । जब इधर के लोग बोल रहे थे तो
मैंने उन्हें मना किया था । (व्यवधान)
अगर कोई गलती करता है तो उसी गलती को
रिपीट करने का आपको भी कोई अधिकार नहीं
है । आप बेफिजूल की बातें करते हैं ...

(व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
BORTY : On a point of order, Sir ? Have
you noticed that in the House all the
microphones are operating ? The general
practice is that when a member speaks, only
his microphone operates. Now you see
that all the microphones are operating. You
check it. Why has this been done ? It is
deliberately done so that there is shouting.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not
relevant ; no point of order. I make an
appeal to all the hon. Members from all
sides of the House to permit Choudhary
Charan Singh to speak. It is not proper on
our part, whether it is the Prime Minister
or any leader of the Opposition or anybody
from this side or that side, to obstruct the
speech. Let the ideas come ; let the people
think and decide.

श्री चरण सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अर्ज
कर रहा था कि जिस तरीके से अब हमारे यहां
प्रोसीडिंग्स चल रही हैं, उसके लिए दोनों ही
फरीक दोशी हैं । इसमें मैं अपने साधियों का
दोष मानता हूं और मैंने बारबार उनको रोकने
की कोशिश की है, यदि आपने जरा भी नोट
किया हो । क्योंकि मैं मानता हूं कि इस तरीके
से किसी भी मुल्क में डेमोक्रेसी या जनतंत्र चल
ही नहीं सकता । इस विषय पर हम सब लोगों
को सोचना है कि अपने ऊपर नियंत्रण रखें ।
गलत बातों को भी संयम से सुनें और उनका
उत्तर संयम से दें । इतनी सी बात पर यहां
इतना हल्ला हुआ मुझे समझ नहीं आती कि
उसकी क्या जरूरत थी ।

मैं यहां इस विषय पर तकरीर नहीं करना
चाहता, लेकिन यह बात जाहिर है कि जिस
प्रकार से आन्ध्र प्रदेश में हुआ, यह अपने आप
में अकेली मिसाल नहीं है, उसने पहले
पिक्किम में भी बैसा ही हुआ । वहां जिस
आदमी की मैजोरिटी थी, नर बहादुर भण्डारी
वहां चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, उनको इसलिए
इस्तीफा देना पड़ा क्योंकि यहां से इस्तीफा
देने का हुक्म हुआ था और इसी कारण
उनको इस्तीफा देना पड़ा । बाद में जाकर
यह बात साबित हो गई कि उनको बहुमत का
समर्थन प्राप्त था । ऐसे ही श्रीनगर में जो कुछ
हुआ, वह सब पर जाहिर है । किस प्रकार से
हुआ, वैसे कहने को तो आप चाहे जो कह ले,
यदि आप एक्सपर्ट्स को कन्सल्ट करेंगे तो
इस नतीजे पर पहुंचेंगे कि जिस तरीके से
वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर डा० फारूख अब्दुला
की सरकार को गिराया गया, उसकी दुनिया
में कहीं मिसाल नहीं मिलती । उसके बाद अब
हैदराबाद में जो कुछ हुआ, वह तो उससे भी
बहुत आगे जाकर हुआ है । इससे जाहिर
होता है कि हम डेमोक्रेसी के मुस्तहक
नहीं हैं ।

यहां पर जनता पार्टी के बारे में कहा गया, लेकिन मेरे दोस्त को शायद पूरे वाक्यात मालूम नहीं हैं। जिस वक्त हमारे तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई के विरुद्ध नो कान्फिडेंस मोशन आया तो उन्होंने इस्तीफा दे दिया। इस पर राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने जितने अपोजीशन के लीडर थे, उनसे कहा कि आप हमें हाउस में अपनी मैजोरिटी साबित कर दीजिए, आप हमें अपने सपोर्टर्स के नाम लिख कर दे दीजिए। उसके बाद हम आपको बुलायेंगे। इस पर उन्होंने लिखा कि मैं गवर्नमेंट बनाने की पोजीशन में नहीं हूँ। इस पर प्रेजिडेंट ने एक चिट्ठी मुझको लिखी और एक मोरारजी देसाई जी की लिखी कि आपके जो सपोर्टर्स हैं, उनकी तादाद मुझे बताईये। मेरे सपोर्टर्स की तादाद 258 थी और उनके सपोर्टर्स की तादाद 234 थी। इसको देखते हुए उन्होंने मुझको कहा कि आप चार्ज सम्भालिये। यह बात 28-29 जुलाई की है जब मैंने यहां चार्ज लिया। उनके बाद 8 अगस्त को मेरे पास कांग्रेस के एक एम पी आते हैं, मैं यहां उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, वैसे रिकार्ड की बात है, लेकिन मैं उसको यहां मुनासिब नहीं समझता, उन्होंने यह कहा कि मेरा और इंदिरा जी या कांग्रेस के मध्य कोई समझौता हुआ है, लेकिन वह बिल्कुल गलत बात है...।

कोई किसी तरीके की हमारी उनकी बातचीत नहीं हुई, बल्कि मेरे पुराने जानने वाले यू० पी० के जो यहां मिनिस्टर थे, उस वक्त तो शायद मंत्री ही थे, अभी मिनिस्टर रह चुके हैं और एक और सज्जन जो मिनिस्टर रह चुके हैं, शायद अब भी मिनिस्टर हों दोनों, मेरे पास आये हम आपको सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं आप इंदिरा जी को धन्यवाद दे दीजिए। मैंने कहा मैंने सपोर्ट कभी आप से मांगी नहीं, आप अपने रीजन्स से सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। मेरे रीजन्स डिफरेंट हैं। लिहाजा थैंक्स का कोई सवाल नहीं है।

टेलीफोन करने को कहा मैंने कहा टेलीफोन भी करने के लिए मैं तैयार नहीं हूँ। खैर औथ हो गई, मैं तफसील में नहीं जाना चाहता। 8 अगस्त को मेरे पास एक कांग्रेस के एम०पी० आते हैं उनका नाम मुझे मालूम है क्योंकि वह यहां नहीं हैं वह रिकार्ड की चीज है, उनका नाम मैं नहीं लेना चाहता, आते हैं मेरे पास और यह कहते हैं कि जो उनके साहबजादे थे इंदिराजी के, श्री संजय गांधी, उनकी दो साल की सजा सेशन जज से हो चुकी थी, स्पेसल कोर्ट्स ऐक्ट के मातहत नोटिफिकेशन जारी हो चुका था, उनकी अपील सुप्रीम कोर्ट की होगी व कि हाई कोर्ट को। यह सज्जन जो मेरे पास आये कांग्रेस के एम०पी० वह कहते थे हम यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि केस वापस लिया जाय, केस की पैरवी होनी चाहिये और अपील करने का केवल मौका देना चाहिये और फिर हम आपको ढाई वर्ष तक बराबर सपोर्ट करेंगे लम्बी चौड़ी बात है।

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I do not think you are controlling the judes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Shri Bhagat referred to it.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (संदपुर) : आप ऐडवाइस न दीजिये। ... (व्यवधान) जब भगत जी चौधरी साहब का नाम ले रहे थे तब क्यों नहीं आपने उनको रोका?...।

(व्यवधान)

श्री चरण सिंह : अभी बता रहा हूँ। जो मैं कह रहा हूँ उसका सबूत मौजूद है।...

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आपकी समझ के बाहर है। आप मैडम से पूछिये।

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं इस बात के लिये तैयार नहीं हुआ कि उस नोटिफिकेशन को

कंसिल कर दिया जाय और आर्डिनरी ला के मुताबिक सेशन जज के जजमेंट की अपील हाई कोर्ट में होती है उसकी इजाजत दी जाय। मैं इस बात के लिये तैयार नहीं हुआ। मैंने कहा कि मैं नोटिफिकेशन को कंसिल करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। मेरे अपने कोलीग थे उस वक्त एक साहब मिनिस्टर थे उन्होंने भी मुझे ऐड-वाइज किया कि इसमें कोई हर्ज नहीं है क्योंकि वह मुकदमा वापस लेने के लिए नहीं कहते हैं सिर्फ यह कहते हैं कि बजाय सुप्रीम कोर्ट के हाई कोर्ट में अपील हो। मैंने कहा मैं आप से ऐग्री नहीं करता हूँ। जो हमारे कोलीगन पार्टनर थे कांग्रेस (एस०) उसके जो लीडर थे श्री देव राज अंस, इतफाक वह कर्नाटक हाउस में आ कर ठहरे हुए थे उसी दिन। 20 तारीख के लिये मैंने पार्लियामेंट बुला रखी थी। प्रेसीडेंट ने सजेशन दिया था कि एक महीना या इसके आसपास पीरियड में आप पार्लियामेंट बुलायें। मैं बाउन्ड नहीं था उनके सजेशन से। प्रेसीडेंट बाउन्ड होता है प्राइम मिनिस्टर की ऐडवाइस से, न कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर बाउन्ड होता है ऐसे मामलों में प्रेसीडेंट की ऐडवाइस से। केवल ऐडवाइस मुझ को मिली। लेकिन मैंने 20 तारीख को पार्लियामेंट तलब कर ली, और 19 तारीख की शाम को पार्लियामेंटरी बोर्ड (कांग्रेस) की मीटिंग होती है। उसमें यह तय होता है कि अगर श्री चरण सिंह इस नोटिफिकेशन को कंसिल कर दें ताकि अपील संजय को चली जाए ..

(व्यवधान)

गृह मंत्री (श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव) : भगवान के लिये एक बात सुन लीजिये। पार्लियामेंटरी बोर्ड के बारे में अभी आप जो कह रहे हैं वह बिल्कुल गलत है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री पी बी नरसिंह राव : मेरी एक बात सुन लीजिये, पार्लियामेंटरी बोर्ड के बारे में जो आप कह रहे थे, वह बिल्कुल गलत है, मैं यहां पर था।

श्री चरण सिंह : हो सकता है, गलत हो। मैंने तो यही सुना था कि पार्लियामेंटरी बोर्ड ने तय किया है, मुझको मिनिस्टर ने कहा। मुझको यह कहा गया कि अगर चरणसिंह रजिनेशन को कंसिल कर देते हैं,

(व्यवधान)

तो नहीं हुआ, मान गया लेकिन मुझे कहा मेरे ही साथी ने कहा लेकिन मैं उसके लिए तैयार नहीं था। इसमें कौनसी बात गलत कही है ?

(व्यवधान)

मेरे पास फिर उसी रात श्री देव राज अंस का फोन आया, मेरे मकान पर कि हमने सुना है कि आप इसके लिए तैयार नहीं हैं ? मैंने कहा कि मैं इसके लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि यह बात कोई नाजायज बात नहीं है, मुकदमा वापिस लेने को वह कह नहीं रहें, केवल कहते हैं कि जो आर्डिनरी प्रासेस आफ ला है, वह फालो है, किया जायेगा। मैंने कहा मैं इस बात के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ क्योंकि मुझे ऐसा महसूस होता है कि मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी से खरीद रहा हूँ, मैं तैयार नहीं हूँ, I am sending my resignation. मैंने 21 तारीख की सबेरे साढ़े 9 बजे कैबिनेट की मीटिंग बुला ली और सबेरे मैंने अपने साथियों के सामने रजिनेसन पेश कर दिया। बात अखबारों में आ गई, तरह तरह की बातें अखबारों में लिखी गई।

मुझे बाद में मालूम हुआ कि जो बातचीत हुई थी, वह कोई सज्जन कांग्रेस के एम० पी० थे बंगाल से कलकत्ता से चुनकर आये थे वह टेपरिकांडर लिये हुए थे ।

(व्यवधान)

वह तो प्रेस में छपा है, टेप रिकांडर लिये हुए थे, जो कि मुझे मालूम नहीं था । क्योंकि मैंने कुछ अपने साथियों के खिलाफ सख्त अलफाज इस्तेमाल किये थे, अगर मुझे मालूम होता कि इनके पास टेप-रिकांडर है, तो जो लफ्ज मैंने जाती तौर पर अपने साथी के लिए इस्तेमाल किये थे, मैं उन पर जप्त नख्ता अपनी भाषा पर, लेकिन वहाँ टेप-रिकांडर था ।

(व्यवधान)

आपने आन्ध्र की सफाई में कहा है कि चरण सिंह ने ऐसा किया था, लिहाजा हम भी कर सकते हैं । मैं अजं कर रहा हूँ कि टेप रिकांडर में जो बातें हुई थी, वह अखबारों में छपी हैं 23 दिसम्बर, 1979 के मेगज़ीन में यह मौजूद है । उस मेगज़ीन में ही नहीं बल्कि वरुण सैन गुप्ता ने जो किताब लिखी है "लास्ट डेज आफ मोरारजी" उसमें भी है क्योंकि वह टेप-रिकांडर उनको हासिल हो गया । उन्होंने लिखा है कि मुझे हासिल हो गया । तो मेरी बात जो टेप-रिकांडर में थी वह पेपर में पूरी है उससे पता लग जायेगा । मैं तैयार नहीं था इस मामूली सी बात के लिए हालांकि एक नोटिफिकेशन कंसिल करने का मुझे अधिकार था । अगर मैं प्राइम-मिनिस्ट्री का भूखा होता

without the maintenance of any standard

तो मुझको कोई रोक नहीं सकता था । मैंने फौरन इलैक्शन डिमांड किया और इलैक्शन की डेट तय हो गई । लिहाजा किसी का कहना

कि इस तरह नाजाइज बात हुई, मैंने किसी से नाजायज फैसला किया हो, हरगिज नहीं । हरेक मुल्क में प्राइम मिनिस्टर का बड़ा पद होता है । लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान जैसे मुल्क में, जब कि मेरे साथी कोलिशन के पार्टनर चाहते थे, उनके लीडर कहते थे, उनकी बात को मैंने नहीं माना । उसमें झुंसे लगता है —

as if I am doing something wrong ; technically I may be in the right.

लेकिन मेरा हार्ट इस को मंजूर करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, रिज़ाइन मैंने कर दिया और इलैक्शन की मैंने काल दी । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इसमें कौन सी नाजायज बात है ? परम्परा की बात है, आप वरुण सैन की किताब पढ़ लीजियेगा या उस मेगज़ीन को पूरा पढ़ लीजिये ।

(व्यवधान)

मैं अजं करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इसी प्रकार से गवर्नमेंट चलती रही, तो रबाह यह पार्टी पावर में हों, या वह पार्टी पावर में हो, इस मुल्क में डेमोक्रेसी रहने वाली नहीं है और हम लोग धीरे-धीरे डिक्टेटरशिप की तरफ बढ़ते चले जाएंगे ।

यह सिर्फ एक आन्ध्र प्रदेश का मामला नहीं है । गोआ में भी यही हुआ, जिनकी मेजारिटो थी, जिनको निकाल दिया गया । पांडिचेरी और सिक्किम में भी यही हुआ और अभी काश्मीर में यही हुआ । आसाम में इलैक्शन जिस तरह कराए गए ?

पंजाब में वह हुआ, जिसकी नीबत नहीं आनी चाहिए थी । पंजाब को जिस तरह गवर्न किया जा रहा है, वहाँ पर जिस तरह शासन चलाया जा रहा है, उसका नतीजा क्या होगा ? 27 दिसम्बर, 1982 को जब इन्दिराजी ने खुद मुझे बुलाया पंजाब की बाबत बात करनी चाही तो मैंने साफ कहा कि बहन जी, माफ कीजिए,

जो कुछ हो रहा है, उसके लिए स्वयं आप जिम्मेदार हैं। मैंने बड़ी तकलीफ से उनसे सब बातें कही। बाद में हाउस में घंटा भर ये बातें कहीं थीं।

मैं इन्दिरा जी के खिलाफ एलीगेशन लगाता हूँ कि अगर वह पंचायत में हो रही घटनाओं को रोकना चाहतीं, तो उसी वक्त रोक सकती थीं, लेकिन उन्होंने नहीं रोक। आप जानते हैं कि किस तरह भिंडरावाले को दो दिन तक इल्लिसिट आर्म्स के साथ दिल्ली के बजारों में घूमने दिया गया। यह कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट का पुराना तरीका है कि पहले हिन्दुओं और सिखों में आपस में रंजिश पैदा करो। वह पहले कह रही थीं कि रिलीज प्लेसिज में पुलिस नहीं जा सकती। हमारी बहन इन्दिरा जी, जो पहले वहाँ पर पुलिस भेजने से इन्कार कर रही थीं, उन्होंने बाद में वहाँ पर मिनिटरी को भेजा। (व्यवधान)

मेरे दोस्त भले ही शोर कर मुझे दबा लें, लेकिन मैं भविष्यवाणी करता हूँ कि स्वाहा इन की पार्टी ने और स्वाहा किसी दूसरी पार्टी ने इसी तरह से गवर्नमेंट को चनाया, तो बेमोक़ेमी खत्म हो जाएगी और मुल्क में डिस्टेबलाइज कायम हो जाएगी—डार्क डेज आर ऐहेड। हमारी कन्ट्री डिमिशनटेड होने जा रहा है। इस बारे में मैंने इन्दिराजी से तकलीफ से बात की और बाद में मैंने पब्लिक तकरीरों में बताया कि हम तेज़ी से डिमिशनटेड होने की तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं। सिर्फ डिमिशनटेड होने की ही बात नहीं है, आज हम चारों तरफ होस्टाइल और अनफ़ैडली कन्ट्रीज से घिरे हुए हैं। इसकी जिम्मेदारी क्लिंग पार्टी पर है, जो बराबर 35 सालों से बरसरे-इस्तदार है। ये लोग बेशक शोर कर के मुझे चुन करा दें, लेकिन ये लोग भी इसमें बराबर के दोषी हैं, क्योंकि गवर्नमेंट वैसे ही चलेगी, जैसे कि ये चाहेंगे।

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : I am really sorry for Choudhury Saheb who was chosen as the star performer of the Opposition to-day in this debate. If the Opposition had any consideration for Choudharyji, a person, as exposed and as vulnerable as Choudhary-Charan Singh he should not have been fielded to defend democracy and its norms in the public life of India...

(Interruptions)

Choudhary Saheb spoke about many things. I would like to mention only a few points raised by him which are relevant to the debate to-day. Defection, we all agree is a very despicable thing and it has started eating into the vitals of our political system and if the Opposition friends are interested in serious matters like political system or an analysis of the political system, I think they will quietly listen to me and ponder over the points that I am trying to raise before them

Sir, it goes to the credit of Mr. Charan Singh and, I think he will be a solitary example in the history of Political Science or political institution in this country, who acted as the first patriarch of the defection.

(Interruptions)

There is no incongruity when I look on the Oppositions scenario to-day. The persons who have been defecting and re-defecting everyday, Sir, a group of people who are opportunists, defectors and political lumpen-have decided to form a front under the leadership of the person called Chaudhury Charan Singh. Sir, I say he is the patriarch of defectors; he is the monarch of defectors in this country.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : He is making an allegation.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARI : I want to remind Mr. Bahuguna and also Mr. Dandavate who has moved the motion as to what happened in 1967.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : He is making an allegation, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall go through the records.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI : You will go through the records.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Allow him to speak.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI : He himself is a defector.

15.16. hrs.

[SHRI F. H. MOHSIN *in the chair*]

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : He said he himself is a defector. Mr. Chairman, Sir, devil is quoting the scripture.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will go through the records.

PROF. K. K. TEWARI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was talking about the political tracks of Chaudhury Charan Singh. How ignominious they are and how dubious they have been. In 1967, Chaudhury Charan Singh who was elected on a Congress ticket and Mr. Vajpayee and his friends now, in their present Avtar, when they are called B. J. P., used to be known as Jan Sangh, and with the support of the Jansangh lobby in U. P., Chaudhury Charan Singh defected with a handful of his followers from the Congress—they were all elected on Congress tickets—and, for the first time, the era of defection in politics was started with the crossing of the floor by Chaudhury Charan Singh in 1967, this Government was supported by not only Jansangh but also by all the major political groups which were represented in the Assembly of U. P. and it was the same

drama which Chaudhury Saheb repeated in 1979 and he was talking eloquently about the norms and other matters.

I would like to remind the senior friends on the opposite side who were Ministers in the Government, in 1967 and after that in 1977, as to what was the slogan given by the Opposition Party Sir, it was a sad spectacle to see that the people who did not believe in democracy and the unity of this country and the people who have not done anything in attaining freedom and independence of this country had all ganged up and joined hands. What was the slogan ? It was 'total revolution'. In order to change the political map of India, the lifestyle of the people of India, they joined hands and, by hoodwinking the people, by throwing dust into the eyes of the people, they got together and wrested power from us.

Sir, I want to put it to Chaudhury Saheb although he is not in the House—what prompted Chaudhury Saheb and his friends who all together fought the election to do this if he had any love for freedom or love for ideology or love for any decency or any norms in politics ? If it was the spirit of 1947 that would have kept him with the Janata Party. But, Sir, because, as we have been told, I am quoting merely this, he has been variously called Chair Singh and so on, all his life, he has been running after power; he has been running after political position; in order to achieve this—I am quoting within quotes—Chaudhury himself says :

15.19. hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER—*in the Chair*)

all his life he has this ambition.

His life's ambition to become the Prime Minister of India had been fulfilled...

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : He is saying something which is totally irrelevant.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आप आन्ध्र के बारे में बोलिए ।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : In order to fulfil his life's ambition, as he himself admitted, Chaudhury Charan Singh decided against all norms, against all decency in public life and repeated his feat of 1967 and defected from Janata Party.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, we are discussing a motion moved by Prof. Madhu Dandavate regarding the action of Governor of Andhra Pradesh. What is he speaking about ?

MR. SPEAKER : Please look here. This is a question of people defecting from one party leaving that party and going to other party. This is relevant.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, I would like to submit that the motion is not about defection. The motion is about the action of the Governor.

MR. SPEAKER : No, I do not agree. The point of order is over-ruled. Everybody does it. You may decry everything but everybody does it. That is the worst thing.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, we have never referred to Shrimati Indira Gandhi as to how she is out to capture power and all that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Sir, I was not saying anything from my side. I was quoting certain expressions.

MR. SPEAKER : Please, don't use any derogatory term.

संसदीय कार्य, खेल तथा निर्माण और छावास मंत्री (श्री बट्टा सिंह) : अध्यक्ष जी आपके आने से पहले माननीय चरण सिंह जी भाषण कर रहे थे। उन्होंने सारा समय श्रमती

इंदिरा गांधी और परिवार के ऊपर बोलने में लगा दिया और एक लवज भी इस मोशन के बारे में नहीं बोले। अब तिवारी जी चौ० चरण सिंह जी को भूमिका बता रहे हैं। जो हुआ, वह कह रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मेरे कहने का भाव यह है कि पोलिटिकल एक्शनस के बारे में कहा जा सकता है, लेकिन पर्सनल लाइफ के बारे में नहीं।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Sir, very important matters have been raised in this debate. It does not concern only Governor's action or demanding his removal. This also raises certain major issues which are essential for the stability of the very political system about which the hon. Member had been talking about. You are talking about democracy. You are talking about norms, traditions, functions and constitutions. Therefore, I am sorry to say about the behaviour of politicians. I am sorry again to see that you are so resolute and you become so angry when you get the appropriate time you should reply. Those who are sitting in the glass houses should not throw stones at others. Prof. Dandavate is not here, the mover of the motion. Can I know the views of Prof. Madhu Dandavate about the role of Chaudhury Charan Singh during that interregnum, that period when the Janata Government was at the Centre, led by Mr. Morarjibhai, supported by a less person, as colourful and mercurial as Mr. Bahuguna, who disintegrated the Government. After that you remember the scene enacted in front of Rashtrapati Bhawan. The then President of Janata Party, the truncated Janata Party, Mr. Chandrashekar said—Mr. Swamy will bear me out—that "this Government led by Chaudhury Charan Singh is a thief's Government". Am I wrong, Mr. Swamy ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Do not hide your face, Mr. Swamy.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Sir, it was the greatest for the nation, the largest calamity democracy in the world

with its vast and long traditions with the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Azad and Patel, with heroic sacrifices of your youth and our common men, India's freedom, India's democracy was imperilled by the irresponsible and utterly unscrupulous behaviour of those people who have always been raising slogans with the sole motive of maligning Shrimati Indira Gandhi, trying to usurp her power and whenever they have got the chance, they have done it. Sir, I would only like to bring to your notice one thing. They talk of democracy. What had happened in this House some years back? This House had witnessed the most outrageous scene, the most outrageous incident that has ever happened in the history of free countries. When Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who had led this country for 11 years, distinguished 11 years and brought prestige to this country through free and frank elections, when she was out of power they tried everything to persecute Shrimati Indira Gandhi. She contested and with the support of the poor and down-trodden of the Indian people she was elected to this House and the same person, Mr. Charan Singh, the same person, Prof. Dandavate who were a party to that, to that outrage, attacked the Constitution, the people of India and Shrimati Indira Gandhi and she was most unceremoniously in a shameless manner expelled from this very House.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I have a point of order. I would like to say that the first expulsion took place during the Emergency when I was expelled from the Rajya Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER : He is mentioning about the expulsion in this House.

Prof. Dandavate, you were not here when I was talking. What happened during the Janata Party's time when the prestige of the country was reduced to nullity? Chaudhury Charan Singh was talking against the corruption, and corruption, of course, we have all to condemn, we have all to lambast the agency which contributes to the growth of corruption in a political system. But May I remind Chaudhury Charan Singh and Janata Party leaders here, those who were talking about Ram Lal, can I tell you, Prof.

Dandavate about the Vaidyalingam Committee's Report? It has never happened in any civilized political order any where in the world where the sitting Prime Minister levelled charges against his own Home Minister that "your children, your wife" they are taking bribe, they are corrupt and the Home Minister in his turn hit back and said, "Your son is the most corrupt person on the earth; and has amassed Rs. 50 crores." These charges were being traded between the Prime Minister of India and the Home Minister of India. That was the saddest day, Mr. Dandavate, for India's democracy, India's freedom and for the people of India; and that example, you forget so soon and even Chaudhury sahib. *(Interruptions)* I am inclined to agree with Mr. Jethamalani once atleast that Chaudhury sahib has bouts of amnesia that is he has a disease of forgetfulness; and once he lapses into his deep slumber, a bucket of water has to be poured on him to revive him. So, in this debate also, perhaps he has forgotten to mention this matter. When I talk of this, I want the country to know through this House and through you, Sir, what is happening today. *(Interruptions)*. The opposition people, the grand strategy, the grand alliance, I am sorry to say, the communists—if they are present here—communists BJP forgetting everything—this unscrupulous, unprincipled, unholy alliance, this is aimed at destabilising the country.

Prof. Dandavate was talking about the technicality.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Don't equate the country with your party? Don't talk about your patriotism.

(Interruptions).

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : They don't try to learn. *(Interruptions)*. Honestly. I tell you that we do not try to destabilise his party but if the party gets destabilised by itself, by their own internal contradictions, by the lure of office, etc., we cannot help it. If we had any design of destabilising at least, I am

speaking, for the time being, for myself, as Prof. K. K. Tewari, MP—I would have preferred the West Bengal Government...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I am glad that a Member of Parliament, Prof K. K. Tewari, says that he wants very much to destabilise..... *(Interruptions)*..... But then he was accusing us of destabilisation. *(Interruptions)*. He cannot do it.

MR. SPEAKER : I think it could be emulated. Then there would not have been anything like this in this House.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : West Bengal has become a veritable slaughter house of all political institutions and political norms; and if destabilization is to be attempted, this would have been attempted there. But, since we are not interested in it, we are not interested in destabilising any party, taking the instance of Mr. Rama Rao, I do not want to go into details.

What was the scenario in Andhra ? A person with a very dubious political ancestry — in fact, he has no political ancestry— *(Interruptions)*, I said, political ancestry. *(Interruptions)*. This freak of a man appeared on the political scene. I want to remind P. of. Chakraborty, imagine your love for democracy—in Telengana, when you started your liberation movement, you had forgotten all your democratic principles and love. Either you are revisionist, a renegade or you are the subverter of democracy. There is no half way. *(Interruptions)* If you believe in the system you are a renegade, you are charged with renegatory revisionism; if you do not believe in this system, you speak in the Floor of the House that you are all supporting the system with the support of persons like Mr. Bahuguna, Mr Chandrajit Yadav and the rest, the cut pieces of Indian politics. *(Interruptions)* You want once to get into the system and then subvert it from within. You started that moment and see suddenly this man from nowhere he comes, manages to have this majority and then what has happened after that ? I would not

go into these sojourns, frequent sojourns, to the United States.

Many things are being said about the conduct of the Governor, his toppling bid and how the Government was toppled. Constitutional pundits like Shri Jethamalani, Prof. Dandavate and others were talking about the importance of the floor. I may inform Prof Dandavate that while it is important that the majority is tested on the floor of the House, equally important is the element involving the satisfaction of the Governor. You should not shut your eyes to this. When the Governor, on the basis of definite proof, on the basis of concrete facts...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is not satisfaction; that is pleasure.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : He feels satisfied; that is called the pleasure of the Governor. You are merely quibbling with the words.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is a charming difference between the two.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : This is a matter which should be emphasized. When the Governor is satisfied that a certain Chief Minister has lost the majority, as in the case of Andhra Pradesh, what happens until the new Chief Minister is appointed. If this thesis of Prof. Dandavate is accepted, when the Chief Minister has lost the majority and the Governor is satisfied, everybody else involved in the process of decision making is satisfied, and if you allow him another two or three day's time, you open the floodgate for horse trading and all kinds of immoral practices. This is a very important fact... *(Interruptions)*. Therefore, the test of having the majority proved on the floor of the House may be important but, so far as the action of the Governor of Andhra Pradesh is concerned, as has been stated by my friend, Shri Bhagat, there are parallelism. But I would like to remind them that they tend to forget the recent events, contemporary history. They seem to completely ignore that.

What happened in 1977? I still do not believe that the people voted Janata to power. It was manipulation, dissimulation, trickery which led to the victory of the Janata Party. Even on the basis of that, it could not have been presumed that the State Governments led by Congress lost majority in all the respective States. This had never happened in the history of independent India. It had never happened that elected governments, commanding majority in their respective Assemblies, were dismissed out of hand. I challenge Prof Dandavate to disprove me. Shri Devraj Urs had a majority and he wanted three days' time in 1977. He had called the session also. He wanted this time which you are now pleading for, but Choudhury Charan Singh was the Home Minister then. Imagine, sometimes even the devil, when it quotes the scriptures, looks respectable, but in such cases Ch. Charan Singh, the then Home Minister was, so unmasked. He did not have the courtesy to wait even for two days and dismissed the Urs Government. Similarly, nine governments were dismissed. When you talk of astray instances, you should also remember what you have done in the past. If there is democracy in this country, if the people of India are walking with their heads held high, if Indians feel proud of themselves, of belonging to a free and independent ethos, this goes to the credit of Congress, the Congress leadership and the credit of the Congress and not to those who are now acting as the fifth column of the terrorist forces in this country. Once again I say that let this country know what is the total impact of the Opposition unity and what they are doing today. Whether it is Punjab or Jammu and Kashmir. They are shedding crocodile tears for the persons who promoted and organised the shows of Punjab extremists, the Akali extremists in Jammu and Kashmir and Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front... (*Interruptions*) That discredited man is now the protector of democracy... (*Interruptions*). Therefore, I say that in your wisdom you accepted this motion but when I was watching this simulated performance of Dandavate, I was really feeling sorry because his heart was not in the matter, his performance was so vacuous because he did not speak with

conviction. Therefore the total scenario now is for destabilisation. The forces of anarchy led by Opposition are gathering and this a danger for the stability and democracy. Therefore, I plead that this motion be rejected with contempt that it deserves.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed anybody out of them.

MR. SPEAKER : Now Shri Ram Jethmalani. Please confine yourself to basic things.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (*Bombay North West*) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, like the deposed Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, I myself should be in the Nursing Home today.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER : Please go.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : I would go, I am here against my doctor's advice. My doctors think that perhaps by speaking here today I may be making what may turn out to be my last will and testament. But the matter is of such great importance? of much greater importance than what we discussed on the 31st of July, that my duty to my own constituency, my duty to this House and my duty to the nation at large, compels me to express my opinion on the problems of today.

Sir, I have no desire to indulge in mud-slinging at anybody. Nor do I wish to go into the political antecedents of any great leader. Sometimes it is better not to have any political antecedents at all.

To my mind, Sir, there are three questions which arise. The first question that arises is : Was the action of the Governor proper and legal in accordance with the law and the conventions of the Constitution? If the answer to the first question is in the negative, and I hope to establish to the satisfaction of those who are open to satisfaction and persuasion that

the answer can only be in the negative than the second question, which undoubtedly arises is, the Central Government headed by the distinguished leader of the Congress Party an accomplice in what I regard as one of the gravest Constitutional crimes that has taken place in the history of this country. Sir, the third question which arises naturally, if this House is and I presume it is - concerned with the future of this country-what ought to be done to undo the grave wrong that has been committed

Sir, speaking about the propriety of the Governor's action, I think that it does not require any serious elaboration. The logic and the inexorable logic of number speaks conclusively upon the problem. I was told by Shri Bhagat that the number supposed to be present in Hyderabad and the number supposed to be present in Delhi added together is more than the total strength of the Assembly. Sir, answer can only be that President Zail Singh, the great Rashtrapathi, will with his own eyes be able to determine the reality and the genuine identity of those who are brought before him.

(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS : How ?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : But there is, Sir, an answer and the possible answer to the seeming paradox which has been posed by Shri Bhagat if documents and identity cards can be forged, there is no doubt that human beings can be duplicated as well. The truth will soon be discovered and I do not think it can be concealed for long. But I have a suspicion-which I wish to share with this House-that if the game of numbers was in favour of the Governor's action, the Congress party would have owned the Governor's action; the Prime Minister would have been proud of it. And the very fact that since yesterday the newspapers under the influence of the Government have started separating the Prime Minister from this grave crime shows that they are at least secretly ashamed of what has happened.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Your insinuation is absolutely baseless.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Apart from the game of numbers on which there can be, as I said, these kinds of controversies of facts, which have been raised, I wish to go into a deeper question. That question is also connected with the second problem in hand is the Central Government. Government responsible for what has happened at the State level ? Sir, I have to blame, and I wish squarely to blame, the Hon. Home Minister, for the views which he propounded on the 31st of July and those views are not only violative of the Constitution, but are directly responsible for this grave Constitutional crime which has taken place in Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, the Prime Minister when she said that she was not aware of what happened, I am quite willing to accept her statement. I have no evidence to disprove what she said. After all, the Prime Minister of a country can be busy with a large number of affairs and if the Prime Minister solemnly comes and says before the House that 'I did not know that this was happening' unless I have conclusive evidence to the contrary I have no intention of degrading the office of a Prime Minister saying that she necessarily spoke what was the falsehood on the point. But one thing is certain that when a Minister of the Cabinet propounds the view of the law, when a Minister of the Government propounds a certain theory about the role and powers and responsibilities of the Governor, those are the views of the Cabinet and those are the views of the Prime Minister of the country. And if those views are directly a rape of democracy and a rape of the Constitution, to that extent the entire Cabinet of the country including the Prime Minister are responsible for what has happened in Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, I wish to remind the hon. Home Minister about what he said on 31st of July. He said on the 31st of July :

"In Jammu and Kashmir a few determined persons with arms and slogans could do anything to brow-beat the people. The Central Government wanted to prevent this through the Governor's action. The Centre did

not wish to wait until a serious situation like the one in Puhjab developed in Jammu and Kashmir."

These are only two small quotations from the longer statement of the Home Minister. This shows that the Home Minister directly approved of, instigated and ordered the action which took place in Jammu and Kashmir. If actions by the Governor in the matter of dismissal of Cabinets at the State level are being taken at the instance of the Central Government, as was admitted by the Home Minister on the 31st of July in the case of Jammu and Kashmir, it is a little hard to believe that what happened in Andhra Pradesh took place without the full concurrence and knowledge of the Central Government.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : At this stage I will have to crave your indulgence. My speech has to be quoted in full. It cannot be that one sentence or two sentences can be read out of context.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : If I read your whole speech, it will take time.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I can read it. But the only thing is that I don't expect you to do this.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : I don't quote out of context and I do not allow a single sentence to assume a meaning because it has torn out of context, the meaning you did not intend. And this particular sentence with or without the context can have no other meaning except the one it says what it means.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You give the sentence and he will say what it means ?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : On the last occasion, after I had spoken on the Constitutional position, I was followed by the distinguished colleague of mine both at the bar and in the House, Mr. Ashok Sen, who cited a Judgment of the Calcutta High

Court which, according to him, made it possible for a Governor always to do what the Governor in Jammu and Kashmir had done and that a Governor in no sense and in no circumstances, is bound to receive any advice from a Ministry or a Chief Minister who in his opinion, has lost the majority in the Assembly.

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude. Hurry up.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : You kindly see what has happened. I will take a little time from my colleagues.

MR. SPEAKER : If your colleagues allow.

(Interruptions)

The Home Minister Proceeded to say—and this is the view which is directly responsible for the tragedy of Andhra Pradesh. He said :

"That the Governor had unfettered discretion given by the Constitution makers. He could exercise his pleasure to dismiss as soon as he is satisfied that the Ministry has lost the majority in the Assembly."

The distinguished Home Minister Proceeded further to involve Dr. Ambedkar in the formulation of his very defective and totally untenable propositions.

On that day since he spoke last, there was no opportunity to contradict him.

MR. SPEAKER : Are you going to reply to that debate now ?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : No. This is now what you have to do in future for the governors.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is the crucial point in the entire debate how the 'pleasure' is to be exercised.

MR. SPEAKER : Has that any relation to this ?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : My proposition is that under the Constitutional provisions as they exist in our Constitution, it is not open to the Governor of a State by merely looking at signatures, by only meeting people at the Raj Bhavan or by hearing from them where affiliations of loyalty to one leader or the other are, to come to the conclusion that a Chief Minister or Ministry has lost the confidence of the House. It is open to a Chief Minister who knows his own party's affairs, who finds that his followers have now deserted him, it is open to him to rely upon that by himself and go and say I have lost majority and I wish to get out. But it is the right of the Chief Minister to insist that "I shall not go, I want an opportunity to prove my majority on the floor of the Assembly."

AN HON. MEMBER : What happened in 1977 ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : No person who claims to be incharge of the governance of affairs and of the country, no person who claims to have some working knowledge of the Constitution of India can make such a claim until he has gone through the five volumes of Shivarao's famous book of framing of the India's Constitution. It is a Bible.

I would command to the Home Minister to read the conclusion on page 401 after a long discussion.

"It is worth noting that as the various Articles which confer discretionary functions came up for consideration that the Drafting Committee suggested amendments deleting the requirements that the Governor would act in his discretion. As a result in the Constitution as adopted finally full ministerial responsibility without any discretionary powers for the Governor was established over the whole field of entire administration. The only matter in which the

Governor could act independently of his Ministers was in relation to certain tribal areas of Assam and so on and so forth."

On the previous page, if you start reading, I am not going to read, I would like to read at least from page 395, because Dr. Ambedkar must have turned in his grave or in the other world when he heard the Home Minister propound what Dr. Ambedkar has said. Speaking on the amendments Dr. Ambedkar on behalf of the Drafting Committee said:

"That according to the principles governing the provincial Constitution, the Governor was required to follow the advice of his Ministry in all matters was not to have any functions on which he was required to have any discretion or exercise his individual judgment."

Having regard to this fact, the Drafting Committee felt that it was not necessary to go through the process of election of Governor with all the attendant cost and trouble for filling the office of Governor which was purely to be ornamental.

The Constitution required an ornamental Governor. It required that if a person has actually lost his majority on the floor of the Assembly.

16.00 hrs

It is because the Constitutional article says that the Ministry is responsible to the Legislature. The Legislature does not speak through individuals. The Legislature does not speak through signatures and private letters. It does not speak through forgeries and it does not speak through parades being held at Raj Bhavan.

Sir, on the last time, I regret, that my distinguished friend Mr. Sen kept talking about the judgement of the Calcutta High Court and he said, "No, Calcutta High Court judgement is like this." At that time, I told him that he had not read the Calcutta judgement. But I did not have it in my

possession. The Calcutta High Court gave precisely a clear case which my friend Shri Indrajit Gupta in his *Tribune* article referred to, without citing the actual division. There, the Governor first asked the Chief Minister, "Please call a meeting of the Assembly and establish your majority." The Chief Minister refused to call a session of the Assembly and prove him majority. And thereafter, the Governor proceeded further and dismissed the Majority. And, therefore, all judicial precedents which are available say that the test has been on the floor of the Assembly to see whether you have got majority. But if a person is told that you call the Assembly and establish the majority and if he is not prepared to accept the challenge, then it follows that he is not able to sustain himself before the Legislature and that takes me to a very brief reference to two more questions which I have propounded.

MR. SPEAKER : Sum up please.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : This is beating about the bush.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : I have heard today the Prime Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is my duty to see to it.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : We will adjust our time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will cut down my reply speech. It will be the pleasure of the House to hear him.

MR. SPEAKER : Please help me out. You don't realise my position. I am also tied down. You try to understand my position also.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : It is a matter of fundamental importance.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. It can be summed up. You have given it to me. You

have given the time to me. I have not given the time. Don't try to throw upon me all the burden. Share it with me. I am taking much more than what I can. Let me be fair and be fair to me also.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Sir, be fair to me and I would not take more than 5 minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : I have given 20 minutes so far.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Now, Sir, I said, is the Central Government responsible for what has happened. I maintained that just as you yourself have admitted that the Jammu and Kashmir action took place with the full knowledge, concurrence and with the direction of the Central Government, there is no reason to believe that this action took place otherwise. But as I said once again, I am prepre prepared to go further.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : This is what you wanted to say.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : I said, I will be the last-man to say regarding the Prime Minister that she came and made a wrong statement on this point. If what has taken place is a Constitutional crime, this is a case which I would call a case of theft. It is because you steal somebody's followers and make them defect and form the Ministry. But I am prepared to acquit the Congress Party and the Central Government of having been accomplice in the act of political theft.

But there is one other crime of which I cannot acquit them. There is another crime which is connected with the offence of theft and that is the offence of receiving the stolen property. I acquit them of Section 380. But what about Section 411? They have got the benefit of this political theft; they have got a defector Chief Minister and power. They are now in alliance with him; they are supporting him; they are sustaining

him. If they are not accomplices, if they are not accessories before the act, they could be acquitted. But being accessories after the act and if they are accessories after the act, morally and ethically they are as guilty as if they had initially instigated the act.

The third question, is: What should be done? If their conscience is clear and if they are really ashamed of what has happened in Andhra Pradesh if they are not ashamed, they are left to themselves; the people of this country will deal with them at the proper time-let them undo this wrong. If they want to bring back the reputation of their Party and that of the Prime Minister, please take NTR from the Nursing Home and restore him back in the office of the Chief Minister. And get this man, Mr. Ram Lal, out of office. This man is a moral leper and that moral leper is going to create political leprosy throughout this country and, unless this leprosy is ended, they are going to be the victims of it.

My last sentence is that in the future choice of Governors, please do not have people of dubious antecedents. Mr. Ram Lal is a person who has changed his name four times in his life time and he is a person who is today subjected to a judiciary inquiry. Please give us better Governors who can bring some glory to the office and who can serve the Constitution well.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MORTHY (Amalapuram): Mr. Speaker Sir, there is a crisis of leadership in Andhra Pradesh. Everybody accepts one fact that the situation in Andhra Pradesh developed as soon as the leader of the party, Mr. N. T. Rama Rao, returned to Hyderabad. Immediately, within hours of this arrival to Hyderabad from U.S. he dismissed one of his Ministers and later on the situation developed in quick succession when other three Ministers resigned and defected with a large chunk of MLAs. There was no time, for anyone to understand what was happening there. For this, either the Congress Party or the Central Government is not responsible because this is a conflict within the party and his leadership.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate, while moving the motion, expressed his great admiration for one member breaking away from our party and going to the other side. He did not mention even a single word when four Ministers from Telugu Desam Party and a large chunk of elected legislators broke away from that Party, not to put up with the democracy of NTR style. I do not know whether the leaders of the Opposition are supporting the democracy of NTR style. Those who do not accept the style of NTR in running the party and the administration came out of the party to save democracy and also to save the situation there and maintain the economic progress in the State. I am not able to understand the stand of the Opposition in this matter.

Here, a very important point is, as it has been very widely reported, that once the elected representatives including the Ministers in the party were not able to maintain democratic norms and the principles for which the party was formed, they broke away from the party and they came out of the party. In fact, I was then physically present in Hyderabad and I was one of the party functionaries and I was not able to know what was happening there as things happened in quick succession and this thing is to be frankly admitted.

Something was simmering in the party. We know it. We never expected this kind of situation as soon as NTR returned to Andhra Pradesh. There was a vertical division in the Party and immediately things started taking a quick turn. At that time, Shri Bhaskara Rao on 15th at 8.30 A.M. met the Governor, produced 91 MLAs from Telugu Desam Party including himself and the fact has been verified by no less a person than the Government Whip who gave it in writing the same fact to the Governor. Later on, he contacted the Congress Party. Then our local party extended the support.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate was talking about the Congress alliance. In fact, I do not know whether he remembers or not. It was Prof. Madhu Dandavate's party, the break-away party that sought our support through Mr. Charan Singh who on the one

hand, was responsible for arresting Mrs. Gandhi and after some time, again he stretched his hand to Mrs. Gandhi for help. And it was only Prof. Madhu Dandavate's party, the breakaway party, which was asking for our support then. So it was in accordance with political norms actually. Whenever there is a crisis, whenever Governor feels satisfied with the Constitutional provision, he asks for the support of the parties which are going to extend and this is a fact and clearly established. That does not mean we are disowning the acts of Governor. What action our Governor has taken is in complete conformity with the provisions of the Constitution. It is clearly stated in the Constitution if he is satisfied, with the Party which can provide a stable Government, the Governor can invite the leader of that Party to form Government.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate revealed a list of examples in which Governors have taken actions, actions taken by Governors I do not know whether he really means a constitutional change. If the Opposition really wants that, during a crisis the Governor has to take action only after consulting the Leader of the Party, who has lost the support of his own Party that can be done only by making a proper amendment to the Constitution. This provision is not there in the Constitution at present and do they want this provision in our Constitution? Then what actually happened is when once this swearing in was over, Mr. Bhaskara Rao's supporters were feverishly moving in the streets and even in the premises of the Governor's house then. Five of the MLAs were taken into NTR group. They were confined in a film studio and I will give an example. A statement is given by one of the MLAs who came away from the studio. I am quoting from her letter,

"I was detained in the studio forcibly and this was done after we courted arrest."

That is an important matter to be taken into serious consideration. That MLAs supported NTR and also courted arrest. In fact the MLAs who supported NTR, they were taken to studio where. They were put to all kinds of strain and they were

put to all kinds of strain and they were virtually under house arrest and therefore, some of them come out and this is one such example as she did not put up with the insult and he came out and she also said that the plight of many MLAs are also like that in that studio. Apart from that, it is widely reported in the News Paper THE HINDU also the plight of the Ministers and of the MLAs collected was quite lamentable. After wards, they used all kinds of threats. They burnt the properties of the elected representatives if they were willing to support Mr Bhaskara Rao. This type of democracy the Opposition wanted to support and one of the Members from Opposition actually today morning talked to me privately and I do not want to reveal his name that he said "We have a weak point in Kashmir and also We have a weak point in Punjab. Now we got one point and we wanted to make political capital out of it." But that is also quite weak because total real situation was distorted to the Public. We are not responsible for the break away of the Telugu Desam Party, nor for its dismissal, nor for the resignation, nor for the large chunk of MLAs coming out of it Party. The real position and facts were distorted to the people by mass media and it created a confusion of which somebody said, it is a war. It is not war it is a war against NTR Government and NTR Party and you can understand by the general response of the public at large. I have seen it personally that there is much jubilation among the people, particularly the weaker sections and all sections except BJP and CPI those who are running the present show. Actually they wanted to take advantage of the situation. Unfortunately, the leader NTR is bed-ridden. He is not able to move. Doctors advised him not to move. Even then the Opposition leaders are bringing him. They are bringing him physically here much against the request of his family members.

When Chickmagalur election was held one lady was shot dead. Shri George Fernandes took the body in procession throughout the streets in order to catch votes thinking that the people would vote for them. But they gave a slap in return and. It is

going to happen to these people also because everywhere, on every occasion, on every point, they try to take political advantage. This reflects their utter frustration in their political activities. What has happened in Andhra Pradesh is an outburst of the democratic urge from the legislators of the Telugu Dasam Party.

About Shri Ram Lal whose name has been maligned here by some members, I can say from personal information that the judge in question, whose personal request was not complied with by the then Chief Minister, Shri Ram Lal, tried to take vengeance against him, and therefore, he created the whole story. Therefore, whatever they are speaking is not true. This is a created story. Whatever our Party has done is in conformity with the democratic norms; also the Governor's actions are fully in conformity with the Constitutional provisions. Now, the opportunity has been given, and very soon the majority will be tested on the floor of the House. Therefore, democracy is neither raped nor murdered nor done away with. It is their misconception. If Mr. Bhas-kara Rao does not have the support, then we are not responsible, he will lose it, and the natural course will follow. Therefore, what has been done has been done very systematically and legally and every Constitutional provision has been honoured. Whatever they are saying is wrong.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, may I put it to the House ? I want to be helped. I have got a long list of people who want to speak on this. Naturally you have to find time for that I have not got the time. You gave me only four hours.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Who took most of the time ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will cut down the time that was lost in hullabaloo. Still I have to give time according to the strength of each Party of the House, that is what you have entitled me to do. If you do not cooperate with me and people take more and more time, from where will I find the time ? You have to help me. The points

have been made and there is going to be only a repetition of those. What I suggest is this. You give me three names from your side and they can have three from that side.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is a very important debate. Let us try to complete it today. That much assurance, I can give. Let us complete the debate today even if we have to sit for a longer time.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order. Let us have some forbearance. We have got other work also to do. We cannot continue with this debate till 12 O'Clock. I have got 13 more names with me...

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You please consider this coolly. Is it fair for you to equate the two sides in the matter of speaking-time ? Here there are a number of political parties who have their own angles and viewpoints, they have the advantage of so many Ministers being there and so many have spoken from there. Also they are supposed to have only one viewpoint.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got only one measure, and that is the number, the number that each Party has in this House. In fact, I cut down the time from the ruling side and give it to you.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : We have no objection to whatever you say. If we do not have time here, we will go the people's Parliament. That is another point. But the question is this. Can you tell me exactly, by looking through the papers, what is the total time taken by the other side and what is the total time taken by this side ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will cut down their number. You will get more time than what you are entitled to.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The entitlement is only what is written on the

paper. But in reality we take more time. For instance, in Calling Attention we can ask only one question, but we speak for 10 or 15 minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : I put it to you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let us carry on to-day and we finish the subject and go to Lanka tomorrow.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभी पार्टियों को मौका मिलना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पार्टियां तो बहुत सारी हैं । एक, एक आदमी की भी पार्टी है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मरुती शुरु से तो आप करते नहीं हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 2 की 5 मिनट या 7 की 10 मिनट तो कर सकता हूं । लेकिन जब लोग आधा आधा घंटा लेते हैं तो कैसे काम चलेगा ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : दो मिनट में तो पौइंट भी रोज नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

प्रो. मधु दंडवते (राजापुर) : आज शाम तक इस पर बहस हो और कल श्रीलंका पर डिबेट कर लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास कल और जरूरी सरकारी बिजनेस है । समय मेरे पास अधिक नहीं है ।

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेई (सीतापुर) : इस विषय पर यह सब एक है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : After the Prime Minister has spoken, what is there for then to speak. We can argue like that. I should have said that once the Prime Minister has spoken, no speaker is necessary on that side. But I have not said that. I want to hear the various points of view.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGAWAT JHA AZAD) : We have heard all of you.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे कोई रास्ता बताइये ।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा (गढ़वाल) : आप यह बता दीजिये कि इतने से कम की पार्टियां होंगी तो उनको समय मिलेगा ही नहीं । समय अनाट करके बता दीजिये किमको 3,5, 10 मिनट का समय मिलेगा । माननीय भगत जी 32 मिनट बोले ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उनकी पार्टी के समय में से काट लूंगा । 4 घंटे में से ठाई घंटा कांग्रेस पार्टी का है और डेढ़ घंटा आप का है ।

प्रो मधु दंडवते : श्रीलंका की डिबेट आज नहीं । कल करें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गृह मंत्री जी, लंका पर डिबेट कल करेंगे हम । लेकिन कल पहले दूसरा बिजनेस है । थोड़ा सा संयम रखें तो सब काम हो जाएगा । अगर आपका कहना यह है कि श्रीलंका पर बहस कल हो तो पहले सारा आफिशियल बिजनेस जब खत्म हो जाएगा तब फिर श्रीलंका का मामला लेंगे ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want to make it clear that we will take the debate on Sri Lanka till late in the night tomorrow—not that we will start it late in the night.

MR. SPEAKER : I want your co-operation. I will take up the debate on Sri Lanka after all the official business is finished tomorrow.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Tomorrow or the day after.

MR. SPEAKER : Tomorrow I am going to take up the official business....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We agree to your suggestion—Lanka day after tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. Tomorrow after finishing all the official business we will take up the Sri Lanka debate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let us cross the bridge when we come to it.

MR. SPEAKER : I will plan it and then go to the bridge.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I call upon Mr. Samar Mukherjee.

You have got 14 minutes according to the time but I will give you 20 minutes.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Hawrah) This debate has come with a new background the issue for which the dispute is there, whether N.T. Rama Rao has majority or not.

Now it is being publicly demonstrated before the Rashtrapati Ji. All of them have physically come here and it has been established beyond any doubt that 163 MLAs have expressed their full loyalty, full support to Shri N. T. Rama Rao. So, this proves that the action of the Governor was a part of the conspiracy to topple the N.T.R. Government and the Congress (I) has a full hand in it.

Sir, this is such a naked action. The first day we raised the slogan that the Governor should be immediately dismissed; the next day, we saw the same slogan in the front-page editorial of the TIMES OF INDIA. That means this was not our demand alone and it has become a demand of the entire democratic people throughout the country. So, the implication of this toppling business must be fully understood.

16.26 hrs.

[Shri R. S. Sparrow—in the Chair]

This is a general strategy of operation toppling which was started in 1950 In Kerala, under this Prime Minister—she was then the President of the Congress—it was

she who had initiated this business of toppling. The first attempt was to make defection-purchase the M. L. As. But, in Kerala, because it was a very hard nut to crack, they could not purchase. With only two in the majority, they realised there that these Communists could not be purchased. Others may be purchased. It had been tested, That was why they resorted to the device of rousing communal forces, rousing the backward communities for the agitation against the Government too. It was called Bimochan Andolan. etc. They all raised the slogan that this Communist Government must be thrown out. So, this movement was started when Mrs. Gandhi was there. At that time she was the President of the Congress. There was no Congress (I) there. We even came to know from a book written by one American Ambassador here Mr. Moynihan—that at that time, America provided money to help them for the agitation. It is written that money was given to the Congress twice—once in Kerala to topple the Communist Government and in 1971 in West Bengal to prevent the CPM from forming the Government.

When I raised this question some two years ago she was present and she stood up and denied it by saying that Mr. Moynihan had made a statement that America had not given money personally to her and did not say that it was given to her personally, but it was given to Congress of which she was the President. (Interruption). To-day also the Prime Minister disowns her own responsibility on the same technical argument that Mr. Ram Lal did not meet her. It is a technical argument to disown her responsibility but it was in her full knowledge. This toppling had been done with knowledge—there is no doubt about it.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : What was the verdict of the people after the general election there? I am only asking a question by seeking a clarification from you.

(Interruptions.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order. Order. When an interruption is to be made, please address the Chair. Nothing will go on record without my permission.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Sir, You go through the editorials. The first editorial came in **TIMES OF INDIA** This is a "dangerous Precedent" This is the warning given by all democratic minded persons who are defenders of democracy. They feel so much concerned that this is a precedent or this is an example of how democracy is being butchered by Congress (I) Government using the instrument of the Governor.

Sir regarding Andhra developments here is a report of 15th August. At an extraordinary meeting held at 7 a. m. of the Cabinet today, it adopted a resolution urging the Governor, Mr. Ram Lal, to convene an emergency session of the Assembly on 18th August. Uptill now Shri N. T. Rama Rao had not been dismissed. On 15th they had decided requesting the Governor to call the meeting of the Assembly on 18th. The Governor is bound by the Constitution to implement the advice of the Ministry but he has openly violated this and on 16th...

(Interruptions)

श्री तारिक अनवर (कटिहार) : एन. टी. आर. की जो मीटिंग हुई थी, वह एक इनटर्नल मीटिंग थी। उसने गवर्नर को नहीं कहा था।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : It is a Cabinet decision and not an internal meeting. The Cabinet decision was communicated to the Governor on the 15th. This is the letter written by Shri N. T. Rama Rao to the Governor on 16th. I am reading this letter :

"I have just now received your letter dated 16th August, 1984 stating that I have lost majority support in the Andhra Legislative Assembly. On this wrong assumption you have requested me to tender my resignation. I want to make it clear that I will be the last person to continue as Chief Minister even for a day if I do not enjoy the majority support in the Assembly. I received your letter at 12 Noon when a meeting with the Press along with 168

Assembly members was taking place. You have come to the conclusion that I have lost the support of the majority evidently on the basis of forged signatures of some MLAs and impersonation of some MLAs...

"I requested you to give me an opportunity to prove my majority on the floor of the House, or even by parading the MLAs who are supporting me, before you, though in principle I do not approve that Still you have not given me the opportunity and you have apparently come to your own conclusion on the basis of forged material and extraneous considerations."

"To satisfy you that I still enjoy the over-whelming majority in the Assembly, I am ready to produce before you now itself the majority of MLAs. You can ask the secretary of the legislature to be present and identify the MLAs who will come before you with their identity cards. If you still persist that I do not enjoy the support of the majority, I can only say that you are not prepared to face the facts and you will be acting against all democratic norms, constitutional provisions and principles of natural justice. I am constrained to infer that you are acting at the behest of the party in power at the Centre which is hellbent on robbing all non-Congress I State Governments."

"As I enjoy a clear majority of 168 MLAs in a House of 294, whose signatures are appended herewith I am sorry I cannot oblige you with my resignation."

So, he claimed the majority. He sent this letter at 12.30. Despite this, he was not given the chance to prove his majority. and unilaterally this Governor had dismissed his Government and instituted a Government of the minority who are the gang of defectors, engineered by the Congress-I Party at the Centre with money-bag to topple the State Government. Sir I want you to consider the implications of this. The present Chief Minister claims that 91 Telugu Desam party MLAs have defected. Actually,

the defectors are much less in number. They are a small fraction of the total number of MLAs of Telugu Desam. Now, why in the last elections, the people in Andhra Pradesh rejected the Congress-I ? It is a clear verdict that they have wanted the Telugu Desam to run the Government in the State. So, the people's verdict is being completely negated by this conspiracy. To argue this type of defections for manipulating the verdict of the people by dismissing the elected Government, using the office of the Governor is against democratic norms. What is the reaction of the people ? The people's reaction is that a Government elected by them is overthrown and another Government is imposed with the help of the Congress-I which was rejected in the last election. You are imposing the Congress-I Government with those who defected from the Telugu Desam Party. You are adopting a policy to impose the Congress-I Government on Andhra people and that is why they have taken a big challenge. It is a challenge to the entire people of Andhra and they have decided to give appropriate reply. But it is not a question of Andhra people alone. It is a question of the defence of democracy of the Country as a whole. The development in Andhra is not a single development. Only very recently, the non-Congress-I Government in Kashmir was toppled in the same pattern, in the same manner. But here, regarding Andhra, the Prime Minister made a statement that Mr. Ram Lal did not come to her and did not meet her. But what about Kashmir ? The earlier governor Mr. Nehru advised against toppling the Farooque Ministry. That is why the Governor had been replaced and a stooge Governor had been sent there ; and that Governor, in consultation with the Prime Minister three days before he came here, consulted the Prime Minister and organised this toppling of government in Kashmir. So, it is with the full knowledge of the Central Government that this business of toppling the government is going on. Every one knows the next target. Every one is talking that the next target is Karnataka, then West Bengal, then Tripura ; and our Congress-I leaders are openly saying all these things that their turn is coming.

Two Congress-I leaders who are in the Cabinet from West Bengal-very recently

they have gone there and threatened earlier. It was the desire of the Railway Minister to throw the West Bengal Government into the Bay of Bengal, (*Interruptions*) Now, he has told that they will never allow this government to function for a full term ; and he has thrown a challenge. All this has appeared in the Press, but, he may deny this again here. But he has made this type of a statement instigating all anti-social elements for Bengal to create a law and order question because in Bengal, to organise a defection is not possible.

The whole country is worrying because the general tendency of the Congress-I Government and the Prime Minister herself is toppling of opposition governments, their main slogan is one country, one leader and one party ; there should be no opposition ; and we know, we have the past experience how emergency was declared, (*Interruptions*) History will repeat itself. You wait, In 1975-76, you declared emergency. You took away the democratic rights including the speech of the Member of Parliament ; was not allowed to be published. Mr. Anthony was not here. It remember in one meeting he complained that his speech was not allowed to be published own paper *Anglo-Indian*. He said, "What is this ?" That was the fate of Indian democracy in 1975-76. But it is the people of India who have defended democracy by defeating the Congress-I Government in 1977. I repeatedly told here that had there not been the Janata Government in 1977 this parliamentary democracy would not have existed ; it would have been finished. We differed in many respects with the Janata Government, but one thing they had done was that they had restored parliamentary democracy. Again you have started the same game of toppling one government after another by conspiracy, by bribing, by all corrupt practices and using the institution of Governor as your agent. That is why the danger to democracy. A great challenge has come before the entire country. So, the entire democratic forces must be united to fight not only Andhra Pradesh incident but the incidents in various other States also. What situation have you created in Kashmir ? In Jammu and Kashmir, the number of defectors from National Conference is 12 or 13 but the people

elected 47 MLAs of the National Conference. Only a minority has defected. There are people behind the National Conference who wanted that their government should not be a Congress (I) government, it should be a national Conference government. There also you have thrust upon them a government which they did not like. That is why a thinking is starting in the minds of the people whether to remain inside India. If democracy is defended, democracy is guaranteed, then people will remain inside India, then those who are secessionists would not get any mass support here but if you pursue your policy you will antagonise all the people and the secessionists will take full advantage of this and India will again be dismembered and India's unity will be seriously shattered. This is a very basic question which you must have to consider. I am raising only one question about federalism. When we are demanding more powers to the States, when Sarkaria Commission has been set up, at this stage why is the Centre intervening and toppling, one after the other, governments which have been elected by the people of the States? Then the question of federalism is completely gone. You want to build a unitary Centre where, from top, you will dictate everything. That is why this whole fabric of democracy is now very seriously eroded. A challenge has come which is to be taken up by the entire people.

I am quoting from Shri L. P. Singh, an ex-Governor. His letter has appeared in yesterday's TIMES OF INDIA, It says :

"I believed that the events in Jammu and Kashmir had reached the limit of regression from the sound constitutional principles and practices established over the years. The action of the governor of Andhra Pradesh has shown how utterly wrong the belief was. The governor of J & K had at least some basis for thinking that Mr. G. M. Shah had the support of a majority of the members of the assembly. The governor of Andhra Pradesh reached his professed conclusion without even allowing Mr. Rama Rao to present his case to the governor. One would have thought such

grossly partisan behaviour, and such disregard of bare decency in dealings with the Chief Minister, to be impossible."

In conclusion he is saying :

"If India is to preserve the democratic form of government, it has, of inescapable necessity, to preserve the federal system. And this requires that the governor must always act, and be seen to be acting, as a preserver of the system of government established by the Constitution. If he does not do so, he does grave damage to the vital interests of the country, apart from losing the confidence of the people.

"Looking at what two governors have done during the last few weeks one wonders whether we are witnessing the twilight of our federalism."

This is the warning he has given.....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Just mark the time. You have given a pertinent point, the point is made already.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : I will take only one or two minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It will apply to all of us. Once the pertinent points are made, then try to be within the time.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : This is the Resolution passed in 1970 by the Governors' Conference. This question of discretion of the Governors was discussed in the Governors' Conference and also in the Speakers' Conference

Therefore, some norm was decided and that norm is that the majority should be tested on the floor of the legislature. The Resolution reads :

:"Where the Governor is satisfied, by whatever process or means, that the

Ministry no longer enjoys the majority support, he should ask the Chief Minister to face his Assembly, prove his majority within the shortest possible time. If the Chief Minister shirks his primary responsibility and fails to comply with this the Governor shall be duly bound to initiate steps to form an alternative Ministry. The mere fact that a few members of the party have defected does not necessarily prove that the party has lost the confidence of the electorate."

This is very important. You can engineer defections. This does not mean that they have lost the confidence of the people.

In the present case, on the other hand, your action is creating greater confidence on the leadership of Shri N T Rama Rao, among the people Shri Bhatuna, other leaders and myself were in Hyderabad. We have seen how the people are feeling bitter against the action of the Governor. They have vowed that unless this is rectified, unless this Governor is removed, unless this stooge heading the minority Ministry is removed immediately and the government of the majority re-established, they will not rest content, because that is the only way to prevent any new danger to the survival of democracy.

Coming to long term solutions, we have to consider how to prevent the post of the Governor from being misused as the stooge of the Central Government. The Constitution should be amended and the Governor should be elected by the State Legislature. The nomination of the Governor by the Centre should completely go.

Secondly, defection should be stopped. If the people are given the right, by chance of the electoral law, and the Constitution to recall, then the defectors can be stopped.

We know that the next target is Karnataka and West Bengal. In West Bengal the game is to deny all the financial commitments by the Centre Government. They are depriving West Bengal the money

for the development of any industry. They are practising political discrimination, and, that is why in West Bengal the people have decided to go on a one-day token strike on the 14th September against this discriminatory policy of the Central Government. One by one, the people of the various States will go against the Centre, unless they change their policy. If they do not change the policy, the people will be forced to change the Government in the coming election, and 1977 will be repeated. There is no doubt about it.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : May I inform hon. Members that this cross-talking is not going to help at all. Kindly sit down and listen to the members who are called upon to speak. Maintain a little order. You have already discussed the point about the timing. It is your time. But I would wish to recommend to you that certainly you make cogent and rational points on the floor of the House, but do not keep on repeating the things. Also kindly speak within the time that you have already arranged yourselves. So, kindly carry the House forward.

श्री पी. नामम्माय (लद्दाख) : सभापति जी, प्र० मधु दण्डवते जी ने जो रिजोल्यूशन इस सदन में पेश किया है उसमें आन्ध्र प्रदेश के गवर्नर को डिमिस करने के लिए रिक-मेन्डेशन की गई है, मैं इस मोशन को अपोज करता हूँ। यदि आपको अपनी बात कहने का हक है तो मुझे भी अपनी बात कहने का हक है। मुझे इस बात पर बड़ा ताज्जुब हो रहा है कि मुझसे पहले बोलते हुए हमारे बुजुर्ग कम्युनिस्ट लीडर ने डेमोक्रेसी की बात कही। जैसा आप सबको पता है, कम्युनिज्म और डेमोक्रेसी ये दो अलग-अलग चीजें हैं, और इनको एक साथ रखने की बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। कम्युनिज्म में एक एक्सीप्टिड थ्योरी होती है—बाई एनॉ मॉन्स-और इस वक्त हमारे देश में चूँकि डेमोक्रेसी है, और जब ये डेमोक्रेसी की बात करते हैं, तो मुझे

ताज्जुब होता है। यदि आज ये हिन्दुस्तान की जगह पाकिस्तान में होते तो शायद डिक्टेटर-शिप की बातें करते और उसको सपोर्ट करते। यदि आप इनकी बातों पर यकीन करें तो मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि हमारे देश को आजादी कभी नहीं मिल सकती थी। जिस समय हिन्दुस्तान में लोग आजादी के लिए लड़ रहे थे तो उस वक्त कम्युनिस्ट लोगों ने ही अकेले अंग्रेजों का साथ दिया था। उनका बाज यहाँ पर डेमोक्रेसी की बातें करना, मेरे दिमाग में यह बात नहीं बैठती।

इस वक्त हमारे सामने आन्ध्र प्रदेश का ईश्वर है। उसके साथ-साथ इन्होंने जम्मू-कश्मीर को भी जोड़ना ही है और ये उसको जोड़ रहे हैं। जहाँ तक आन्ध्र प्रदेश में गवर्नर साहब के एक्शन का सवाल है, न तो मैं उसके फेवर में ही कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ और न उसके अगेन्स्ट ही कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। उसका कारण यह है कि गवर्नर साहब ने सारे हालात को देखते हुए, मौके को देखते हुए, जो कुछ वाक्यात उनके सामने आये, उनके मुताबिक फैसला लिया है। चाहे जम्मू-कश्मीर की बात हो या आन्ध्र प्रदेश की बात हो, हमारे सामने यह सवाल पैदा होता है कि जब किसी पार्टी में स्प्लिट पैदा हो जाता है, जिस तरह से जम्मू और कश्मीर में नेशनल कांग्रेस में स्प्लिट पैदा हुआ, उसी तरह से आन्ध्र प्रदेश में तेलगू-देशम पार्टी में भी स्प्लिट पैदा हो गया था और वह पार्टी दो हिस्सों में बंट गई थी। इस तरह से उस पार्टी के किसी हिस्से के वहाँ मैजोरिटी तो होने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता। यदि वहाँ के मुख्यमंत्री को अपनी इज्जत का थोड़ा भी ख्याल होता तो उनका पहला काम यह होना चाहिए था कि गवर्नर साहब के पास जाकर अपना इस्तीफा पेश कर देते, क्योंकि उनकी पार्टी की सदन में मैजोरिटी नहीं रह गई थी। उसके टोटल 199 मੈम्बर्स

थे, जिनमें से 91 मੈम्बर्स की लिस्ट मि० भास्कर राव ने गवर्नर साहब को पहले ही पेश कर दी थी। उसके बाद तीन विधायक उनसे और आकर मिल गए थे और इस तरह उनका नम्बर 94 तक जा पहुँचा था। यदि कुल पार्टी के विधायकों में, 199 में से आप 91 भी निकाल देते हैं तो बाकी 108 मੈम्बर्स बचते हैं, इसका साफ मतलब यह है कि वे मैजोरिटी में नहीं थे और उनको सरकार में रहने के लिए किसी न किसी पार्टी की मदद लेनी जरूरी थी। वंसा उन्होंने नहीं किया। उनका फर्ज बनता था कि गवर्नर साहब को जाकर कहते कि विधान सभा में मेरी मैजोरिटी खत्म हो गई है, डेमोक्रेटिक ट्रेंडिन्स का ख्याल रखते हुए उन्हें इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए था। उसके बाद दूसरी पार्टियों के साथ मिलकर हकूमत बनाने के लिए अपना क्लेम स्टेक कर सकते थे। लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं इस्तीफा नहीं दूंगा।

17.00 hrs.

और वहाँ पर डटे रहे। तो मजबूरन गवर्नर को उनको डिसमिस करना पड़ा। यही बातें जम्मू-कश्मीर में हुई थीं। इस वक्त जो चीफ़ मिनिस्टर अपने सपोर्टर्स को लेकर गये और कहा कि नेशनल कांग्रेस में स्प्लिट हो गया है, फारूक अब्दुल्ला के पास मैजोरिटी नहीं रही। तो जहाँ जहाँ भी रीजनल पार्टीज हैं उनकी कीमत अच्छी नहीं है, वह मुल्क को टुकड़े-टुकड़े करने की तरफ जा रही हैं, चाहे वह नेशनल कांग्रेस हो या तेलगू देशम पार्टी हो। जब उन्होंने इस्तीफा नहीं दिया तो मजबूरन गवर्नर को उनको डिसमिस करना पड़ा और उसके बाद उनको टाइम दे दिया गया कि असेम्बली के फ्लोर पर अपनी मैजोरिटी साबित करें यही चीज आन्ध्र प्रदेश में गवर्नर ने की है।

अभी जो टेलीविज़न पर न्यूज़ आयी है चीफ मिनिस्टर लिखते हैं कि 95 मॅम्बरों को लेकर गवर्नर को मिले हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि वहां 95 हैं या यहां 164 हैं। यह चीज तो असेम्बली के फ्लोर पर तय होगी। और कहा तो यह भी जाता है कि 100 के करीब फेक आइडेंटिटी कार्ड बनाये गये हैं। तो इन हालात में कुछ भी कहा जा सकता है। सबसे बॅस्ट तरीका असेम्बली फ्लोर पर ही तय होता है। बावजूद इसके कि उनकी मॅजारिटी खत्म हो गई थी, श्री रामाराव कहते हैं 18 तारीख को, यानी दो, तीन दिन बाद अपनी मॅजारिटी हाउस में टेस्ट करेंगे। लेकिन तीन दिन में क्या कुछ नहीं हो सकता? 17 से 20 तारीख तक जो आंध्र प्रदेश में बाकायत हुए हैं वह बताना चाहता हूं। श्री रत्ना बोस जो मौजूदा चीफ मिनिस्टर के सपोर्टर हैं उनके घर पर हमला किया गया। सी० मल्लिकार्जुन राव जो कृष्णा जिले के हैं उनके घर पर हमला किया गया डराने धमकाने के लिये। श्रीमती एन० राजकुमारी जो गुंटूर जिले से एम० एल. ए. हैं उनके घर पर हमला किया गया। श्री सी. एच. के. रंगा राव ऐलूर जिले के हैं उनके घर पर हमला किया गया। श्री रघुपति चौधरी जो प्रकाशम जिले के एम. एल. ए. हैं उनके घर पर हमला किया गया। श्री राम गोपाल चौधरी करनूल के उनके घर पर हमला किया गया। श्री के. शिव प्रसाद गुंटूर जिले के उनके घर पर हमला किया गया।...

(व्यवधान)

एक की जीभ को जलाया गया। इसी तरह से तेलगू देशम के एम. एल. ए. श्री जयप्रकाश की कार को जलाया गया। श्री ए. बी. सतनारायण वेस्ट गोदावरी जिले के एम. एल. ए. के घर पर हमला किया गया। श्री प्रकाश जो करनूल जिले के उनके घर पर हमला किया गया। इसी तरह के अनन्तपुर के एम. एल. ए. के घर पर हमला किया गया। श्री देवैया टी. डी. पी. एम. एल. ए. को जबर्दस्ती पकड़कर उससे स्टेटमेंट इश्यू करवाया गया। श्री वाडीगी गोपाल टी. डी. पी. एम. एल. ए. जो चित्तूर डिस्ट्रिक्ट से हैं, उनके घर पर हमला किया गया। करनूल के टी. डी. पी. एम. एल. ए. के पेट्रोल पम्प पर हमला किया गया। श्री अमर सम्बासिवा राम जो कांग्रेस (आई) के गुंटूर जिले से एम. पी. हैं, उनके घर पर हमला किया गया। नेल्सोर डिस्ट्रिक्ट के डी. सी. सी. (आई) के आफिस पर हमला किया गया। अनन्तपुर के कादरी के कांग्रेस आई के लीडर के घर पर हमला किया गया।

आप कहते हैं कि उनको 3 दिन का बक्फा मिलना चाहिये, चीफ मिनिस्टर रहते हुए, तो इन हालात में क्या हो सकता था? क्या यह मुमकिन हो सकता है? मैं कुछ नहीं कहता लेकिन बक्क बतानेगा कि किस के साथ मॅजोरिटी होगी और वह अपनी हुकूमत बना लेगा। लेकिन हमें हकीकत को देखना चाहिये कि गवर्नर ने सही काम किया है या नहीं। यह जो इधर-उधर हीर्स-ट्रेडिंग होता रहा है, हम

इसमें नहीं जाना चाहते। लेकिन अब चीफ मिनिस्टर ने लेटेस्ट डेट एनाउन्स की है कि फ्लोर के लिये, पहले गवर्नर ने एक महीने का वकफा दिया था, लेकिन अब उससे पहले चीफ मिनिस्टर ने असेम्बली बुलाने को कहा है, उसके बाद जो कुछ होगा, आपके सामने होगा।

जहां तक जम्मू-कश्मीर की बात बहुत सारे मेम्बरस ने उठाई कि वहां पाकिस्तानी फ्लैग लहराया गया, 14, 15 तारीख को, हिन्दुओं माइनोरिटीज के मकानों पर हमला किया गया, औरतों को मौलेस्ट किया गया,

(व्यवधान)

मैंने आज से पहले कहा था कि यह सारे प्लान 10 तारीख के "नवाये सुबहा", जो कि नेशनल कान्फरेंस का पोलिटिकल आगन है, उसमें 10 तारीख को पब्लिश किया था कि 14, 15 तारीख को जम्मू-कश्मीर में लाजं स्केल पर पाकिस्तानी झंडे लहराये जायेंगे और यह भी कहा जाता है कि जो झंडा बाजार में बांटा गया, वह नेशनल कान्फरेंस के हेड क्वार्टर मुजाहिद मंजिल में बांटे गये थे और वहां से सब को डिस्ट्रीब्यूट किये गये हैं।

(व्यवधान)

इसी तरह जनाबे फारुख अब्दुल्ला को ये सारी सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) फारुख अब्दुल्ला साहब जो साबिका चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, जिनको यह लोग सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं, उन्होंने 10 तारीख को...

شری بی۔ نام کیا (لہ آج) سہما بی۔ بی۔ پروڈیوسر
موجودہ ادارے نے جو ریلیوشن اس دن میں
پیش کی ہے اس میں آندہ عمل بردیش کے گورنر کو دیکھ
کرنے کے لئے ریکمنڈیشن کی گئی ہے۔ میں اس موضوع کو ایڈز
کرنا چاہوں۔ یہی آپ کی بات کہنے کا حق ہے تو مجھے بھی
اپنی بات کہنے کا حق ہے۔ مجھے اس بات پر اطمینان ہے جو
رہا ہے کہ مجھ سے پہلے جوئے پورے پیمار بزرگ کیونٹ
لہڈر نے ڈیجیٹل لیس کی بات کہی۔ جیسا آپ سب کو پتہ
ہے کیونٹرم اند ڈیجیٹل لیس یہ جو ایک انگ چیزیں
یہاں اور این ڈی ایک ساتھ رکھنے کی بات میری سمجھ
میں نہیں آتی۔ کیونٹرم میں ایک ایکسٹنڈیوٹری
ہوتی ہے۔ باقی اپنی جیس اور اس وقت پیمار جوئے
ڈیجیٹل لیس ہے اور جب یہ ڈیجیٹل لیس کی بات کرنا ہے
تو مجھے تعجب ہوتا ہے۔ یہی آج یہ ہندوستان کا جگہ
پاکستان میں جوئے ڈیجیٹل لیس کی بات کرنا
اور گورنر کو سپورٹ کر کے۔ یہی آپ ان کی باتوں پر
پیش کر رہے ہیں جوئے کے ساتھ کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ
پیمار ریلیوشن آج کی بھی نہیں مل سکتی تھی۔ جس
کے ہندوستان میں لوگ آزادی کے لئے لڑ رہے تھے تو
اس وقت کیونٹرم لوگوں نے یہی ایکسٹنڈیوٹریوں کا ساتھ
دیا تھا۔ ان کا آج پیمار ڈیجیٹل لیس کی بات کرنا
مجھے حیرت میں یہ بات نہیں سمجھتی۔
اس وقت پیمار سامنے آندہ عمل بردیش کا ریلیوشن
ہے۔ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ انہوں نے جوئے کیفرو بھی
جوئے نہیں ہے اور یہ اس کو جوئے نہیں۔ جہاں تک
آندہ عمل بردیش میں گورنر صاحب کے ریلیوشن کا سوال
ہے۔ نہ تو میں اس کے فیور میں ہی کہہ کرنا چاہتا ہوں
اور نہ اس کے آگینٹ ہی کہہ کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ اس کا
کارن یہ ہے کہ گورنر صاحب نے سروس عملت کو وقفہ
دیے جو کچھ اعتراضات ان کے ساتھ آئے ان کے مطابق
فیصلہ لیا ہے۔ چاہے جوئے کی بات ہو یا آندہ عمل
بردیش کی بات ہو۔ پیمار سامنے یہ سوال پیدا ہوتا ہے

کی ثابت نہیں۔ یہی چیز آئندہ مرکز پر پیش میں گذرنا چاہیے
ابھی ٹیلی گرام پر ٹیکہ آئی ہے۔ آئندہ مرکز پر پیش سے
چیف منسٹر لکھتے ہیں کہ ۱۹۵۵ تک جگہ کے منسٹر کو
میں نہیں۔ میں بہت سے کہتا ہوں کہ وہ میں با بیان
۱۹۴۴ میں۔ یہ فیصلہ فی الحال کے منسٹر پر ملے ہوگی۔ بعد کیا
تو یہ بھی جانتا ہے کہ ۱۰۰ کے قریب منسٹر آڈینسٹریٹو
نمائندے ہیں۔ قرآن وحدت میں کچھ بھی کہا جاسکتا ہے
سب سے پیشتر لیٹہ انکلیٹی فوڈ پر بھی ملے ہوئے ہے۔
باد جو اس کے کہ منسٹر میں ملے گی ختم ہوگئی تھی۔ شری رام
راؤ کہتے ہیں ۱۸ اندیشہ کے یعنی وہ میں دن بعد اپنی
مجلد کی ملاک میں ٹیسٹ کرینگے۔ لیکن تین دن میں
کیا کچھ نہیں ہو سکتا۔ ۱۵ سے ملنا رہے کہ جو آئندہ مرا
پر پیش میں ڈھاتے ہوئے ہیں وہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں
خبر دتا ہوں جو موجودہ چیف منسٹر کے سپروائزر ہیں
ڈیپٹیکٹر پر حملہ کیا گیا۔ سی۔ بیگ اور جن راولو کو کرشنا
ضلع کے میں آئے گئے کہہ رہے ہیں کیا ڈانے دھکھانے
کے لئے۔ زمین پر راجا کی اور منسٹر ضلع سے ایم ایل اے
یہاں کے منسٹر پر حملہ کیا گیا۔ شری سی۔ ایچ کے رٹنارو
انور ضلع سے ہیں۔ ان کے منسٹر پر حملہ کیا گیا۔ شری رگو
جی جو حصہ میں جو ہر نام ضلع سے ایم ایل اے سے پہلے
گھر پر حملہ کیا گیا۔ شری رام کو بال جو حصہ میں کوئل
کے دن کے گھر پر حملہ کیا گیا۔ شری کے بنو پر ساد
گنوار ضلع آئے گئے گھر پر حملہ کیا گیا.....
(انور پشتر)

ایک سی جیب کو جہد یا گیا۔ اسی طرح سے تینوں
دیشم سے ایم ایل اے شری جے پرکاش کی ماد کو جہد یا
گیا۔ شری اے سی۔ ستھ نارائن ویسٹ کو اور سی
ضلع سے ایم ایل اے کے گھر پر حملہ کیا گیا شری پرکاش
میں کوئل ضلع کے گھر پر حملہ کیا گیا۔ اس طرح
سے آنت پور سے ایم ایل اے کے گھر پر حملہ کیا گیا شری
ملو نیائی ڈی ایم ایل اے کے زبردستی بکڑاؤ سے
ایسٹنٹ الیٹر کرنا بھی۔ شری بادھج کو بال کا
کہ جب میں پارٹی میں اسٹیٹ ہاؤس میں گیا تھا وہ
پارٹی میں حصوں میں بیٹھ گیا تھا۔ میں نے اس
پارٹی کے کسی حصے سے وہاں ہمارے کسی شخص کا سوال
میں پیدا نہیں ہوتا۔ یہی وہاں سے کچھ منسٹر کو اپنی
عزت کا تصور بھی خیال ہوتا ہوں کہ کچھ عام یہ ہوتا
چاہیے تھا کہ گھر کے صلیب سے پاس جا کر اپنا استھان
پیش کر دینے۔ کیونکہ ان کی پارٹی کی سکن میں ہمارے
نہیں اور کچھ بھی۔ اس کے ڈپٹی منسٹر ۱۹۶۹ سے۔ جن
میں سے ۹۱ منسٹر کی ریٹ سیر ہوا کرتا ہوں کہ منسٹر
صلیب کو پیچھے میں پیش کر دی تھی۔ اس کے بعد میں
وہ صلیب میں سے آکر میں آئے تھے اور اس طرح
دن کا گھر ۹۱ تک جا پہنچا تھا۔ یہی کٹ پارٹی کے وہ
بلکوں میں ۱۹۶۹ میں سے آپ ۹۱ بھی نکال دیتے ہیں تو
باقی ۱۵۸ منسٹر کچھ ہیں۔ اس کا صاف مطلب یہ ہے
کہ وہ مجاہد میں نہیں تھے اور دن کو کرا میں اپنے
لے گئے تھے۔ پارٹی کی صلیب میں فروری تھی۔ دیا
انہوں نے نہیں کیا۔ ان کا فرض تھا کہ وہ گھر صلیب
جا کر کہتے کہ وہاں ہمارے منسٹر کی جگہ پر گئی ہے
ڈیپٹیکٹر پر حملہ کیا گیا خیال رکھتے ہوئے انہیں
رہتے دے دیا جائے تھا۔ اس کا بعد حصہ
پارٹیوں کے ساتھ بلکہ حکومت بنانے کے لئے اپنا کلچر
ایکٹ کر سکتے تھے۔ لیکن انہوں نے ایسا نہیں کیا۔
انہوں نے کیا کہ میں استھان میں ہوں اور وہاں پر
ڈپٹیکٹر۔ ڈیپٹیکٹر کو ان کو ڈپٹیکٹر کرنا پڑا
یہی باتیں ہوں کچھ میں ہوں نہیں۔ اس وقت جب
منسٹر اپنے سپورٹس کو کہے کہ گھر آکر نہ بیٹھیں

کا نفرینس میں اسٹیٹ پر گیا ہے۔ نادر عبد اللہ پانی
ہمارے تینوں میں۔ آج کل انہوں میں ریجنل پارٹی میں
دن کی بیٹ ابھی نہیں ہے۔ وہ ملک کو گھر کے منسٹر
کوئی طرح جاری نہیں۔ چاہے وہ بیٹن کا نفرینس
ہو یا بیٹن کا نفرین پارٹی ہو۔ جب انہوں نے استھان
میں ہوا تو جب وہ گھر کو ڈپٹیکٹر میں گیا اور
بعد ان کو ناٹج دھلیت کے اسٹیٹ کے منسٹر پر اپنی جگہ

اُسی بی ایم اے کے جو چٹوڑا ڈسٹرکٹ سے تھے ان کا
گھر پر حملہ کیا گیا۔ کہ ڈسٹرکٹ کے بی ایم اے کے
پیشوا دل چاہے پر حملہ کیا گیا۔ خیر اور۔ سب سے پہلے
جو کانگریس (آئی) کے گوشور ضلع سے ایم پی راجیو سبھا
ہیں ان کا گھر پر حملہ کیا گیا۔ نیپوڑ ڈسٹرکٹ کے
سی سی (آئی) کے گھر پر حملہ کیا گیا۔ انت ڈسٹرکٹ
کا درجہ کا کانگریس آئی کے گھر پر حملہ کیا گیا۔
آج کے دن کے ان کو سو دن کا وقفہ دینا چاہیے۔
چیف منسٹر دیتے ہوئے ان حالات میں کیا یہ سب
کیا یہ ممکن ہو سکتا ہے۔ میں کچھ نہیں کہتا کہین وقت
یہاں کے کسی کے ساتھ بھارتی ہوگی کہ وہ اپنی حکومت
کا کیا۔ کہین پھر حقیقت کو دیکھنا چاہیے کہ گورنر
نے مجھے کھلے پیر یا نہیں۔ جو اور اور گورنر
کے ساتھ ہوتا رہے ہیں اس میں نہیں جانا چاہیے۔ لیکن
اب چیف منسٹر نے بیٹھ کر ڈسٹرکٹ کے کسی کے گھر پر
اس کی نظر پر لاف ڈھانے کے لئے بھیجے گئے نہ ایک
میں نے کا وقفہ دیا تھا کہین اب اس سے پہلے چیف منسٹر
نے اس کی بجائے کہ کیا یہ اسے بعد وچھ ہوگا آج
سامنے رکھا۔

جہان تک جہوں کشمیر کی ملت بہت سارے ممبر
نے دیکھا کہ وہاں پاکستان میں ہلکا ہوا گیا۔ ۱۴-۱۵
تاریخ کو چند ماہینہ شہر کے مکانات پر حملہ کیا گیا۔
مردوں کو گولیوں سے مارا گیا۔ (افزار ہنسن)
میں نے آج سے پہلے کہا تھا کہ یہ سارا بھلا ۱۵
تاریخ کو پہلے کیا تھا کہ ۱۴-۱۵ تاریخ کو جہوں کشمیر
میں لارج اکیس پر پاکستانی جہوں سے ہلکا ہوا گیا۔
یہ بھی کہا جاتا ہے کہ جو جہوں بازار میں ہلکا ہوا گیا وہ
نیشنل کانفرنس کے پرہیز کو لے کر آیا تھا جس میں نہایت
کچھ قیدیوں کے ساتھ ساتھ ڈسٹرکٹ کے قیدی تھے۔

(افزار ہنسن)

اسی طرح جناب مہاراجہ کے بارے میں پوزیشن کے
لوگ سمجھتے ہیں کہ یہ سب (افزار ہنسن)

مہاراجہ کے بارے میں جو سب سے پہلے منسٹر تھے جن کا
یہ لوگ سمجھتے ہیں کہ یہ سب (افزار ہنسن)

17.8 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order please.

(Interruptions)

You will also get a chance. This is not the way. You can oppose it when you get a chance to speak. Members are getting up every now and then.

The rule is if any hon. Member wants to speak he must get up and take permission of the Chair. Nobody does it. If all of you do not co-operate with me, how can I conduct the proceedings of the House. I am also a human being like you, I am not God Please co-operate with me.

Shri Namgyal.

This is not the correct way, I am very sorry. This is not at all a correct way. What is this ? You are raising all those things. Why can't you hear him and then reply to him ?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Under what rule ?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Under rule 376.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is not a point of order. Whatever he said about the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir will not go on record.

Be serious. Don't say such things. You must be very serious

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't record anything, whatever he says.

SHRI K. P. UNIKRISHNAN : Can I seek a clarification ? You have rightly observed that there cannot be any allegation made against the Chief Minister of Kashmir. But what about the person who was the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh ? Would you allow all to go on record ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. Whenever any allegation is made against any Chief Minister or former Chief Minister and if anybody raises objection, we will go through the record.

(Interruption.)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't bring in all those things, here.

श्री पी. नामग्याल : मैंने अपनी तरफ से कोई बात नहीं कही है। मैंने नेशनल कांफ्रेंस के आफिशल आगन नवाए सुबह को कोट किया है। इसी तरह में टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया के 10 अगस्त के पब्लिकेशन को कोट करना चाहता हूँ (व्यवधान)

خبر نام کیل: میں نے اپنی طرف سے کوئی بات
نہیں کہی ہے۔ میں نے نیشنل کانفرنس کے آفیشل آگن
نوا کے بجائے کوٹ کیا ہے۔ اسی طرح میں ٹائمز
آف انڈیا کے 10 اگست کے پبلیکیشن کوٹ کرنا چاہتا
ہوں۔۔۔ (انٹراپشنز)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have told you just now Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are you prepared to have an orderly discussion in

the House or not ? Do we want to have an orderly discussion ? This is not the way.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't record all these things which are without my permission.

श्री पी. नामग्याल : टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया के मुताबिक फारुख साहब ने कहा है : काश्मीर इज फार काश्मीरीज। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि हम अपनी आजादी को मेन्टेन करने के लिए सब कुछ करने के लिए तैयार हैं। इसके अलावा उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि हिन्दुस्तानी पुलिस को लाकर हमारी आजादी को दबाया जाता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह अपने आप को हिन्दुस्तानी नहीं समझते हैं। (व्यवधान) इससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि जब सब बात कही जाती है, तो इन लोगों को क्यों चुभती है। यह तो चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनके वाली बात है। इसीलिए इनको सब बात अच्छी नहीं लगती है।

(व्यवधान)

जहाँ तक आन्ध्र प्रदेश का तालुक है, गवर्नर ने जो एक्शन लिया है, वह हमें उन्हीं पर छोड़ देना चाहिए। हम न उनको सपोर्ट करते हैं और न उनकी मुसालिफत करते हैं। उन्होंने जो कुछ किया है, वह कांस्टीट्यूशन के तहत किया है। जब हाउस को समन किया गया है, तो दोनों पार्टियाँ उसमें अपनी मैजॉरिटी प्रूब कर सकती हैं। यह उन पर छोड़ देना चाहिए।

شری بی نام گیل : ناظم آزادیا کے مطابق قانون
صاحب نے کہا ہے : کشمیر آزاد کشمیر ہے۔ انیسویں صدی میں
کہ ہم اپنی آزادی کو پیش کش کرنے کے لیے سب کچھ کرنے کیلئے
تیار تھے۔ اس کے علاوہ انیسویں صدی میں کہا کہ ہندوستان
پولیس کو دیکھ رہا ہے ہماری آزادی کو دیا جاتا ہے۔ میں نے
چاہا ہوں کہ کیا وہ اپنے آپ کو ہندوستانی نہیں سمجھتے ہیں۔
(انٹر ویشن) ... اس کے ساتھ ساتھ ہوتا ہے کہ
بہت سی بات کہی جاتی ہے تو ان کو سن کر کہیں جیتے ہیں۔
یہ تو جو کئی دہائی میں تھے دلی بات ہے۔ اس کے ساتھ
بات اچھی نہیں لگتی ہے۔ (انٹر ویشن)
جان تک آئے مگر یہ پیش کا تعلق ہے۔ گوہر
نے جو آئین لیا ہے وہ ہمیں کون سی چیز دینا چاہیے۔
ہم نے اس کو سبوتاژ کرتے ہیں مگر اس کی مخالفت کرتے
نہیں۔ انیسویں صدی میں وہ مائیلیٹیوں کے تحت
کیا ہے۔ جب مائیلیٹیوں کو سن کیا گیا ہے تو دونوں پارٹیاں
اس میں اپنی مچھلٹی برودہ کر سکتی ہیں۔ یہ ان پر جوڑ
دینا چاہیے۔

Constitution, not in an orderly way but in the Brutus ways and means.

What is the duty of the President of India ? Under article 60, the President of India also takes oath or affirmation to defend the Constitution and defend the law of the land. Whenever there is a constitutional break-down in the State, is it not the duty of the President of India to take action ? All the Opposition leaders and members of this hon. House represented to the Hon. President a few days back to dismiss the Governor of Andhra Pradesh because he had violated the Constitution in so far as the State of Andhra Pradesh is concerned.

Even today what had happened ? As the hon. Member, Mr. Samar Mukherjee rightly pointed out, the people of this country are of the unanimous view that the Governor of Andhra Pradesh has murdered the Constitution and toppled the people's Government headed by N. T. R, the hero of Andhra Pradesh. The Congress Party is a zero in Andhra Pradesh. A zero has stepped into the shoes of a hero of Andhra Pradesh.

(Interruptions)

The zero is acting there as the Chief Minister; the zero is acting as the Governor there. Therefore, we demand that constitutionally, legally and morally that the President of India be pleased to dismiss the Governor of Andhra Pradesh.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVER (Dindigul) :
Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the people of India, the people of this great nation, have come to a final conclusion that in this country computers are better than Governors of the States appointed by Central Government. It is better we install computers in various States in the place of Governors who do not know how to count numbers even.

What is the duty of the Governor ? Under article 159, the Governor takes oath or affirmation under the constitution that he will protect and defend the Constitution and the law of the land. I want to know from the Government of India, through you, Sir, whether the Governor of Andhra Pradesh, Mr. Ram Lal or some other 'Lal' or any other 'Lal' has defended the Indian Constitution. He has not only failed to defend the Constitution, he has not only miserably failed to protect the law of the land in the State, but he has also offended and raped the Constitution and brutally murdered the

He should resign from the membership of the House if he is ashamed of what has happened in Andhra Pradesh, because he comes from Andhra Pradesh.

I accuse the Governor, Mr. Ram Lal as No. 1 accused in this case; No. 2 accused is Mr. Bhaskara Rao the puppet C. M. No. 3 accused is the Central Government which is the wire-puller, an a better in this case. Not only the puppet Governor of Andhra Pradesh is on trial, the puppet Chief Minister is also on trial. They are

being impeached by this House for brutally murdering the Indian Constitution. We do not expect any justice from the Government of India. They are not the judges of either the Supreme Court or the High Court. But we appeal to the people of this country, 70 crores people of the country, who are the final judges to decide this case.

I ask the hon. Members from Andhra Pradesh, 'Kindly you walk in the street without the Police bandobust. You cannot walk.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Yesterday we have seen. People should punish. There the people are the judges. The sovereignty finally rests on the people of this country. They will punish you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : This is the background. The Appointing Authority of the Governor is the President of India. The President of India is the appointing authority of the Governors of the States. He is, the appointing authority. He is the competent authority to dismiss the Governor if he commits errors or violates the provisions of the Constitution and procedures, if any. In this case, the Governor violated all the Constitutional provisions, all the norms and the procedures and legal procedures. He did not follow any Constitutional principle also. Therefore, the Governor deserves to be dismissed by the President of India.

Above all, the hon. Chief Minister, the real Chief Minister even now, so far as I am concerned, is Shri N. T. Rama Rao. N. T. Rama Rao is the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.

Shri Bhaskara Rao is the puppet Chief Minister installed by somebody.

Shri N. T. Rama Rao is the peoples' Chief Minister.

Therefore, I appeal to Mr. Zail Singh, President of India, under Article 156 (1), the Governor holds office during his pleasure. I am aware of the mind of the President of India. He is not at all pleased. Therefore, I appeal on behalf of democracy, on behalf of justice, to dismiss the Governor immediately forthwith.

The hon. Prime Minister made a statement. Even now we have got great respect to the hon. Prime Minister. There are no two opinions on that. What kind of statement she made in the morning? But, the hon. Prime Minister, to whom the country had even now got some great respect, totally misled the House by a ** statement.

AN HON. MEMBER : You cannot use the word**.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will go through the records.

It is a misleading statement from the hon. Prime Minister. The hon. Prime Minister should not treat the people of India as fools. People are very efficient. People are valiant and they can understand what is what, what is going on, who is the culprit and who is the real democrat. They know.

Therefore, they should not attempt to fool the people.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is the opportune time to praise the people. You must praise the people.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : By toppling the elected Government headed by Shri N. T. Rama Rao, you have elevated Shri Rama Rao as an All India hero. He is the Andhra hero. The credit goes to you.

Shri Tiwari referred to all the unpleasant happenings in this House in 1978 when the hon. Prime Minister of this country now, was sitting here by me. I was one of the

staunchest defenders of the hon. Prime Minister to withdraw the resolution initiated by Mr. Morarji Desai. I told Shri Morarji Desai not to expel Shrimati Indira Gandhi because the people will feel very bad against him, then Shrimati Indira Gandhi will become the Prime Minister very ortly.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Don't commit that mistake. But they committed that mistake. That is why, Shrimati Indira Gandhi came to power. At that time, because of my speech, Mr. C. Ramachandran was suspended from the AIADMK party. Without shame, you are having alliance with Mr. Ramachandran who has stabbed from the back many times from Tamilnadu. Don't believe MGR. He is dead against.

The act of the Governor was inhuman and unknown to civilised democratic society.

The Governor should not have asked for the resignation of Shri N. T. Rama Rao ; the Governor should not have dismissed the N.T. Rama Rao Ministry ; the Governor should not have installed as Chief Minister Shri Bhaskara Rao who is nothing but a puppet Chief Minister without the support of the majority. The Governor deliberately refused interview to Shri N.T. Rama Rao on the 15th and 16th ; he should not have refused to give him the interview. Many hon. members have raised this point.

Therefore, the Centre, in order to safeguard the sanctity of the Indian Constitution, justice, law and democracy, should dismiss the Governor, dismiss also the puppet Chief Minister and instal the people's leader, the Constitutionally elected leader, Shri N.T. Rama Rao as the Chief Minister.

You dismissed the Farooq Government in Jammu & Kashmir without any justification. You also dismissed the DMK Government in Pondicherry without providing an opportunity for them to prove their majority in the Assembly. I challenge the Congress. Are you ready for elections in Pondicherry ? Order early elections in Pondicherry...

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed. Nothing more will go on record.

श्री कमालुद्दीन अहमद (वारंगल) : स्पीकर साहब, असल बात यह है कि बात का बतंगढ़ बनाया जा रहा है। जब कोई सरकार अपनी मैजोरिटी खो दे, तो गवर्नर की यह ड्यूटी होती है, उसका फर्ज बनता है, कि जो चीफ मिनिस्टर अपनी मैजोरिटी खो चुका है उसको फौरन निकाल दिया जाय। इस मामले में भी गवर्नर ने अपने फर्ज की अदायगी की है, अपने फर्ज को अन्जाम दिया है। इसमें कोई बहुत बड़ा कानूनी नुकता इन्वाल्ड नहीं है, जितने कानून के दस्तर हैं, उनमें जो लिखा है उसी के मुताबित गवर्नर ने काम किया है। उस कानून का इन्टरप्रेटेशन उसने दो प्रेसिडेन्ट्स की बुनियाद पर किया और इस्तिफाक से वे दोनों प्रेसिडेन्ट्स भी 1977-1979 के बीच में हुए थे। पहले केस में कर्नाटक में जब श्री देवराज उर्स की गवर्नमेंट थी और उनके कुछ साथी उनसे अलग हो गये तो उन्होंने अपने लोगों को गवर्नर के सामने पेश किया और उस वक्त के गवर्नर ने उस वक्त की सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से मशविरा करने के बाद या बिना मशविरा किये, फौरन उर्स को डिस्मिस कर दिया हालांकि सिर्फ दो दिन बाद ही असेम्बली का सेशन बुला लिया गया था। उस वक्त उर्स ने कहा कि हम अपनी मैजोरिटी असेम्बली में बतलायेंगे, लेकिन उनको मौका नहीं दिया गया।

दूसरा वाक्या उस वक्त का है जब यहाँ सेंटर में मोरारजी भाई की गवर्नमेंट थी। जब उन्होंने देखा कि उनके कुछ साथी उनको छोड़ गये हैं तो उन्होंने खुद प्रेसिडेन्ट के पास इस्तीफा भेज दिया। उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा कि पार्लियामेंट बुलाई जाय, मैं वहाँ पर मैजोरिटी दिखला दूंगा, सिर गिनवा दूंगा। इन तमाम प्रेसिडेन्ट्स को देख कर वहाँ के गवर्नर ने जो अपना डिसीजन लिया, जितने लोगों को उनके

सामने पेश किया गया उनको गिनने के बाद, अपनी सेटिस्फेक्शन के बाद, उन्होंने उस वक्त के चीफ मिनिस्टर से रेजिगनेशन मांगा और जब उन्होंने रेजिगनेशन देने से इन्कार किया तो उनको डिस्मिस कर दिया और भास्कर राव को मौका दिया कि वह अपनी गवर्नमेंट बनायें।

यह तो रहा-गवर्नर के अमल के बारे में, लेकिन मुझे हैरत एक बात की हो रही है, आप लोगों को क्या हो गया है? आप लोग क्यों एन. टी. रामाराव के पीछे पड़ गये हैं?...

... (व्यवधान) ...

यह तो समझ में आने वाली बात है कि एन. टी. रामाराव के डिस्मिसल के बाद फारुख अब्दुल्ला हैदराबाद पहुँचे, लेकिन यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है कि अटल जी वहाँ क्यों गये या बहुगुणा जी वहाँ क्यों गये?

फिर वहाँ पर इन हजारात के तत्परीफ से जाने के फोरन बाद कहीं अमनतपुर में बायसेंस हो रहा है, कहीं करनूल में, कहीं गुंटूर में हो रहा है। आखिर यह सब क्या चीज है। आज आप यहाँ पर बहस कर रहे हैं। क्या एन. टी. रामाराव की सरकार को बरकरार रखने की जिम्मेदारी भी हमारी है। क्या बहुमत लाने के बाद भी उनकी सरकार को बरकरार रखा जाए, आप यह चाहते हैं? क्या हमारा यह फर्ज था कि मैजारिटी लाने के बाद भी उनको चीफ मिनिस्टर रखा जाए?

अब आप यह देखिए कि उनकी मैजारिटी काल्पनिक क्यों हुई। एन. टी. रामाराव ने मैजारिटी क्यों खोई। इसके लिए आप 13-14 अगस्त का ट्रिब्यून देखिए। आपको सारी चीज समझ में आ जाएगी। बिसाकापट्टम में जो इनकी

कान्फेंस हुई, उसमें इन्होंने अपने एम. एल. एज. की कितनी तौहीन की है, उसके बाद से जो बेंचेंनी उनमें पैदा हो गई थी, उसकी वजह से यह हुआ है। इसके अलावा पंजाब के आर्मी एक्शन पर सारा मुल्क एक तरफ था और एन. टी. रामाराव एक तरफ थे। वे कहते थे कि आर्मी एक्शन सही नहीं हुआ है। (व्यवधान) उनकी पार्टी के अन्दर इस पर तनाव पैदा हुआ। लोगों ने सोचा कि ये किस तरह की बात कह रहे हैं। इसके आगे और सुनिए। नेशनल डेवलपमेंट काउंसिल की मीटिंग हो रही थी। वहाँ से हमारे स्टेट के चीफ मिनिस्टर वाक-आउट कर गए। इन सारी चीजों का वहाँ पर नोट लिया गया। उसके बाद जो अवाम उनको सत्यवादी हरीशचन्द्र समझता था, लाडं रामा या लाडं कृष्णा समझता था, आखिर में यह समझने लगा कि यह तो मामूली आदमी है। ये तो हम जैसा आदमी है। न यह सत्यवादी हरीशचन्द्र है, न लाडं रामा है, न लाडं कृष्णा है। हम में से एक आदमी है। ये वो आदमी है जो अपने करोड़ों की जायदाद बेंटे-बेटियों में तकसीम करने के बाद सन्यास ले रहा है। जो 22 एकड़ की कुटिया में रहता है। उसका हजारवाँ हिस्सा भी अगर मामूली आदमी को मिल जाए तो उसके रहने का इंतजाम हो सकता है।

इन सारी चीजों को अवाम ने देखा और समझा। जब अवाम पर इसका अमर हुआ तो नेचुरली एम. एल. एज. पर भी इसका असर होना था। इसके बाद एम. एल. एज. ने जो डिसीजन लिया है वह बिल्कुल सही डिसीजन है। (व्यवधान)

श्री सत्यसाधन चक्रवर्ती : पंसा किसने दिया ?

श्री कमाल उद्दीन अहमद : भास्कर राव ने अपने समर्थकों की लिस्ट दी है। पंसा लेकर

अब लोगों को यहां पर लाया गया है। इसको भी आप लोगों को देखने की जरूरत है। पैसा भी अभी डिस्ट्रीब्यूट नहीं किया गया है, अभी उन्हीं के पास है। इन सब बातों पर आप गौर कीजिए। आपने ऐसे आदमी को आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश की है जो पिछले 25 साल में मुल्क में क्या हुआ, यह नहीं जानता। वह अपने कारोबार और एक्टिंग में इतना मशरूफ था कि उसको 25 साल अखबार पढ़ने का समय नहीं मिला। यह और बात है कि अबाम ने उसको हरीशचन्द्र समझ कर बोट दिया है, उस फैसले की हम पूरी इज्जत देते हैं। उस बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। अपोजीशन में होने के नाते मुल्क के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को चलाने की जिम्मेदारी आपकी भी है। इसलिए आप कैसे इस तरह के आदमी को आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इससे आपका कद छोटा ही हुआ है। इससे आपका कद छोटा हुआ है, बड़ा नहीं हुआ है। यह बात क्लामतीर पर मैं अटल जी से कहना चाहूंगा। हैदराबाद और आन्ध्र प्रदेश में अटल जी के कार्यकर्ता जिस तरीके से वहां पर काम कर रहे हैं और जिस प्रकार बद-अमनी फैलाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, मेरी गुआरिंश है कि उनको हिरासत में कि असेम्बली का सेशन होने वाला है और जो अपनी मैजोरिटी साबित करेगा, वही चीफ मिनिस्टर होगा। अब यह जानते हैं कि कितने लोगों की जानें गई हैं। अगर यही पालिसी है और इसी तरीके से बद-अमनी फैलायी जायेगी, लालसैनस लाया जायेगा तो उसका मुंह-तोड़ जबाब दिया जायेगा।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (B asirhat) :
 Sir, the events in Andhra Pradesh should, in my opinion, have aroused concern on both sides of the House on the central question as to how the institutions which have been set up under our Constitution are functioning and how far, the norms and

conventions which have been established over several years of experience have been respected or are not followed.

I am afraid in this debate it is only to be expected, I suppose, that these principles, these institutions, the norms and conventions are not the main subject-matter of a discussion at all. Subjectivism, if I may say so, is running riot on both sides of the House. And the Hon. Home Minister has expounded his view of these things when he was replying to the debate on Jammu and Kashmir in which he has propounded certain theories or his interpretation of the Constitution and the interpretation that he sought to give on that day, I am sure, he will try to give it again now. That is the subjective desire or subjective pleasure of the Governor is supreme and nothing can be higher than that. Even to test the strength of the Assembly is not as important or it is not as crucial as the subjective desire or pleasure of the Governor. (Interruptions) If you did not say it, it is very good. I have been reading from his 31st July speech. If I understood that wrongly, you put the record straight to-day when you reply. I do not mean any disrespect personally to the hon. Home Minister. In fact, I have a high regard for him as a person. But, I cannot forget at this moment that he cannot be completely objective and impartial when he is discussing the events in Andhra Pradesh because his political future depends on what is going on there. (Interruptions) That is the whole trouble.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : I am not going to compromise my principles.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Therefore, when he talks about the subjective pleasure of the Governor and interprets it in a particular way, then we ourselves feel that his interpretation as being subjective is due to the fact that he is elected from that State and his future depends on that.

To-day, in this debate, we have come to know of something which, to my mind, is rather very very disturbing. The Prime Minister has said here that she first came to know about what had happened in Andhra

Pradesh was from the news agency Of course, I find it very difficult to swallow this.

But taking it at its face value that what she said is correct then the Prime Minister of India did not know. She was not informed about what was happening in Andhra Pradesh. Only she read in a news agency report. It opens up all sorts of questions which, I do not know, whether you should apply your mind to. Then who is running the Government here? Who is running the Government of India? Apart from the fact I find it so difficult to think that a person like Mr Ram Lal should take such a momentous step without consulting the Government at the Centre. May be she as a person was not informed? Then who is running the government? Nowadays we are bearing a lot...

MR. SPEAKER : Are not separate entities at separate places responsible for separate actions?

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, there is a lot of talk we here these days that there is a sort of a gang of four or a gang of six—I do not know who they are—who are running the show. Maybe sometimes they do something which the Prime Minister may not know. If so, this is a dangerous state of affairs. Today they expressed themselves in this matter. Tomorrow this may happen in a different matter.

(Interruptions)

Sir, either the Prime Minister is kept in the picture very much when such a event takes place which is of a first-rate political magnitude or she is kept out of the picture—kept in the dark—in which case who are those people who are running the show? They should not hide themselves behind the curtain. They should come up boldly and reveal themselves. Who is that gang of four or a gang of six? It is a very disturbing thought.

(Interruptions)

Sir, I am informed that Shri N. T. Rama Rao in a press conference held a few hours ago—I am informed by one of the correspondents who attended the Press conference —has claimed... I am not going into those numbers. The game of numbers does not mean anything to me at the moment. *(Interruptions)* These newspaper people went to Rashtrapati Bhavan also. The Speaker of the Assembly was there also and he told the Rashtrapati that I know all these members very well. Personally I can vouch for their identity and all that. So, there were 162 people.

MR. SPEAKER : What was the Speaker doing over there?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Identified the members.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Speaker is also a member of the Assembly.

MR. SPEAKER : As a Speaker why should I go? It is not my business.

AN HON. MEMBER : Your position is different.

MR. SPEAKER : While sitting there I will go but not while sitting here.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Of course, you would not go but one day the situation may develop which may force you to go.

MR. SPEAKER : If the House asks me then I will go.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They would request you in anticipation to go.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Shri Rama Rao has also said in the Press conference that when Mr. Bhaskara Rao was being sworn in as the Chief Minister by the Governor....Up to that time Mr. Rama Rao, had not been dismissed. He was not dismissed. He was asked by the Governor to resign. He wrote a letter saying "you lost your majority. Please resign". He refused to resign

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO : It is a wrong thing. He had dismissed him. When he has written a letter asking him to submit his resignation, he said "I have got the majority, I am refusing to resign". Then he was dismissed before he came. After the dismissal of the Telugu Desam Government, he asked Mr. Bhaskara Rao to form the Government (*Interruptions*) After all I belong to the State and I know the fact.

MR. SPEAKER : The Home Minister is sitting here. He will deny it if it is wrong.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : My good friend should listen more carefully to what I am saying. I said Mr. Rama Rao in a press conference held a couple of hours ago had said this. He has said this. You have to reply to it. He said it and you have to reply.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO : He may say many things.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You will have to reply to him. The new Chief Minister was sworn in. Up to that time he was not formally dismissed. You correct me if I am wrong. You correct the record. (*Interruptions*) Much has been said here and the Home Minister said it last time while discussing Jammu and Kashmir. Many people including Mr. Bhagat said it today that there is no precedent, never has it been thought proper for the majority of anybody who is claiming majority to be tested on the floor of the House.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I have asked all the senior Members. I said "do you recollect?"

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Bihar.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Yes, You have recollected and I also recollect the other side.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : There may be cases where somebody who realises that he has lost his majority does not insist

that the Assembly be called or he may resign of his own accord. That is a different matter. But I think you recollect the instance of another Governor who was described and accepted I think by the Central Government as being one of the most eminent and efficient the Home Ministry ever had—Mr. L. P. Singh of the ICS. I hope you are not going back on your evaluation of him now. Mr. L. P. Singh was the Governor of the 4 North-Eastern States. He himself on 4 occasions, when such a question arose, insisted that the Assembly must be summoned and the test must take place on the floor of the Assembly. That is known. Once it happened in Assam, once it happened in Meghalaya and twice it happened in Nagaland. He said "I am not going to listen to anybody else's claim. It must be tested on the floor of the House". What happened? In two of those cases, the Chief Minister, who was there resigned before it could be tested on the floor of the Assembly. Once he was voted out. The test took place. He was voted out. Once when the Assembly met, a motion of No Confidence was moved and after the No-Confidence motion was moved, he resigned.

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What is all right, Sir? The whole day I have been sitting here and listening to this refrain that it is never tested and the Assembly is never called for testing. Mr. Bhagat went to the length of saying that it would set a bad precedent if the Assembly was to be called for testing the majority. This is what he said. I am really frightened to think about the mentality of the ruling party. Incidentally, he is a defector himself. Mr. Bhagat has the nerve to say that the Assembly is called for testing the majority, it will be setting up a bad precedent. I mean that some people are trying to be more loyal to the Queen. They should not be more impetuous. They should realise that the people of Andhra Pradesh also have got some feelings and sentiments. You should not try to ridicule them by saying that somebody was thought to be the God or somebody thought to be Krishna and somebody thought to be something. We are a nation

and we are living in a particular society (*Interruptions*). You remember, at the time of Punjab also... (*Interruptions*) Do not insult the people of Andhra Pradesh. There may be divisions and differences of opinion...

AN HON. MEMBER : You are instigating the people.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I will certainly instigate the people to protest against that if you do something unconstitutional. What else are we to do ?

Certainly, according to the letter of the Constitution, it is the Governor's right to withdraw his pleasure ; it is his right, but is that to be made an alibi, alibi for doing anything which is crude, indecent and against all norms ? The President of India can at least be impeached under Article 61, but the Governor of a State cannot be impeached. He is put even on a higher footing than the President. He can get away with anything, even brute murder as long as subjective satisfaction is there. And Shri Narasimha Rao wants to defend that subjective satisfaction. He says that that is something which should be given higher priority than being tested on the floor of the House. What we are concerned with is these questions. We are not concerned about individuals. Our Prime Minister this morning said the same old thing, she frequently says that everybody is trying to do character assassination. It is not the point at all. Character assassination was attempted against Dr. Farooq Abdullah also. Was it not the saying that he is a playboy doing this and doing that and going about with film actresses and all that ? Was not that character assassination ? Is that the point ? Are we discussing these things ? If so, then let us have a free-for-all discussion one day for everybody. Come on ; Let us have a discussion about the everything that is heard and written about private lives of so many leaders and Ministers. Come on ! Please do not go into all that, and do not drag the level of parliamentary debate down into the mud like that. Let us discuss seriously.

There may be some lacunae and shortcomings and constitutional differences

as we find from experience. In that case some constitutional amendments are required. Should there not be any code of conduct or anything for anybody ? You do not attach any value to that thing which is being referred to so many times, namely the Governors' Committee, which was appointed by the then Rashtrapati and which had Shri Bhagwan Sahai as its Chairman. You do not pay any attention to what they recommended, and how they have said clearly that whenever a question arises, whether majority is there or has been lost, it must be tested on the floor of the House. You do not attach any importance to that. Shri Ram Lal is much more important than that whole Governor's Committee. You expect us to knuckle down under this and not protest against it. People of Andhra Pradesh are at least not constitutional pundits, they have understood something else ; they have understood that the Centre is trying to topple a Government, which they have elected. We do not want to go into all that. Why did the people turn out the previous Government which had ruled for so many years unbroken, continuously, in Andhra Pradesh ? You were giving them such good Governments for so many years. Did not the Congress Government there collapse under the whole burden of weight of its sins and unbridled corruption, which people had got fed up about ?

Now, you will say that Rama Rao is also practising corruption. May be ; I do not know, but after all the situation there is such that so long as we are not going to be serious, either this side or that side, either the Congress party or my friends here, about this business of practising defection and counter-defection.....(*Interruptions*). I do not mind anybody defecting if he is prepared to resign his seat. My friend here has resigned his seat (*Interruptions*). You must have the courage to resign your seat, and go and face the people again..... (*Interruptions*).

He has resigned his seat, but it is not according to the procedure and that is why the Speaker has not accepted that.

Sir, after, all it is the subjectivism of political self-interest which is dictating the

whole thing. You are not able to find defectors among the Communists. I do not know much about our great friends, the BJP, but I do not think, you find many defectors among them; you may find one or two.....(Interruptions). But how is it so common among these parties including Telugu Desam? Telugu Desam did not drop from Heaven.

Telugu Desam was formed mainly out of old Congressmen. I can understand 3, 4 or 5 people defecting for some political interest. But if 90 or 100, 50 or 60 people cross and again re-cross, what kind of parties are these? (Interruptions).

This Telugu Desam was born out of the Congress party, and some people want to go back to the Congress party. That is all; and they are being given some incentive for it. Somebody says Rs. 10 lakhs, and some others say Rs. 12 lakhs. These are the people who are going to be entrusted with the Government—whether they are from the Congress. Telugu Desam or any other party.

Should we discuss these things or not? They say that when the Janta Party came to power in 1977, they dissolved nine State Assemblies. They did it without bothering whether those Governments had a majority or not in those Assemblies. Similarly, when the Congress came back to power in 1980, they dismissed the State Governments in eight States. What is the difference? Actually, your grouse against them is: "Why are you shouting? You are the same as we are. You look in the mirror. You will see the same thing."

This kind of political opportunism that is being deliberately allowed to flourish, must be stopped, and curbed as far as possible by constitutional amendments. And this Governor must not be allowed to run riot.

What is to be done now? This Government must be removed. He can go on leave, or do anything he likes; but he must be removed. Secondly, the Assembly must be called forthwith. I do not know what the Prime Minister meant by saying: "I am told

that the new Chief Minister has advised the Governor to advance the date of calling the Assembly." I have not understood it. I am in the dark. Please tell us; the Home Minister at least should tell us. So, when the testing takes place on the floor of the Assembly, this defector Chief Minister should not be allowed to be there. After the test, the one who wins will be allowed to form the Government. This man Ram Lal who has sabotaged the whole essence and spirit of the Constitution, should be summarily dismissed. He has brought this whole office of Governor into utter disrepute.

SHRI ANANTHU RAMULU MALLU (Nagarkurnool): Sir, I am thankful to you for having allowed a discussion on this subject. You might remember that last time, I had raised a discussion about the utterances of the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh who made several statements against the Governor at Tirupati. At that time, you were not pleased to allow a discussion.

Right from morning, I have been patiently hearing the speeches of all the Opposition leaders. It has become more or less a fashion for every leader to criticize the Congress (I) and the Centre. Not only leaders like Madhu Dandavate Ji but also many others have spoken on this issue. The Telugu Desam Government came to power with mere slogans, and it has lost power with the same slogans.

He made a statement that the Congressmen did not have self-respect. The same thing happened in his party. The Telugu Desam legislators felt that they had lost self-respect. That was the reason why there was a virtual split in the party, and the Governor has taken the right decision to ask Mr. Bhaskara Rao to form the Government.

I would say one thing; there is a Telugu proverb prevalent in Andhra Pradesh. It says: "*Ada Leka Maddela Voju*" I will explain it.

This proverb means this: there was a famous dancer who had come on the platform. She was about to give the performance. But she did not know dancing. She came and told the audience; "This *mriddan-gam* is very weak. This *tabla* is very weak. That is why I am unable to give the performance." The Opposition's arguments and the Telugu Desam's arguments are in no way less than this argument.

I am telling you very frankly. They were in power. People of Andhra Pradesh had elected them as their leaders. A very big majority was given to them. What made them to have a split in the party? We are not responsible for this. We are keeping all the time silent. All these leaders were talking about the democratic principles right from the morning. What had happened to them when the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and his Cabinet colleagues were trying to destroy the democratic principles in Andhra Pradesh? One Minister made a statement that they are going to topple all the Zila Parishads of the Congress I. Had you closed your eyes at that time? You apply one set of rules for yourself and another set of rules for others. When the Karnataka elections took place, Mr. R. K. Hedge came to the Government with the support of the majority of the BJP. The Governor was pleased to ask him to form the government. Did he ask for any verification from the State? So, no democratic principle applies when it comes to you; when it comes to the Congress I, you want to criticise all this. What had happened in Andhra Pradesh? Just to protect the interest of the partymen in Zila Parishad, Telugu Desam, he had extended the time of office. For moving a No Confidence Motion he allowed another 6 months; just to protect one single individual, he amended the Act. When the panchayat raj was supposed to be buried in Andhra Pradesh, all the leaders of the opposition parties never opened their mouth. You are the leaders on the trade-unions; you are the leaders of the working class; you are the leaders of the poor people; you claim yourself; that you are the representatives of the weaker sections. I don't claim 13,000 employees in Andhra Pradesh were asked to retire without notice. We remained silent. 13,000 employees were

retired on a single day. 14,000 village level officers were removed from service the next day. He was trying to form panchayats and local bodies. But your people were introducing hurdles. Sarpanch have been directly elected by the people like MLAs. Our local bodies sarpanch were not nominated; even the samitis; Presidents were not nominated; they were all elected by the people of Andhra Pradesh who are having the same self-respect and same dedication.

When the entire Harijan villages had been burnt, what had happened to your eyes? What had happened to your Harijan Welfare Minister in Andhra Pradesh? Did he visit that place even upto today? Are you not feeling ashamed of it? When 83 families were burnt, what had happened to your eyes? Our beloved leader had visited the State. You have no courtesy and even sympathy towards the weaker sections. *(Interruptions)*. There are two Ministers in the Andhra Pradesh Cabinet. Has any Minister visited that place? Can you kindly name him it? If it is proved, I will resign. Now, I am prepared to do it, if you prove it.

He has appointed a commission to enquire into the atrocities on Harijans. The commission gave its report. The Telugu Desam legislators and their followers are responsible for the atrocities against the Harijans. They talk about democratic principles. Had the so-called democratic leader, Mr. Bahuguna, been to that place? Would these leaders advise the Chief Minister to take action on the report? They never had an opportunity to do it. Now they are talking about the democratic principles.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : That is why a split has taken place.

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Sir, you have given lot of opportunity to Charan Singh just to criticise our beloved Prime Minister. I belong to Andhra Pradesh. I never opened my mouth for the last several days though my people were attacked, though my legislators were attacked, though my villages have been destroyed...

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : Why did'nt you ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Mr. Indrajit Gupta, I am happy at least you made a good statement. I am unable to understand your CPI Secretary, the other day, made a statement at Hyderabad that there is no guarantee that Rama Rao will prove his majority. He made a statement that instead of testing all these things, it would be better to dissolve the Assembly. On the one hand, their party is supporting the Chief Minister here and on the other hand their party Secretary is making a statement that there is no guarantee that this will be proved. So, these things are happening. I am not trying to accuse anybody. These are only matters of fact that I am placing before you.

Ch. Charan Singh has also made a very big statement. He came to.....power as the Prime Minister. I do not know how he has forgotten under what terms he had become Prime Minister. Now the leaders of the 'Opposition are talking about the principles. There is one proverb in Telugu-DEYYALU VEDALU GHOSHITUNTUNDI which means 'devils chanting VEDAS'. Mr. Indrajit Gupta has very perfectly said, I welcome his statement and at the same time I would like to quote only two or three points.

When the Chief Minister Rama Rao received a letter from the Governor stating that he should resign, he should have resigned.....(Interruptions).

AN. HON. MEMBR : Why should he resign ?

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : I am coming to the point. I am expressing my view. Instead of submitting his resignation, he came to the Raj Bhawan even to threaten the Governor. He said, 'I will not allow the Governor to swear in the new Chief Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Why are you unnecessarily joining hands with the so called opportunists ?

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mallu, you just address me.

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : The Chief Minister Mr. Rama Rao never submitted a list of Members with their signatures, to the Governor saying that these are my followers....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Time and again you get up. Who is this gentleman ? Mr. hon. Member, please don't interject. All the time you are getting up without permission. I do not know what is the spring behind him.

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Now they are saying that they are having 161 members with them. He says, this morning the legislatures went to the Governor and presented 91 MLAs, here he says that 161 are with him. That means that Telugu Desham's strength is 251. As far as my knowledge goes, only 199 members or something like that got elected. So, these are wrong figures. We neither like to indict any other political party nor Mr. Rama Rao, we are not interested in it, but some of our friends are threatening by saying, 'can you go around the villages ? I am reminding the opposition people very frankly that no force on earth can stop Madam Gandhi from forming the government again and again. I am challenging you frankly. People know pretty well about your behaviour, about what you did when you formed the government and what you are doing now. You have forgotten the principles, you have forgotten the ideologies, you have forgotten the your party policies, you have forgotten even your manifesto and now you are joining hands with the opportunists and now you want to form a government. I know why the BJP leaders are going to Hyderabad. They do not have even four members in the Assembly but they have got one seat in the Council with the mercy of Mr. Rama Rao.

Now they want to support him, because it helps their party interest. Shri Bahuguna had been to Hyderabad. I have the highest

regard for him. I do not say that I do not respect him. But they want to butt in, in the name of Shri Rama Rao, in Andhra Pradesh. They want to exploit Shri Rama Rao, make use of Shri Rama Rao, for their political ends. My only prayer to Lord Venkateswara is to shower blessings on Shri, Rama Rao and not on these people of the opposition parties, who want to get a foothold and form a Government in Andhra Pradesh.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received a letter from Shri Kamal Nath Jha, an elected Member of Lok Sabha from Saharsa constituency of Bihar resigning his seat in Lok Sabha with effect from the 22nd August, 1984 and that I have accepted his resignation from 22nd August, 1984.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bahuguna.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Sir, I am surrendering my time to Shri Kamal Nath Jha.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Bahuguna, you are an experienced member. You know the procedure.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It cannot be done like this. If you do not speak, I am going to call somebody else. I am calling you to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Bhuguna, it is my prerogative. I call you. You may or may not speak. It is only my prerogative, not of others, to call members to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If you do not want to speak, I will call somebody else. If Shri Bahuguna does not speak, then I call Shri V. Kishore Chandra Deo to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Kindly hear me...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to hear you on this point.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : As a protest, we are going to walk out.

MR. SPEAKER : He has given his resignation.

मान्यवर, मैं इस बात से अपना खेद प्रकट करता हूँ - हमने यह चाहा था कि एक माननीय सदस्य को बोलने का अवसर दिया जाता। आन्ध्र में डिफेंशन हो रहा है। यहां भी एक मेम्बर एक परम्परा कायम कर रहे थे कि इस्तीफा देकर जाते हैं, लेकिन उनको आपने बोलने, नहीं दिया। मैं इसी के विरोध में...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : तब तक आप ने उनका इस्तीफा मन्जूर नहीं किया था। सदन का सदस्य होने के नाते उन्हें बोलने का मौका दिया जाना चाहिये था।

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : I am making a submission.

MR. SPEAKER : I am very clear in my mind. I have taken the decision.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bahuguna is holding the floor. If he likes to speak, he is welcome; not others.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to call the next speaker, if he does not want to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have gone according to the rules and I stick to my decision. So simple it is.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on

(Interruptions)**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS
AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :
Sir he is making personal aspersions on the
Hon. Speaker of this House. I take
exception to it.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI BUTA SINGH : How can you
do it. Do you know what you are doing ?

(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा व्यवस्था
का प्रश्न है। अध्यक्ष जी, आप कह रहे हैं कि
जो कुछ किया है वह नियमों के अनुसार ही
किया है। शायद मैं समझता हूँ कि आपका
इशारा उस नियम के अनुसार है जिसके अन्त-
र्गत एक मेंबर त्याग पत्र देते समय कोई कारण
नहीं बता सकता। वह त्याग पत्र आपने बाद
में स्वीकार किया है, मगर वह मेंबर पहले से
इस सदन में अपनी बात कहने की कांशिष
कर रहा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक वह मेंबर
अपनी पार्टी नहीं चेंज करता—

I cannot allow anybody. I would have
allowed anybody but not this way Mr.
Bahuguna saving "give my time to him." He
was still a member of the Congress Party.

(Interruptions) .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुगुणा जी कहें कि
मेरा टाइम इनको दे दो, यह नहीं हो सकता।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, उसको बोलने देना चाहिए था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी तक वो कांग्रेस
पार्टी का मेंबर था। जब तक वह मेरे पास न
लिखकर दे दे तब तक वह था और जब वो

मुझे आकर कहे कि मैं रिजाइन कर रहा हूँ
कांग्रेस पार्टी से या हाउस से, तब कुछ होता
है जब मैं कार्यवाही कर लूँ। उसको अपना
टाइम देने के लिए मैं बाध्य नहीं हूँ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बिल्कुल बाध्य नहीं
हूँ श्रीमन्। मैं तो जिसको चाहूँगा उसको
बुलाऊँगा, जिसको मैंने टाइम दिया है वही
बोलेगा।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर कोई डिस्कशन
नहीं है और न ही मेरी रूलिंग पर डिस्कशन
हो सकता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, जो कुछ भी हुआ वह ठीक नहीं
हुआ।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, जब चारों तरफ दल-बदल के बादलों
की मंडराती हुई छाया में हम इस बहस को
चला रहे हैं, उस वक्त—

(व्यवधान)

हमारे एक सदस्य को आपने बोलने का
मौका नहीं दिया। इसके विरोध में अब हम
जनता की पालियामेंट में बोलेंगे। इसके विरोध
में हम वाक-आउट करते हैं।

[श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा और कुछ
अन्य माननीय सदस्य सदन से उठकर चले गए]

(व्यवधान)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, they were
trying to beat a dead horse. Now having
realised that there is no truth and that there

are no facts on their side, now they have walked out.

**** (Interruptions)**

16.20 hrs.

MOTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF ACTION OF THE GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH IN DISMISSING THE MINISTRY HEADED BY SHRI N.T. RAMA RAO WITHOUT ASCERTAINING ITS MAJORITY IN THE FLOOR OF THE ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY-Contd.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvatbipuram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution that has been moved by Prof. Dandavate. And I also rise not merely to disapprove but to condemn...

श्री रामेश्वर नीलररा : अध्यक्ष जी, इनको जानकारी हो गई थी कि भास्कर राव ने अपनी मंत्रारिटी साबित कर ली है, इसलिए ये लोग वाक आउट कर गए हैं।

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Sir, I come from Andhra Pradesh and I know the facts better than many of the friend here, and I rise to strongly condemn the action of the Governor of Andhra Pradesh. It will go down in the pages of history as the blackest deed of our post-Independence era.

Sir, the governments had been dismissed earlier on. Friends on the other side have been repeating the events of the year 1977. Yes, in 1977 the Janata Party too dismissed nine State Governments on the plea that they have lost the mandate when the people of those States voted against them in the Parliamentary election. But what did this Government do in 1980? In 1980 this Government also did the same thing.

आचार्य भगवान देव : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने बॉक-आउट किया है या नहीं? मुझे इस पर निर्णय चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी के घर कोई आया था। उसने दरवाजा खट-खटाया। दरवाजा खोला और अन्दर वाले ने देखा कि आदमी सामने खड़ा है। उससे कहा, अरे भई मैंने, सुना था कि तुम मर गए हो। उसने कहा, तेरे सामने खड़ा हूँ। कहने वाला आदमी बड़ा बा-एतबार था। ये तो फिर भी सामने खड़े हैं।

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : I hope my friend has not lost his eyes.

In the year 1980 what did this government do when it came into power? You cannot get away with this because the Janata has paid for it and I can assure you that you will pay for what you have done.

आचार्य भगवान देव : मेरे पास आज की रिपोर्ट है। भास्कर राव अपने 95 आदमी साबित कर चुका है। आईने में अपना चेहरा देखो। अब आपके पास कुछ नहीं रहा है।

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Several governments have been dismissed, but I would say there has been some sad thing that has been created. I ask: Has any democratically elected government so blatantly and shamelessly been dismissed in any democratic nation? Friends over here say that 92 MLAs were present with Bhaskara Rao and there was a lot of contradiction as far as figures are concerned. I would like to mention that on the 15th, i.e., the Independence Day, Mr. Rama Rao went to Raj Bhawan with his MLAs to meet the Governor and the Governor got him arrested and all the MLAs had gone with him courting arrest. I would like to ask the Home Minister whether a Governor can get arrested a Chief Minister who is in power. So, when Mr. Rama Rao and his followers were

arrested, the Chief Minister was not formally dismissed, he still continued to be the Chief Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : It is a matter of fact that he was dismissed by then. You must know this fact

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : But we were given to understand that the communication went only after that.

MR. SPEAKER : This point has been made so many times.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : So, here the President can also get any Prime Minister arrested. So, this should be clarified. It is unfortunate that these events had to take place on the 15th August. In this very House, on the eve of Independence Day, that is, on 14th of August, the Minister of State for Home Affairs introduced the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Bill which cuts at the very roots of our Fundamental Rights and human rights of a citizen. On the very next day, i.e., on the Independence Day, itself, these sordid events took place in Hyderabad.

Sir, Mrs. Gandhi in a statement had stated that neither did the local Congress (I) party take the permission nor did she have any information of what the Governor did, nor did any of her colleagues know it. She stated that she only read from the report of a news agency.

First of all, I do not know since when democracy has percolated to this level in this party. Apart from that if the Prime Minister or any of her cabinet colleagues did not know of such an important happening that was taking place, that itself proves that you have forfeited the right to rule this country. What happened to your intelligence; what happened to the Home Minister, what happened to your police and the various agencies that have to give you the report?

It is rather surprising to hear from the Prime Minister that she did not even have an inkling of what was going to happen. This is the reminiscent of last days of the Mughal Empire when Subedars in various areas did whatever they liked and the Mughal Empire was blissfully ignorant of those facts.

The Governor is a creator of the Constitution and the creation of the Constitution. It is rather shocking that in this particular case the Governor; the creation of the Constitution itself has chosen to destroy the Constitution in so blatant a manner.

Friends from my State have been discussing the conduct of Shri Rama Rao or anybody else. We are not to bother about it. Those who have done it, I would say have cast aspersion on the people of the State who have voted him with such a large majority. The Congress (I) party was rooted in the Assembly Election soon after they won the Parliamentary election from there. But after losing the majority in the Assembly election, how many M. Ps have resigned from Congress (I) party.

Let us not go back to 1967 or 1977 or talk morals. We all know what has happened and who has gone which way. But now the main point is how to retrieve the situation. The calling of the Assembly is not enough. The Chief Minister claimed that he had a majority. Has the Governor dismissed him? The Assembly was not called for. The strength was not tried on the floor of the House. Neither he agreed to make a count of the heads. The only thing that the Government can do to-day is to immediately recall this Governor and see that the Assembly is immediately called to session so that strength of both the parties can be tested on the floor of the House. This is a precedent which has been followed in every democratic nation and in every democratic country. There have been instances where the Chief Ministers have resigned—resigned on account of not having a majority. This they did on their own or when they lost majority on the floor of the House. Never has the Chief Minister been dismissed? While he claims majority, he has been dismissed even before he had a chance to show this. Even heads were not counted. People

were talking about bogus identity card, etc. etc. Why to talk about all these things and why not call the Assembly immediately? We would like to know what does "advancing" mean? Is it being advanced by a week or ten days? When is the Assembly going to be called? Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Home Minister to state very clearly as to what is the Government thinking to save the country from the embarrassing situation?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): I am in an unusual position of now defending practically the entire opposition. (*Interruptions*) So, there is no question in the whole country that the decision of the Government has been perceived as a wrong decision, and even the defence put up by the ruling party—they have to put up a defence. After all they have formed the Government and the Governor is their appointee. So, they will have to put up defence. Even the defence was a weak defence. It was a defence of a lawyer who is convinced that the client is guilty and even the Prime Minister's statement showed that she did not want to be associated with the decision and she said that she knew nothing about it. Therefore, this decision is a wrong decision and the whole country knows it to be a wrong decision. I would say, of course, that is not unprecedented wrong decision. There have been similar such decisions right from 1967 when this process of Government's falling in quick succession started. And they have named the Devraj Urs Ministry case. Somebody else named the case of the Governments which were dismissed in 1980 etc. I think the present ruling Party today has a distinction of not being very discriminatory when it comes to dismissing the Government. In Sikkim, they dismissed their own Government and the Chief Minister,...

AN HON. MEMBER: You demanded the dismissal of the Sikkim Government.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: If you accept all my demands, I think you will improve. Why was only this demand accepted? I did demand the dismissal of the Sikkim Government. But in that Government, the Chief Minister claimed that he had

majority and I think, to some extent, he nearly demonstrated it. But for a variety of reasons, they did dismiss it. So, one can say that this situation is not unprecedented. But again I would say that the mere fact that it has happened before or it has been done when the Opposition was in power is no argument. The fact is that this kind of action, these wrong decisions actually end up in devaluing the democratic institutions and raising very serious questions about its viability.

And, therefore, what I want, in the short time available, to suggest is that somehow we have to get over those malaise, get rid of those malaise in the body-politics. The question is how it can be done. Shri Indrajit Gupta suggested Constitutional amendments, Constitutional amendment of what kind? Are you going to put some restrictions on the Governor? Well, the problem still does not go away. Even in the Rama Rao Party, there were 200 strong Members. Now, 95 has been claimed by Mr Bhaskara Rao and 50 or 60 has been conceded by even Mr. Rama Rao. I believe the list that was circulated today has 162 members of which 19 are from the Opposition. If you subtract 19, it is 143. It means 57 members are on the other side. He himself concedes this. The fact is, "57" is not a small number. It is a very big number and most of them, I think without exception, have been elected because of Mr. Rama Rao. There was a Rama Rao wave or whatever in Andhra Pradesh by which they have been elected. Now, they have decided to go. So, just a Constitutional amendment on the powers of the Governor is not going to solve the problem of periodical change in the Government. I also say that the anti-defection Bill which many people tells is also not effective. Yesterday I was coming from Bombay and in the aeroplane, some people suggested that we should have anti-defection law. But it can itself be twisted.

SHRI RAM GOPAL REDDY: This Bill was moved by Shri Vanktasubbiah.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: We know. He had moved it as a Private member and not as a Minister. But again.

it can be got around on the question of split or individual defection.

So, I would like to suggest in the end that if we are going to look forward to a stable government and to a government where the person-elected for the people can rule for 5 years, I think, the present Parliamentary set-up is not the right one. Presidential form of Government is something which should be seriously considered by the nation on some occasions.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Sir, he is going out and therefore I came forward.

MR. SPEAKER : You have done a right thing

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as we discuss the crisis in Andhra, our hearts go to the families of those who have died in this unfortunate crisis and we are also in sympathy with those who have been injured.

Now, article 164(1) lays down that the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and so on. Unfortunately, however, the courts have repeatedly ruled that this article 164(1) does not impose any restriction on the Governor's power to appoint a Chief Minister. And, therefore, such matters cannot be called in question. Such has been the decision in MAHAVIR PRASAD SHARMA Vs. P.C. GHOSH AND OTHERS in 1969. Such a decision was also there in 1952 in Rajgopalachari's case.

I respectfully submit that through the courts may not be able to go into the question of Governor's pleasure, this august House certainly can do so. The courts may have been bound by the letter of the Constitution and may have refrained themselves from going into the question of the pleasure of Governor and the issues involved with them. However, in this House, we must have a hard look at the realities. Article 164(2) states:

"The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State."

Now, when it is Provided that the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Assembly, it implies that it is the Assembly which shall determine whether a Ministry enjoys its confidence or not. I submit, you cannot stifle a democratic expression of opinion by the Legislature. Not to Permit an existing Ministry to test its strength on the floor of the Assembly assumes that a nominated Governor is a better custodian of constitutional democracy than an elected Assembly. This is a dangerous proposition; this is a dangerous assumption. I have, therefore, no doubt in my mind that the right course was that the majority ought to have been allowed to be tested on the floor of the Assembly.

It is, however, most unfortunate that this golden Principle was never consistently observed by those who were in power, irrespective of their political colour or shade. During the Congress rule also, this was not observed. Even when the Janata Party was in power, in spite of what they say today, they also failed to observe this golden principle that promotes democracy and strengthens the faith of every citizen in the rule of law. It has already been pointed out that in 1977, when there was a split in the Congress Party and Mr. Devraj Urs of the Indira Congress was the Chief Minister of Karnataka, he was not given the opportunity to demonstrate his majority on the floor of the Assembly. In 1977, when the Janata Party was in power, this is what the Governor, Mr. Govind Narain himself stated :

"I have full respect for the view that the strength of a State Ministry should be tested on the floor of the House. This is healthy convention. But it is not a mandatory provision of the Constitution."

This is rather an unfortunate situation that whoever assumes the reins of power at the Centre, be it the Congress or the then Janata Party, the golden Principle was not observed consistently. It was for this reason that the Administrative Reforms Commission in 1969 upheld the need to provide Governors with discretionary powers but

recommended framing of guidelines for the exercise of such Powers. I must, therefore, say that there is a need for the guidelines to be laid down and even the Constitution may be amended to safeguard democracy. Though there may not be any justification in disallowing the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh to prove his majority in the Assembly when the allegation was that he had lost his majority, though there is no justification for such a course that was taken by the Governor, yet I have an important submission to make to this House and that is that long before this happened, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh had lost all administrative justification to continue in power.

You know very well what the situation in Andhra Pradesh was. During his 19 months of rule, Hyderabad alone witnessed three communal holocausts. Even in the recent communal riot, there was a complete breakdown of law and order. Here, I must remind the Congress Benches of the recommendation contained in the Report of the AICC Committee on Minorities in 1969. I quote it.

And I quote. It is their report. I am reminding them.

"In case a riot continue for more than 12 hours, the immediate local officers should be taken to task. If it is not controlled within 24 hours, the Home Secretary, the Chief Secretary and the Inspector General of Police should be held responsible and if the violence goes beyond 48 hours, the responsibility must be placed squarely on the State Government."

We have taken a consistent attitude that whether it be the Congress-I Government in Maharashtra or the Telugu Desam Government in Andhra Pradesh when communal holocausts descend, the responsibility must be squarely faced. These hands lose every justification to hold the reins of power.

But here in the case of Andhra Pradesh, the situation was even worse. There was

not merely a breakdown of law and order but I must submit that during the recent communal riots, the Government had ceased to exist. The Chief Minister was away in the States for medical treatment. He himself was the Minister of Home Affairs, and he had failed to nominate anybody to officiate in his position there in Andhra Pradesh and we have a very unusual situation there. There was collapse of administration. There was no Minister in charge of the situation when the State was gripped in communal violence; the bureaucrats kept the Ministers in the dark while dealing with the communal riots; many decisions were taken by the Chief Secretary and these came to the knowledge of the Ministers only through the press.

We are told that the decisions to impose curfew, arrest of legislators and the requisitioning of CRP etc. were decisions without Cabinet's knowledge.

I, therefore, submit that there was an unusual situation. There was no governance in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. And, therefore, though on the count that the Chief Minister was not allowed to test his majority in the Legislature when the allegation was that he has lost the majority, though that justification does not exist, the Governor certainly erred there, but long before this happened, as I submitted, the Chief Minister had lost every administrative justification to continue in office.

Before I conclude, I may only draw the pointed attention to this particular fact that there was no governance in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and, therefore, the actions of the Chief Minister, the style of functioning of the Chief Minister had invited the Governor's action or intervention even earlier than his phenomenon developed.

In Rao Birendra Singh V. the Union of India, you may check up, this was what the hon. Court stated.

"There is amply sufficient material in the report of the Governor that the administration of the State had been

paralysed and its real functioning was almost not there, because the Ministers were unable to attend not only to the making of the policies but also to the execution of the same."

A parallel situation was there, as I said, and there was no governance in accordance with the provisions of the law. Therefore, I submit that, though there may be no justification for his dismissal on grounds of his having lost the majority and having been denied the opportunity to prove his strength on the floor of the House, yet, the then Chief Minister had even earlier lost every administrative justification to continue to hold the reins of power. Therefore, I dissociate myself with the Motion that has been moved in this House.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, I have listened to the speeches made in this debate with a certain amount of sadness because, again, except for a few Members, the speeches did not bring out the real points at issue and, again, the cut and thrust of the debate has taken us far field. But it is my duty to bring it back to the most crucial issues which should arise out of this situation.

We have discussed a similar situation in this House before and I am sure most of the points that are germane to this issue were discussed then. Only they were not discussed in such great detail as today in this debate. But the points more or less, are the same.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate, towards the end of his speech, said that there should be a Constitutional amendment curtailing the discretion given to the Governor and laying down certain hard and fast rules. I am not quoting his very words, but if I have understood him correctly, this is the opinion which he has expressed. The same thing, perhaps, was said by Mr. Indrajit Gupta. But it was pointed out by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy that a mere Constitutional amendment might not do. Therefore, while I agree that if a Constitutional amendment is to be considered, there is no harm in examining it in all its aspects on the basis of our experience, I must admit that, as matters

stand, it is very difficult to conclude that a Constitutional amendment is going to do the trick. So, all of us have to ponder over this.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate as well as others have quoted again the very same reports which they quoted last time. But they forgot to mention the fact that these very reports have been rejected by the respective Governments. The report of the Administrative Reforms Commission specifically said:

"When the Governor has reason to believe that the Ministry has ceased to command a majority in the Assembly, it should come to a final decision on this question by summoning the Assembly and ascertaining its verdict on the support enjoyed by the Ministry.

"...When a question arises as to whether the Council of Ministers enjoys the confidence of the majority in the Assembly and the Chief Minister does not advise the Governor to summon the Assembly, the Governor may, if he thinks fit, SUO MOTU summon the Assembly for the purpose of obtaining its verdict on the question."

This is the recommendation. And the response of the then Central Government headed by the Janata party is categorical rejection. This is what they said :

"Since the Constitution does not provide for the issue of guidelines to Governors regarding the manner in which they should exercise their discretionary powers, the Government are of the view that these matters should be left to the growth of appropriate conventions. Formulation of rigid guidelines would neither be feasible nor appropriate."

I do not think anything more categorical be said on the subject by the Government of the day. Now it so happens that this Government also finds the suggestion of giving guidelines and making the position of the Governors more rigid and less flexible

than what it is now, very difficult and unpractical. That is why the difficulty has arisen. Of course, Mr. Indrajit Gupta had the great advantage of hitting at both sides. That is all right. To score a point is all right. But the point to be considered is : is there any constitutional way out ?

So much has been said about what the Governor of Andhra Pradesh did. So much more was said about what the Governor of Jammu & Kashmir did. But the Governor has become the target for no fault of his. The Constitution has given him certain discretion. The Constitution says that he has to satisfy himself on a particular point. The Governor is satisfied—the Opposition is not. Now if the Governor does not have to go to the Members of the Opposition to find out whether they are also satisfied before he is satisfied and if that is not an absolute obligation on him, I do not see what else the Governor can do. If he is satisfied, he is satisfied. I quoted from Dr. Ambedkar last time. They said that I said something which has emboldened the Governors by giving them some great advantage or something of a discretion which did not exist. I do not think the Governors are babies. They know what resides in them and what vests in them by virtue of the Constitution and I quoted last time from Dr. Ambedkar, I quoted his words and I did not put any of my gloss over it. I only said I am quoting from Dr. Ambedkar and these are the words and the words are so clear, loud and clear that there can hardly be any doubt. I quote :

“During pleasure’ is always understood to mean that the pleasure shall not continue not with standing the fact that the Ministry has lost the confidence of the majority. The moment the Ministry has lost the confidence of the majority, it is presumed that the Governor will exercise his pleasure in dismissing the Ministry.”

Now the question is : who has to be satisfied ? If it is the Governor who has to be satisfied. It is very difficult to say that in a particular case the Governor should not have been satisfied. Where he says he is satisfied, to say that he ought not to have been satisfied or that he ought to have sent

it to the Assembly and then got his satisfaction redoubled from the Assembly or by the Assembly, is a rider of an extra ordinary nature. I just cannot stomach this. This cannot be supported by any principle or by any canon of law or Constitution.

There is another matter. Again I am quoting from Governor Gobind Narain. He says in that particular case where Devraj Urs was dismissed :

“It is abundantly clear from the signed memoranda, verified letters and physical presentation of the Members of the Legislative Assembly before me expressing their free volition after fully understanding the position, that 109 members of the Legislative Assembly have expressed lack of confidence in the present Ministry.....”

“The Ministry has, therefore, lost the support of the majority of the Members of the Legislative Assembly. On account of various special features as have been outlined, it does not seem necessary to wait for the trial of strength on the floor of the House.

“It is also clear that it is not possible to form any alternative Government etc.

So, he has very clearly said that he disagrees with the request that the strength be tested on the Assembly, it had already been summoned and was only three days ahead. Still he said that that was not necessary because he was completely satisfied.

At some other place it is also said that any time given to the Chief Minister who has lost his majority would mean that you are giving him extra time to regain majority before he goes to the Assembly. This is the implication of giving time. This has been missed, I am sorry to say; the moment the Governor is satisfied, the moment the bodies have been presented before him, the moment he has made a head-count, the moment he has got them verified in this case by the Chief Whip the Governor is satisfied as on that date, as of that moment. Now even to say that he should have allowed the

outgoing Chief Minister or the Chief Minister who had lost his majority, another three days, is quite untenable, to my mind and this has been missed.

One thing which has to be remembered is that this is a party Government. Mr. Rama Rao was running the Government of the Telugu Desam Party. When this split took place, his party strength came down to below one-half of the strength of the Assembly. Never mind what the other parties had to say or had not to say. At that time, the first stage was to find out whether his party enjoyed a majority in the House or did not enjoy a majority in the House. It is true that, at the second stage when the present Chief Minister is dismissed or resigns and, there is a vacancy and the Governor proceeds to find out if there is any possibility of any one else forming a viable Government, then, others will be asked as to whom are they supporting so that whoever is able to form a viable Government, will be asked by the Governor to form the Government. This is the method that has been followed always, where there is a single party Government. If there is a Coalition Government, naturally, each party has to be consulted. But, if there is no coalition and on its own steam it is a Party Government the Chief Minister running the fact that his party strength has gone down to less than half of 294 in the House, that fact is, by itself, sufficient proof for the Governor to come to the conclusion that his party has lost its majority. Again I am sorry to say that this point has been missed. Thus we seem to be trying to club together two stages. The first stage has nothing to do with the second stage, if, after the first stage, the Governor finds that none of the persons he has been able to explore is able to form a Government, then he tells the President, you please come in now because I am not able to find a person who can form a Government". This is the second stage. The second stage also, in this particular case, was completed as a result of the Governor's satisfaction. He again made a count; he satisfied himself and he installed some body in power. Now the point is that the other person is disputing it. What is he disputing? What is Mr. Rama Rao disputing? It was said by some one that he brought 168 MLAs to the Governor and he wanted a head-count later. This is

something unimaginable. A person who wants the Assembly to be called to prove his strength and himself asking for a head-count again outside the Assembly by the Governor is unimaginable. It can only be an after-thought because the moment this is done, the Governor would say what do you go to the Assembly for? The head count is over? So, it is inconceivable that in the circumstances, Mr. Rama Rao would have asked or even thought of asking for a head-count outside the Assembly

19 00 hrs.

What he was insisting right through was the convening of the Assembly so that he could prove his strength. This is so natural. There cannot be any other conclusion from the circumstances attending the case.

Sir, these are some of the matters that have been missed and I would like the House to appreciate these very clear aspects of the question. We are not talking about personalities. That has been done by other members. As one who comes from the same State, on a personal note, I would say that I would be the last person to say anything on personal aspects of anyone. But the point is that here is a situation in which the Governor could not have acted otherwise. This is what I said in the case of Kashmir, I hold no brief for anyone. After all when Chaudhri Charan Singh came here today and related the whole story of how he became the Prime Minister and how he resigned the Prime Ministership, now the only question to be addressed to him is "what is the difference between you, Chaudhri Sahib and Bhaskara Rao? Their 'GOTRAS' are the same. So, what is the point in Chaudhri Sahib opposing this and saying that something very wrong has taken place? It is precisely the methodology adopted in the appointment of Chaudhri Sahib himself, Nothing more, nothing less. I am not saying that it was wrong. I am only saying don't say it was wrong in one case and that it was absolutely right in another case. This is the kind of double standard which I would like to avoid and I would like this House to avoid. So long as the statute is there, so long as the present position in regard to the Constitution is there which gives certain discretion to Governors, Governors are

bound to use that discretion. Some persons are bound to disagree with the manner in which it was used. This is the natural consequence. Not every body will agree with any Governor at least the person who has been dismissed will not agree. There will be at least one person who will not agree and here, of course, there are many who want to fish. I am not surprised that so many are making such a big issue of it. I do not see any difference between any other situation in which the Governor made use of his discretion and this situation wherein the Governor of Andhra Pradesh has made use of the same discretion which is given under the same Constitutional provisions. So long as this given position exists these things are going to recur. Let the people, let this House, let the thinking sections of this country not be carried away, not be swayed by temporary emotions. After all they have to see whether there is any difference in principle and so long as the principle is the same... Yes, they can always say, somebody may think, that the Governor acted in bad faith. The Governor should have done this or that, there can be so many alternatives and opinions about that. But what exactly is the wrong that the Governor had done? If you ask this question then you will find there is no answer to it. This is the point which I wanted to make. I am not really taking sides. I am not defending X or Y or Z. We could not care less who becomes the Chief Minister but the point is that Mr. Rama Rao cannot expect us to bail him out. This is very clear. We did not bail out Shri Morarji Desai. We did not bail out Shri Rama Rao. They stand on the same footing. We found it expedient and wise at that moment to lend our support to Chaudhri Sahib. Similarly, our local leaders found it wise to lend our support in the instant case in the interest of some democratic government being there and not being driven to President's role in Andhra Pradesh.

This was the only motivation. Otherwise they are all of the same party. So we have no reason to distinguish. We have only the reason to distinguish between immediate President's Rule and perhaps postponing President's Rule and bringing a Government which has the semblance of a democratic Government for as

long as that can exist or can manage to exist; this is what we said. I am not going into the history of 1979 when Choudhury Sahib said "I did not want Congress to support me. They just ran after me to support me" and that kind of thing. We only said "we don't have any reason to run after him at all". So, we ceased to run after him and what happened.

Another point was raised, a kind of complaint raised, that while these people were coming from Hyderabad, the train was delayed. For the first time, in the history of the Indian Railways, there has been a delay in the Andhra Pradesh Express reaching Delhi from Hyderabad and that is because these men were coming from there, we did not want them to meet the President, Gyani Zail Singh, in time and we thought there would be no tomorrow. This is the complaint. What has happened was that, let me set the record straight, as my colleague, the Railway Minister, has informed me the conditions of delay included unsettled inclement weather conditions including heavy rainfall in certain sections of Madhya Pradesh and Vidarbha due to depressions necessitating train observe caution in the interest of passenger safety. Miscreants, anti-social and extremist activities in certain section of Andhra Pradesh covered by the Central Railway which necessitated very strict vigil and alertness on the part of the drivers and train running staff due to taking out of fish plates, displacement or removal of rails on track, burning of sleepers on the bridges tampering of control wires on the sections, placing of boulders and other obstructions on the track which necessitated slowing down of the trains considerably with view to ensure safety to the travelling passengers on the trains. Our friends from Andhra Pradesh who came yesterday should think themselves that they reached here at all.

These were the conditions in which the train was delayed. Trains are being delayed for these conditions every day. We know that. It is not as if these people alone have been travelling. So, their criticism is unnecessary. This is just hitting below the belt, nothing else. This will not take anybody far. Let us go to the root of the matter and the root of the matter is that the Governor

under the present set up, under the present Constitutional dispensation has a discretion. There is no way of removing that discretion. There is no way of everybody agreeing with every decision that the Governor takes. Therefore decision should go on. What all is needed is for the people of India, for the intellectuals, for the press and everybody to look at it in the right perspective. For instance, we do find that when the Administrative Reforms Commission said that there should be testing of the strength on the floor of the House, I one newspaper at that time went against it. They said 'No' this is not the right thing. And that paper when it came to the present Andhra Pradesh question came out with a thundering editorial against what the Governor did. That paper in 1968 said in an editorial :

"The view that no Ministry should be dismissed by a Governor except on the vote of the House is not calculated to set up healthy conventions."

This is the categorical opinion of that newspaper in its editorial dated the 9th April 1968. Further it says there is no need to assume that any Governor is anxious to usurp the powers of the Legislatures or to take on the role of king-maker- unless the state of parties in the Legislature thrusts such a role on him, of which is precisely what happened in this case in Andhra Pradesh. But the same newspaper has come with a thundering editorial against what the Andhra Pradesh Governor did. That does not matter. I am not naming the newspaper; I am not naming the persons, what I am saying is that opinions can change according to convenience, but what I would like to appeal is that given a particular constitutional set up, we have to look at it absolutely aseptically, without going into who is going to gain and who is going to lose. And that is the spirit in which I see this. Under the circumstances, I do not find anything really warrant such a lengthy debate on this question.

All matters are clear and I am quite sure that one who is able to dispassionately go into these factors will be convinced that there is no case to warrant any displeasure or complaint on what the Governor of Andhra Pradesh did.

MR. SPEAKER : As the mover of the Resolution is not there, I will put it to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That this House disapproves the action of the Governor of Andhra Pradesh in dismissing the Ministry headed by Shri N. T. Rama Rao without ascertaining its majority on the floor of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly and recommends to the President that he be pleased to dismiss the Governor."

The motion was negatived.

19.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up the next item.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, with your permission, before we go to the next item, I would like to place on record sympathies of all the Members of this House for those who have lost their lives.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1984

As passed by Rajya Sabha.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND
CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE
(SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : Sir, I rise to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Before the House proceeds to consider the Bill, with your permission, Sir, I would like to explain briefly the amendments that

have been incorporated in the Bill before you. This is a short Bill and, in fact, there are only two major provisions in it, which I would like to elaborate in some detail.

As the House is aware, the University Grants Commission was established in 1956 as a statutory body to make provision for coordination and determination of standards in universities. One of the major functions of the Commission is to take, in consultation with the universities and other bodies concerned, all such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and coordination of university education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in the universities. For the purpose of performing these functions, the Commission is empowered to enquire into the financial needs of the universities, and to allocate and disburse grants to them.

The number of universities has been increasing steadily during the last thirty years. We have 125 universities at present. The cost of equipping those universities with facilities on an adequate scale for the maintenance of a reasonable level of standards in teaching and research has also been going up steadily. The tremendous explosion in knowledge, the rapid development in science and technology, and the increasing sophistication and modernisation of research facilities, are all making it more and more difficult for many universities to become self-sufficient in the availability of such facilities. It has, therefore, become necessary that at least in the case of certain costly and sophisticated facilities for advanced study and research there should be some arrangement under which such facilities are provided at a place which can with advantage be shared by a group of universities. With a number of Universities to manage and maintain such facilities. If such facilities are established with a separate management, independent of any particular university, it would be possible to ensure that the participating universities can draw upon these facilities according to their needs. But, the UGC Act as it stands at present does not permit the Commission to sanction grants to any institution other than a university as defined in the Act. In order to enable the Commission to establish such facilities and to maintain them out of

the funds of the Commission, we are making a provision in the UGC Act through this amendment.

There are a number of fields in which such common facilities could be more useful, economical and advantageous. For example, Regional Computer Centres, Regional Library & Documentation Centres and Regional Instrumentation Centres, if set up, could provide valuable facilities, especially in areas and regions where there are a number of universities, all of which do not have the same level of facilities. Similarly, the Commission has been considering a proposal to establish a Nuclear Research Centre to enable the University scientists to undertake research programmes, of an inter-disciplinary nature in an emerging field. There are, in addition, proposal like setting up of a National Testing Organisation which can bring about a measure of comparability among the degrees awarded by different universities. A service like this, if adequately developed, can also be assigned the responsibility for holding admission tests, selection of students for award of scholarships and fellowships, and so on. It is also possible to develop such an organisation as an agency for holding examinations for recruitment of teachers at the national level. These are some of the possibilities that the amending provision will enable the University Grants Commission to consider and implement.

The second major amendment is to empower the UGC to regulate the collection of fees by institutions of higher education. As the hon. Members are aware, we have in the recent past witnessed a very unhealthy situation developing in our country in which a number of professional colleges are being set up, collecting substantial amounts as capitation fees. It is unfortunate that in this process, education should degenerate into a mere commercial enterprise. Hon. Members from all sections of this House have expressed themselves very strongly against this practice. In fact, I have had occasion to assure the House that we are committed to consider ways and means to eradicate this practice from our educational system. The amendment before you seeks to fulfil this assurance.

The proposal before the House is to interest a new section in the UGC Act which

would enable the UGC to specify the matters in respect of which fees can be charged by a college. It will also enable the Commission to prescribe the scale of fees in accordance with which fees can be levied by colleges in relation to any course of study. The details will be specified by the Commission through Regulations to be framed for the purpose.

We have given very careful thought to the question of ensuring that no college charges any fees other than those specified in the Regulations, or in excess of the scales prescribed in them. In case any college is found to be violating these Regulations, we have proposed that, after an enquiry, such a college should be prohibited from presenting students for the relevant examinations of any university, and that it would stand disaffiliated for that or a similar course for a period of three years. In accordance with the principle of natural justice, these penal provisions would be imposed only after conducting an enquiry and giving a reasonable opportunity of being heard, to the college concerned.

The Central Government's approval is also necessary to impose these penalties. In order to protect the interests of students who might become innocent victims of unscrupulous managements, we have also made a provision that the Commission should take all steps as it may consider appropriate, as for example, securing them admission in other recognised colleges.

We have also made a provision that any university which violates these provisions or fails to comply with the recommendations made by the Commission in this behalf shall stand disqualified from receiving any grant from the Commission as laid down in Section 14 of the UGC Act.

It could be argued that the provisions of the Bill do not go far enough. However, within our constitutional and legal system we have made an attempt to make reasonable provisions which, in our view, should be a disincentive against the practice of collecting capitation fees.

There are a few formal amendments also in the Bill. They seek to give effect to the

recommendations of the Committees on Subordinate Legislation according to which provisions should be made in the Act to give retrospective effect to rules and regulations framed under the Act. This is only an enabling provision so that in cases where retrospective effect to a rule is necessary, the relevant rules can be applied retrospectively. We have also made a provision that all rules and regulations framed under the principal Act should be placed before both Houses of Parliament in the manner recommended by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

I do hope that the provisions of the amending Bill before you will receive whole-hearted support of the House. With these few words, Sir, I move that the Bill further to amend the UGC Act, 1956, as passed by the Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill further to amend the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I will not detain the House longer at this fag end of the day and after such an important debate that we had. This UGC seeks to assume more powers under the amending Bill and I hope that these powers will be used for enhancing the academic standard to which I have reasons to only one point and that is with respect to a circular that has been issued by the UGC seeking to increase the workload of teachers in the under-Graduate and Graduate colleges at the level of universities.

According to the circular, the workload is sought to be increased from the present 15 hours teaching including tutorial, practical and field work to about 20 hours. I may submit here that the existing workload on the teachers is itself unduly high making it virtually impossible for teachers to keep abreast of their subjects as also to undertake any kind of research. Then there are extra curricular activities, discussions with

the students, routine administrative work and the like. These are all additional heavy strains on teachers. So, as it is, the present work-load of 15 teaching hours per week are stragous; and now the UGC has come forward with another circular wherein it wants to increase further this work-load by as many as 5 teaching hours. It will be observed that any increase in work-load will correspondingly increase the work in preparation of lectures, correction work and so on. All this is reflecting itself in the educational standards.

As it is, we have fall in educational standards and so many other problems. I must, therefore, urge upon the Government and UGC to see that the situation does not further deteriorate. Any move to increase the workload would also lead to widespread retrenchment of the teachers with its disastrous consequences. Therefore, I have sought the indulgence of this House at this sag end of the day in order to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Education to the harmful effects that this circular will have if it is implemented. I must, therefore, urge upon the Government to take up this matter with the UGC. There is already unrest and agitation among the teachers and their unrest is well taken. I, therefore, hope that there would be an immediate intervention in the interest of academic standards and any attempt to further increase the workload will be averted. I hope that the matter will receive the serious consideration of the Minister and the UGC.

श्री रामसिंह यादव (अनवर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय के यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन (एमईवेंट) बिल 1984 को सदन में प्रस्तुत करके भारतीय समाज पर, और विशेषकर विद्यार्थी समाज पर, बहुत बड़ा उपकार किया है। आप जानते हैं कि कुछ वर्षों से भारत में शिक्षा की कीमत रुपयों से आँकी जाने लगी है। मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में समय समय पर यह बात लाई जाती रही है कि कुछ राज्यों में कंपिटेशन फी के नाम पर कुछ कालेज बहुत बड़ी धनराशि इकट्ठी करते हैं। मेरी स्टेट में पिछले दो तीन सालों में बहुत

बड़े धनवानों के लड़कों को यर्ड डिविजन होने हुए भी एक-एक लाख रुपया कंपिटेशन फी देकर इंजीनियरिंग और मेडिकल कालेजों में एडमिशन मिला है। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में यह जो पैसे का लेन-देन कंपिटेशन फी के नाम से शुरू हुआ है, उसने शिक्षा, और विशेषकर टेक्निकल एजुकेशन, के स्तर को गिराया है।

जिस छात्र ने बारहवीं कक्षा तृतीया श्रेणी में पास की हो, यदि वह कंपिटेशन फी के बल पर मेडिकल कालेज में प्रवेश पाकर डाक्टर बन जाता है, तो वह किस स्तर का डाक्टर बनेगा और समाज को किस तरह की सेवा कर सकेगा, इसका अनुमान आप भली प्रकार लगा सकते हैं। जो लड़के तृतीया श्रेणी में या सब जेजेंट्स में सप्लीमेंटरी एग्जामिनेशन में पास हों, वे लाख लाख रुपया खर्च करके इंजीनियरिंग या मेडिकल कालेजों में एडमिशन ले लें, यह देश और प्रजातंत्र के लिए कलंक की बात है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह सामयिक कदम उठाया है। यह कदम पूरे भारतीय समाज के हित में है और शिक्षा जगत के लिए एक बरदान के समान है। शिक्षा जगत पर कंपिटेशन फी के रू में जो कालिमा और कलंक लगा हुआ है, उसको हटाने के लिए उन्होंने यह जो पुनीत कदम उठाया है, उसके लिए वह बधाई की पात्र है।

मौजूदा विधेयक में जो संशोधन प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं, अपने आप में ते महत्वपूर्ण हैं, लेकिन इसके साथ साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि आज के युग में टेक्निकल एजुकेशन की बहुत आवश्यकता है। जो राष्ट्र टेक्नासोबी की दृष्टि से आगे है, वे अपने नौजवान लड़के-लड़कियों को रोजगार उपलब्ध करा सकते हैं और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में उन्हें बड़ी स्थाति मिलती है। मैंने पहले भी शिक्षा की मद पर

बहुम के दौरान मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आक-
षित किया था कि जब तक देश में टेक्निकल
एजुकेशन का विस्तार नहीं किया जाएगा, तब
तक मेधावी छात्रों को खासकर पिछड़े इलाकों
और स्टेट्स में, जहां टेक्निकल एजुकेशन की
संस्थाएँ कम हैं, समुचित अवसर नहीं मिल
सकेंगे। जहाँ राज्य सरकारें पोलिटैकनिक्स की
संख्या नहीं बढ़ा सकतीं, जैसे हमारे राजस्थान
में है, मैं उनके बारे में एक सुझाव देना चाहता
हूँ। ऐसी बहुत सी प्राइवेट संस्थाएँ हैं जो पैसा
दे सकती हैं, बिल्डिंग बनाकर दे सकती हैं,
उनको चलाने के लिये खर्चा भी दे सकती हैं,
लेकिन राज्य सरकारें उनसे यह सुविधा लेने
को तैयार नहीं होती हैं। क्या माननीया मंत्री
जो इस ओर गम्भीरता से सोचेंगे कि जहाँ
पर भवन की व्यवस्था है, जहाँ पर पोलिटैक-
निक को चलाने के लिये ट्रस्ट्स तैयार हैं और
ट्रस्ट के लोग सरकार को भी पाँच-दस साल के
लिये पैसा देने को तैयार हैं—क्या उनको स्वीकार
करके टेक्नीकल एजुकेशन को बढ़ाने का
प्रयास किया जाएगा ? क्या आप इस पर
विचार करेंगी जिससे हमारे यहाँ भी अधिक
में अधिक टेक्नीकल शिक्षा संस्थाएँ खुल सकें।

आज जितने पोलिटैकनिक्स हैं, उनकी
संख्या बहुत सीमित है। हमारा ध्येय यह
होना चाहिये कि हर जिले में एक पोलिटैकनिक
अवश्य होना चाहिये, इसके साथ-साथ प्रत्येक
पंचायत समिति के स्तर पर आई. टी. आई.
की व्यवस्था हो जिससे हमारे बच्चों को टेक्-
नीकल एजुकेशन मिल सके और आगे चलकर
हमारा आठवैकटव यह हो कि हर ग्राम पंचायत
के क्षेत्र में आई. टी. आई. कायम हो सकें।
हम अपने यहाँ शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में परिवर्तन
चाहते हैं उसको टेक्नीकल शिक्षा बनाना
चाहते हैं जिससे हमारे बच्चों को जीवनोपयोगी
शिक्षा मिल सके और वे रोजगार की दृष्टि
से आत्म-निर्भर हो सकें। लेकिन जब तक हम
उस दिशा में प्रयत्न नहीं करेंगे, तब तक हमारी

कल्पना एक कल्पना मात्र ही रहेगी। आज हो
यह रहा है कि एजुकेशन का जो भी एक्सपेंशन
हो रहा है उसमें आर्ट्स कालिजिज बनाते जा
रहे हैं जिनकी कोई उपयोगिता नहीं है। एक
लड़का जो बी. ए. पास करता है, आर्ट्स में
ग्रेजुएशन करता है उसको एक बगैर पढ़े-लिखे
मजदूर के मुकाबले, कम वेतन मिलता है।
एक ग्रेजुएट को यदि 10 रुपये मिलते हैं तो
एक बगैर पढ़ा लिखा मजदूर 15 रुपये रोज
कमाता है, बल्कि 15 रुपये रोज में भी मजदूर
नहीं मिलता है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि
आप आर्ट्स कालिजिज के बजाय आइ. टी.
आई. तथा दूसरी टेक्नीकल एजुकेशन की
संस्थाएँ खोलें जिससे हमारे नौजवानों को
काम मिल सके।

एक निवेदन मैं यह करना चाहता हूँ कि
शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हमारी जितनी यूनीवर्सिटीज
हैं उनके स्टैण्डर्ड में अनुरूपता होनी चाहिये।
आज स्थिति यह है कि एक यूनीवर्सिटी में एक
तरह का स्टैण्डर्ड है तो दूसरी में दूसरी तरह
का स्टैण्डर्ड है। इनके साथ कुछ ऐसी यूनी-
वर्सिटीज भी हैं जिन्होंने कुछ टेक्नीकल काबि-
जिज को मान्यता दी हुई है जो यूनीवर्सिटी
के आदेशों के विपरीत चल रहे हैं। बिहार
के कुछ केसेज आपके सामने हैं। मैं आपसे
निवेदन करना चाहूँगा—आप उनको रेगुलेट
करने के लिये संशोधन लाये हैं इस से शिक्षा
जगत में एक बहुत बड़ा आमूलचूल परिवर्तन
होगा। मुझे आशा है कि टेक्नीकल एजुकेशन
के बारे में जो सुझाव मैंने दिये हैं आप उनके
ऊपर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करेंगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस संशोधन बिल
की लाने के लिये आपको पुनः धन्यवाद देता
हूँ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल

प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन की तरफ से हिन्दुस्तान में जो 125 यूनीवर्सिटीज हैं उन के स्टेंडर्ड को ऊँचा उठाने के लिये आप ने जो व्यवस्था की है, वह स्वागत योग्य है। लेकिन क्या इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था आप सब यूनीवर्सिटीज में कर सकेंगे, जिनकी घोषणा आप ने इस बिल में की है, क्यों कि बहुत सी यूनीवर्सिटीज में इस प्रकार की फंसीलिटीज अवे-लेबिल नहीं हैं जिनका यहां पर जिक्र किया गया। जैसे न्यूक्लियर सायंस के लिये आपने कहा है, कुछ अन्य प्रकार की व्यवस्थाओं के बारे में आपने कहा है - ऐसी व्यवस्थाएँ बहुत कम यूनीवर्सिटीज में आप अब तक कर पाये हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि जब आपने घोषणा की है, तो कानून का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होना चाहिए, ताकि हमारे देश के नीजवानों को इसका फायदा मिले।

फीस के संबंध में आपने किया है। इस प्रकार की गड़ बड़ियाँ देश में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हो रही हैं, खास तौर से प्राइवेट कालेज में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर चल रही है। यू. पी. में बहुत से स्थानों पर बहुत बड़ी तादाद में पैसा लिया जाता है। बड़ी तादाद में पैसा लेकर उनको फर्जी सर्टिफिकेट देकर उनको ग्रेजुएट और पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट बनाया जाता है। इस प्रकार की सुविधा पैसे के बल पर लोगों को प्राप्त हो जाती है। इस प्रकार की गति-विधि को निश्चित रूप से रोकना चाहिए। यूनीवर्सिटी, मैडिकल कालेज में और इंजीनियरिंग कालेज में आपने कदम उठाया है, यह स्वागत योग्य कदम है। माननीय रामसिंह जी ने बिल्कुल ठीक कहा कि होनहार लड़के रह जाते हैं और फर्जी लोग, जिनके पास पैसा होता है, वे एडमिशन प्राप्त कर लेते हैं। इस लिए इस व्यवस्था को निश्चित तरीके से रोका जाना चाहिए।

इसके साथ-साथ टीचर्स के सिलेक्शन में बहुत गड़-बड़ी होती है। यह आप किसी भी यूनीवर्सिटी में देख लीजिए। वहां पर काफी फेवरिटिज्म चलाता है, फस्ट क्लास का व्यक्ति रह जाता है और थर्ड क्लास का व्यक्ति स्थान प्राप्त कर लेता है। एक नेशनल लेवल पर आपको इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, ताकि टीचर्स के एम्पाइंटमेंट में किसी प्रकार का फेवरिटिज्म न हो। यदि यह व्यवस्था हो जाती है तो एजुकेशन का स्टेंडर्ड बढ़ेगा, जोकि बिल्कुल गिरता जा रहा है।

इन्होंने कहा कि वर्कलोड बढ़ा रहे हैं। वर्कलोड कम होने की वजह से उन लोगों को पोलिटिक्स में हिस्सा लेने का वक्त मिला जाता है। आज जगह-जगह पर युनिवर्सिटीज में दो तीन क्लास बने हुए हैं, गुप्स बने हुए हैं, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था से वे विद्यार्थियों को क्या लाभ पढ़ावेंगे। वे आपस में ही झगड़ा करते रहते हैं। घुपबाजी बहुत होती है। लड़के हड़ताल नहीं करते हैं। हड़ताल करवाने में टीचरों का योगदान होना है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This politics is not your own property. Everybody can practice politics in a democracy.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : इसलिए, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा हूँ कि सरकार की तरफ से डेढ़ हजार रुपये तनखाह पाने वाले लोग लड़कों में इस प्रकार की बातें पैदा करते हैं, जो बिल्कुल उचित बात नहीं है। जो लोग सरकारी धन का उपयोग करते हैं, गलत तरीके से लोगों को भड़काने की कोशिश करते हैं, रात दिन असंतोष पैदा करते हैं, निश्चित तरीके से वह उचित बात नहीं है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस पर पाबन्दी लगायें। इनको छूट नहीं दी जानी चाहिए। इनके खिलाफ डिस्प्लीनरी एक्शन लेना चाहिए।

यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए तब जाकर यूनी-वर्सिटीज ठीक प्रकार से चलेगी और खास तौर से मैं राजस्थान के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is there any teacher candidate against you in the coming election ?

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मेरे क्षेत्र में ऐसी बात नहीं है। दिल्ली में जहाँ जवाहर लाल नेहरू यूनीवर्सिटी में आपने सारे कम्प्यू-निस्ट भर दिए, जो वहाँ पर अशांति पैदा कर बाते हैं। यह उचित बात नहीं है मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग इस प्रकार की स्थिति पैदा करते हैं, उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लेने के लिए आप नेशनल लेवल पर एक कमीशन बना दीजिए। आल इंडिया लेवल पर सारी यूनी-वर्सिटीज में अच्छे-अच्छे टीचर्स भेजे जायें, ताकि सब विषयों में विद्यार्थियों का स्टेडंड ऊँचा हो। हमारी यूनिवर्सिटीज फलें-फूलें।

राजस्थान के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर दो-तीन यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं। एग्जी-क्यूटिव यूनीवर्सिटी है, राजस्थान यूनिवर्सिटी है—इन यूनीवर्सिटीज में यू० जी० सी० ने पंसा नहीं दिया है। जिसकी वजह से वहाँ पर कठिनाइयाँ खड़ी हो रही हैं, वे फिजीकली ठीक प्रकार से डेवलप नहीं हो रही हैं। यूनिवर्सिटीज के मामले में राजस्थान बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप को उनको पूरी मदद देनी चाहिए, ताकि वहाँ से लोग स्टेडंड के निकल सकें। वहाँ स्टेडंड की यूनिवर्सिटीज बन सकें और वहाँ लड़कों का फायदा हो सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. Since it is the fog end of the day, I will not take much of your time. I will make only a few points.

First of all, I welcome this Bill. The Bill provides for increasing the facilities for research work and also for getting rid of the capitation fee system in some of the colleges. For the sake of both, I congratulate the Minister for having brought this Bill.

With regard to research, I should say many of our universities have not come up to the standard. If we examine the research work that is going on in the universities and compare with the standard universities, we will get disappointed. I do not attribute the responsibility on a certain section only. That is the state of affairs in Bihar.

Similarly, capitation fee system is followed in many colleges in our country and that is not followed in one State, but it is followed in many other States, especially in South. It is high time that we get rid of it. But whether such a Bill as this will serve that purpose or not, I do not know. Even if this Bill is passed, strict vigilance and action is required to see that the capitation fee is got rid of.

Sir, why does this capitation fee system continue ? One remedy I would suggest is that we should draw procedures for selection of candidates. There should be strict norms and procedures for selection of candidates. If a college is started by a particular management for somebody else, the UCC is giving assistance. In Kerala the Government is paying the salaries also. In other States also it is so, but the right to select the students for any Course is vested with the management. When the Government is paying for the salary and for development expenditure, why not the Government have some control over the admissions? By 'control' I mean admission by merit, if there is to be certain reservation for certain communities, it should be there and also if a particular management or community wants some reservation, that can also be given. But even that should be on the basis of merit. So, if those norms of admission by merit are adhered to, if the UGC can implement them, then I am sure this capitation fee system will gradually get eliminated. By this legislation alone I am afraid this capitation fee system will not be eliminated. At

the same time, the UGC should also see that the colleges have enough funds to go ahead because I do not say that all the colleges which charge capitation fee are putting it in their pockets. Some of the managements, and perhaps all of them, use at least a part of the capitation fee for the development of the college. (*Interruptions*). But it is not that the management straightway pockets this money. Here there is an anomaly. In some areas where is no higher education at all, there a particular management comes forward, starts a college, they charge capitation fee and run the colleges and thereby they give higher education to that area and to the people of that area.

In that way we do service. When we say there should not be any capitation fee, we should see that the college are given sufficient funds to get along. Otherwise, there will be very serious problems. I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister that many of our colleges in this country are not well equipped. Our science laboratories, libraries, in most of the post-graduate colleges are not up to the mark.

In Kerala, the Government introduced fee control system. The managements are taking fees according to the Government standard and the result is that the laboratories are not well equipped. The facilities are not there. Therefore the U.G.C. has the responsibility to see that the colleges are well-equipped. They have all the necessary facilities.

The U.G.C. is giving more funds to the colleges which have already all the facilities. The colleges which have less facilities, no Post-graduate courses, when they approach U.G.C. for funds, do not get more funds to create those facilities. Will the Minister make a note of it and get it examined? Those colleges and universities which were getting grants in huge amounts are still getting whereas the colleges in the rural areas are not getting it. So, the approach of providing grant should be re-examined. You should provide grants in order to build up the Departments, in order to equip the Department rather than Providing grants to those which are already equipped and where the facilities are already there. U.G.C. should take the new approach. Otherwise

the colleges in the rural areas will be lagging behind and the colleges in the cities will be getting more and more grant.

Shri Banatwalla said about increasing workload of the teachers. Already the teachers are having workload for fifteen hours. They have to do additional work too in the colleges. If a teacher has to teach efficiently, he must do home work, prepare himself and not come like many of us over here. Therefore, increasing the workload on the teachers from the present five hours to twenty hours is un-justifiable. I would request the Minister, If there is any such circular, it should be immediately withdrawn. Otherwise, it will tell upon the standard of higher education.

U.G.C. should have proper rule for the selection of teachers. They should have good quality of teachers. I charge this Government that we are not bothered about the quality of teachers in colleges. If this country is to progress on democratic lines, we should have the best teachers. Are we getting that? No. You have to attract the best talent by offering attractive salaries and facilities. Some universities consider it a disgrace to have a Ph. D. as a teacher. In our State Ph. D. or third class or second class teachers are at par.

There is no incentive for research. Research teachers are not paid attractive emoluments. How can we improve the standard of our education? It has been said that in Jawahar Lal Nehru University there is a lot of trouble. If the standard of education is to be increased, the quality of teachers should be increased. If the quality of teachers is to be increased, the U.G.C. should have better control and wherever there is talent, that talent should be recognised. Incentive for doing research should be given and research scholars should be paid better salary and better emoluments. Otherwise, there is no point in talking about the increase in the quality of teachers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : U.G.C. should also have adequate finance. How to get money for the U.G.C?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : The Minister knows how to get the money.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS
AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :
What about physical education ?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : I am coming to that. In this House I cannot but recall the performance of P.T. Usha and other athletes. They had gone to Los Angeles.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Fortunately, she is from Kerala.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Yes, we are proud of that. The whole country is proud of that. I should say that no attention is paid in this line. Why are our people not able to complete with other countries ? It is not because that our people are less efficient but because of the fact that attention given to them, as our hon. Minister, Buta Singh said, is very negligible. I would request the Minister to see that greater attention is paid in this regard. This is very Important Education is not only imparting some knowledge but it is the total development of personality. Definitely : thrust should be given on the physical development, character training, sports and games. Much importance should be given and attention paid in this direction.

I hope the Minister will incorporate necessary clauses in the Bill accordingly. Otherwise also, I hope, she will take executive measures to see that U.G.C. gives more attention to these aspects. Since I have taken more time of the House, with these words, I support this Bill,

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन के संबंध में यह बिल रखा गया है, इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। वास्तव में शिक्षा के अन्दर एकरूपता लाने के लिए काफी समय से चर्चा चल रही थी और यह अच्छा मौका मिला है कि यूनिवर्सि-टियों और कालेजों में जो मनमानी हो रही थी, इसके माध्यम से उसमें सुधार आयेगा। मैं अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि कार्य समय हो चुका है। एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर शिक्षा का माध्यम अच्छा

बनाना है और यू० जी० सी० पैसा खर्च करती है तो उसके लिए आवश्यक है कि कालेजों में से यूनियनवाद को समाप्त कर दिया जाए। यूनियनवाद ने राजनीति में बिगाड़ लाने की कोशिश की है और यह बच्चों के जीवन से खिलवाड़ करती है। पहले यह परम्परा थी कि जो बच्चा अधिक मार्क्स लाता था, उसको मानिटर बनाया जाता था। इसलिए, यूनियन में भी उसी को लीडर बनाया जाना चाहिए। आजकल गुण्डों, बदमाशों या जो शराब पिला सकते हैं, सिनेमा दिखा सकते हैं, गुण्डागर्दी कर सकते हैं, उनको अध्यक्ष या सेक्रेटरी बना दिया जाता है। बनने के बाद वह हराम का पैसा खर्च करता है और उल्टी-सीधी बातें करता है। इससे बच्चों का शिक्षा की तरफ ध्यान नहीं जाता है। जब तक यूनियनवाद को समाप्त नहीं करेंगे तब तक यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन जो पैसा खर्च कर रही है वह व्यर्थ है। दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चार रीजनल कालेजेस हैं, जहाँ पर दसवीं के बाद प्रैक्टिकल ज्ञान दिया जाता है ताकि कुछ सीखकर वे लोग कुछ काम कर सकें। चार में से एक रीजनल कालेज मेरे क्षेत्र अजमेर में है जिससे आठ प्रान्त संबंधित हैं। वहाँ करोड़ों की जायदाद और सम्पत्ति है, परन्तु उसका उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस रीजनल कालेज को जो आठ प्रान्तों से संबंधित है, उसको किसी यूनिवर्सिटी का रूप दिया जाए और उसका नाम स्व० संजय गांधी के नाम पर रखा जाए। मुझे याद है जब स्व० संजय गांधी नौजवान थे तो हथौड़ा लेकर मोटर मंकेनिक का काम करते थे।

एक प्राइम मिनिस्टर का लड़का होते हुए मंकेनिक का काम करते हुए, मैंने उनको देखा है। इसी प्रकार वहाँ पर भी मेहनत का काम है। वहाँ पर हाथ का काम होता है। कोई चमड़े का करता है और कोई खेती का करता है। इस तरह कई प्रकार के काम हैं। तो

वहां पर रीजनल कालेज को यूनिवर्सिटी का रूप दिया जाय और उस यूनिवर्सिटी का नाम स्वर्गीय संजय गांधी जी की स्मृति में, जो बचपन से ही प्राइम मिनिस्टर के लड़के होते हुए भी मेहनत मजदूरी करके जीवन में आगे बढ़ना चाहते थे, उन डाइनामिक युवा नेता के साथ जोड़ा जाए। यह मेरा सुझाव है और मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारी शिक्षा मंत्री महोदया इस पर ध्यान दें और इस सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार व्यक्त करें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thought there would be more people interested in the UGC Amendment Bill. But since it was the fag-end of the day and there have been interesting topics discussed earlier, the hon. Members got tired and have gone home. Still there are some hon. Members who are more interested in this and have listened to the speech that I made while moving the Bill for consideration and have reacted to it. I am very grateful to them for giving me their suggestions.

The hon. Member, Mr. Banatwalla, mentioned about a circular sent by the UGC to increase the workload of teachers from 15 to 20 hours. I would like to inform the hon. Member that this workload of 15 to 20 hours includes 3 hours teaching during the day and the rest of the time, if the teachers is there, he is to do some tutorial and practical work. The teacher is only required to teach not more than 3 Classes a day. I think, it is not very much to teach 3 Classes a day because, when I was a teacher, I had to teach about 6 Classes a day. But those were good old days and we wanted to teach. I was also a physical instructor towards the end of the day and I had to take physical training Classes also. So, I think, if a person is interested in this work, it is not really very much.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will you consider the suggestions that I made about the workload and reconsider your point of view in consultation with the teachers so that we have peaceful atmosphere over there ?

SHRI D.P. YADAV : She has already replied to your question.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I think, you perhaps understood the point which I tried to make.

SHRI D.P. YADAV : She understood you well.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Since when the Education portfolio has been taken by you ?

SHRI D.P. YADAV : I was the Education Minister earlier.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : He was not there when you were the Education Minister

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : The point that I was making in the interest of the university peace also. Why should there be any unrest ? You take the teachers also into confidence.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Let there be a dialogue and reconsideration.

श्रीवती शोभा कोल : श्री यादव जी ने इस बिल के बारे में अपने विचार व्यक्त करते हुए यह सुझाव दिया है कि हमें बोर्डेशन एजुकेशन पर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए और अधिक से अधिक संख्या में आई. टी. आई.टी. कोलनी चाहिए। उनका सुझाव बहुत बढ़िया और अच्छा है। इसके बाद हमारे एक अन्य माननीय सदस्य व्यास जी ने कुछ सुझाव दिए, उन्होंने श्री बानातवाला के सुझावों के खिलाफ बोलते हुए कहा कि हमें टीचर्स को ज्यादा काम देना चाहिए क्योंकि यदि उनके पास काम होगा तो वे अपने कामों में लगेंगे और फिर इधर-उधर की बातें नहीं करेंगे।

20.00 hrs.

Prof. P. J. Kurien said that early steps should be taken to ensure that admission to

colleges is made only on merit and he welcomes our suggestion about the abolition of capitation fee. As I have mentioned in the Bill, we are very much concerned about it and about the common service facilities. The UGC has in view as one of its obligations the possibility of holding admission test at the national level and in the national level test, the teachers were also included at national level. We will be having quality test for teachers as is mentioned just now. With these facilities, when they are developed it is possible to ensure that it is not only the students who qualify are admitted but also we shall be having good quality teachers and this, as I read out in my statement, we are thinking on those lines.

Acharya Bhagwan Dev has made a suggestion about the regional college of education at Ajmer. And also he says that the unions in colleges and universities should not exist. Well, there are many views on this and it all depends on how the views get accumulated. It is a democracy. More people say there should not be unions. So, a step can be taken about it. But it depends on view point to be created and then only decisions can take place.

जहाँ तक टीचर्स को ज्यादा काम देने का सवाल है मेरा विचार है कि टीचर्स को ज्यादा काम देना चाहिये। ज्यादा काम होगा तो अच्छे कामों में वह लगेंगे और इधर उधर की बातें नहीं करेंगे।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैंने यह भी कहा था कि राजस्थान यूनीवर्सिटीज़ को ज्यादा ग्रांट दीजिये।

श्रीमती शीला कोल : डेवलपमेंट ग्रांट देने का यह फायदा है कि अगर कुछ कंडीशन्स को कालेज पूरा करते हैं तो यू० जी० सी० डेवलपमेंट ग्रांट यूनीवर्सिटीज़ को देता है। लेकिन कंडीशन्स को पूरा करना पड़ता है। अगर

आपकी यूनीवर्सिटीज़ पूरा कर लेंगी तो यू० जी० सी० जरूर उनको डेवलपमेंट ग्रांट देगी।

आचार्य भगवान देव : रोजनल कालेज के बारे में भी कुछ कहिये।

श्रीमती शीला कोल : आपकी बातें नोट करली हैं और हम देख लेंगे।

मुझे बहुत बड़ी प्रसन्नता है जिन्होंने इस डिबेट में हिस्सा लिया है। लेकिन मैं फिर कहूंगी अगर ज्यादा माननीय सदस्य होते तो जवाब देने में ज्यादा जोश आ जाता। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं बहुत मशकूर हूँ आपकी।

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is ;

"That the Bill further to amend the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken in to consideration."

The motion was adopted,

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 4

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted,

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 to 9

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta - Not present.

The question is :

"That the Clauses 5 to 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 5 to 9 were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"The Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

20.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 22, 1984, Sravana 31, 1906 (Saka).